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OF
WEST ABERDEENSHIRE

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Place Names
of
West Aberdeenshire

BY THE LATE

JAMES MACDONALD, F.S.A. Scot.

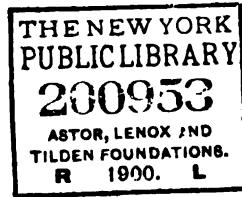
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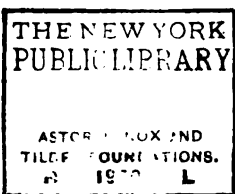
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PREFACE.

BY THE EDITOR.

MY uncle, Mr. James Macdonald, died in March, 1897, while engaged in the preparation of the work now published, which he had undertaken six years previously at the request of the Committee of the New Spalding Club. By his will he left his notes and manuscripts in my hands. He had previously asked me, in the event of his death, to destroy them, unless the book was sufficiently advanced to allow of its being published substantially as he left it, or unless Professor Mackinnon would undertake—what he felt he could not ask of him—the completion and revision of the work.

I found that the first half of the book was complete and ready for the printer, and that the remainder could without much difficulty be compiled in a fairly complete form from the notes. Professor Mackinnon, to whom I applied for advice, recommended that the work should be printed, and he kindly undertook both to revise the proof sheets and to write an introduction. On his recommendation, the New Spalding Club decided to proceed with the publication.

The whole of the text is Mr. Macdonald's work. The first half, down to the end of the word "Forbes," is printed with merely verbal corrections from the manuscript: the remainder is a compilation from his notes. No additions whatever have been made, except a few notes, distinguished by square brackets [], most of which are by Professor Mackinnon, who has also corrected the Gaelic orthography, and in a few cases the

translations from the Gaelic. As editor, besides putting together the latter part of the work, I have only corrected clerical errors, and inserted references which had been left blank. A few explanations which the author had marked as doubtful, or which appeared to be incomplete, have been omitted.

While the text of the work is Mr. Macdonald's both in substance and in form, it is necessarily much less complete than it would have been had he lived to publish it. In his hands it would have undergone repeated revisions—he never spared himself labour—in which many imperfections would have disappeared, and not a few blanks would have been filled up. It will be seen, for instance, that the number of words of which no explanation is offered (other than Saxon place-names whose meaning is self evident) is considerable, especially in the latter part of the work. For some of these no explanation would in any case have been given: Mr. Macdonald held strongly that there are many names in the district covered by his work whose original form is so completely lost as to put their meaning beyond the reach of reasonable conjecture: but others of them he was still investigating at the time of his death, and it may be taken as certain that in some cases he would have arrived at conclusions which he would have embodied in the work.

For the deficiencies, whatever they may be, in the author's work, his death in the midst of his labours must be sufficient apology. For those faults which may be attributable to the editor, he can only plead that the work was not of his own choosing; and that the disqualifications to which those faults may be due have had at least the advantage of freeing him from the temptation, to which a student of place-names would have been exposed, of introducing into the work of another his own emendations and suggestions. If on the other hand the minor errors in the book should prove to be few, this is due chiefly to Professor Mackinnon's careful revision.

Had my uncle himself written this Preface, he would have thanked many friends, and also many whom he did not personally know, for services rendered at all the stages of the work. I do not know all who helped him, nor the value he set on the work of each: but I feel that I may, on his behalf, offer to all warm thanks for assistance courteously and ungrudgingly given, often at the cost of much labour. I am certain, however, that I should fail in carrying out his wishes if I did not acknowledge in special terms the great debt he owed to Professor Mackinnon. In all his studies in place-names, both before and after the beginning of this work, my uncle constantly consulted him: he looked on him as the one always trustworthy authority on Scottish Place Names: and I doubt if he would have undertaken the present work at all, had it not been for his advice and encouragement.

I believe he would have wished also to express his particular thanks to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for the free access allowed him to the papers in the Gordon Castle Charter Room; to the Library Committee of Aberdeen University for the privilege of consulting the books in the University Library; and to the Director General of the Ordnance Survey for the permission to use the materials collected in the Ordnance Survey name books, which were lent him when he undertook the revision of the names in the one-inch and six-inch Ordnance Maps for West Aberdeenshire. Among the published works which aided him in his studies, he would have expressed his special obligation to Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places"; to Mr. MacBain's "Badenoch Place Names"; and to the writings of Dr. Whitley Stokes.

C. E. TROUP.

HOME OFFICE,
6th December, 1899.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS volume, dealing with a very difficult subject, is issued subject to the many disadvantages necessarily attaching to a posthumous work. As explained in the Preface, the author died before any part of it was printed, and when only about the half was finally written out for the press. Had Mr. Macdonald lived to complete his undertaking, he would no doubt have made several corrections in details, and very probably he would have been able to add considerably to the material accumulated by him, especially in the field of tradition, legend, and historical reference, for illustration and explanation of these names.

When the author was preparing his valuable treatise on "Place-Names in Strathbogie," published in 1891, he did me the honour to correspond with me, with reference chiefly to Gaelic names and forms. Mr. Macdonald impressed me as a very capable investigator in this field of research; and, accordingly, when the New Spalding Club invited him to prepare a volume on the Place-Names of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland, I strongly urged him to undertake this larger work. Though the subject was congenial, he entered upon it with considerable reluctance. He was fully aware of the great labour involved, nor was he by any means satisfied with his own fitness for such a task. He decided, in the first instance at all events, to confine himself to the district of West Aberdeenshire, with which alone this volume deals.

Mr. Macdonald's idea—and it was a sound one—was that the explanation of our Scottish Place-Names could be satis-

factorily accomplished only by the combined labour of many workers. These he would divide into two classes. After mapping out the country into districts, he would select local men, with the requisite intelligence and interest in the subject, to collect, sift, and record all available information regarding the names. Afterwards he would have the material thus accumulated examined by one or more men trained in linguistic science, and with a competent knowledge of the languages involved, for the purpose of providing an explanation of the meaning of as many as possible of these names. Among the first class of investigators Mr. Macdonald would rank himself, and it would probably be difficult to find a more suitable man for this department. He was a highly educated man, with a well-balanced and trained intellect. He had a genuine interest in the work, and could command a certain amount of leisure. By his disposition and character he was able to win the confidence of all he came in contact with. In the Preface to his volume on "Place-Names in Strathbogie," he has recorded his "great indebtedness to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., for allowing me access to the Charter Room, Gordon Castle, and the use of documents containing valuable information not found elsewhere." Mr. Macdonald was equally successful in gaining the goodwill of the old men and women whom he met on the hill-sides and in the cottages of West Aberdeenshire, who gladly supplied the "kind-spoken" gentleman with the exact local pronunciation of the names, together with such legends and reminiscences connected with these as were known to them.

Of the amount of time and labour expended in putting together the mass of material printed in this volume, only those who have attempted work of a similar kind can have an adequate conception. First of all, the exact name must be ascertained and recorded accurately. With respect to the old place-names of Scotland, and especially those of the north-

eastern district, this is a matter of no small difficulty. In the absence of old records written by competent men, there are only two sources of information, and of these Mr. Macdonald availed himself to the utmost. These are the present sound of the name, and the various forms in which it was written in the past. It was Mr. Macdonald's habit to visit a certain portion of the district each summer, with Ordnance Survey sheet and note book, and to write down carefully on the spot the exact sound of the name as he heard it pronounced by the old people, marking the fall of the stress or accent in each case. He found that several names recorded in the Survey sheets were non-existent, while many others were written in what the map-maker or his informant believed to be the correct form. He writes a general note regarding such names as follows :—

“All the names in this book marked ‘6’ are taken from the “6-inch O.S. maps, and I recommend they should be accepted “with some degree of reserve. The local authorities in the “Gaelic districts of the county, instead of giving the popular “forms of the names of the less prominent and known objects, “have given, no doubt with the best intention, what they “believed to be the proper Gaelic forms, with, as I judge, “unfortunate results in many cases. Those which I considered “most doubtful are not included in my list. I do not see that “any good was to be accomplished by introducing names, which “I strongly suspect have practically no existence, unless I were “able to say with certainty what the proper names are.

“In the low country, for the most part, the names have all “the appearance of being genuine, but many of them are so “worn down or corrupted that it is now impossible to say what “the original forms were, or even to determine whether they “are derived from Gaelic or broad Scotch. Where I am in doubt “I have stated that the meanings suggested are conjectural.”

The lists thus prepared and checked he amplified by writing

down the various forms in which the name appeared in such charters and records as he had access to, the older forms being as matter of course considered the more authoritative. He himself writes ("Place-Names in Strathbogie," p. 4):—"In tracing names backward, corruptions are very abundant till the close of the 15th century; but if we can go one or two centuries further back still, we shall probably find a large proportion of names, now unintelligible or obscure, in such forms as leave little doubt as to their meaning. From the close of the 11th century—the date of our very earliest writings—to the close of the 15th, the changes which occur are for the most part phonetic or literary, and therefore not very difficult to trace; while many of those found in the writings of the 16th century and forward, result from ignorance, carelessness, or the conceit of the scribes. These later authorities may be of use, but the general character of the writings, not the date, must determine what they are really worth." To the data thus collected regarding the form of the name are added, in the case of many of them, the forms in which the name, or a similar name, appears elsewhere in Scotland, and, in the case of Gaelic names, in Ireland, in the case of Teutonic names, in England or on the Continent. And as further aid towards the elucidation of these names there are most valuable notes, succinctly written, showing the author's extensive and accurate knowledge of the physical appearance, the antiquities, traditions, history, literature, and lore of the district.

The interpretation of the names which is offered by the author will, it is believed, be accepted as in the main satisfactory by competent scholars. Mr. Macdonald was of opinion that the Gaelic names of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine, presented a strong family likeness, and that the phonetic changes which altered the old forms were practically identical over this area.

"Along the southern slope of the Grampians and the upper straths of Dee, Don, and Avon, Gaelic names have changed but little, and correspond very closely with those of the neighbouring Highlands. In the central parts of the counties, English names become more numerous, and corruptions in Gaelic names are more noticeable; while, along the seaboard, Gaelic names are in a minority, and in many cases have become half-English. The relative proportions of Gaelic and English names of places will be seen by a comparison of the names in the inland parishes with those of the seaboard—thus Glenmuick on Deeside contains one English name to three Gaelic, while Aberdour has three English names to two Gaelic. The figures in Banffshire are much the same—Inveravon has one English name to three Gaelic, while Rathven has nearly two English to one Gaelic. In Kincardine the parish of Strachan gives four Gaelic to three English names, and Kinneff has two English to one Gaelic" ("Place-Names in Strathbogie," p. 1). The interpretation of the English names presents as a rule little difficulty. Mr. Macdonald would be the last to consider himself an authoritative exponent of Gaelic names. He was not in the technical sense a Gaelic scholar. Though bearing a Gaelic name, and the son of a Gaelic-speaking mother, that difficult language was and remained to him a foreign tongue. But he had a genuine scientific mind, with an aptitude and a liking for linguistic studies. He laboriously worked his way through grammars and dictionaries of Scottish Gaelic; made himself pretty familiar with several of the publications of Dr. Whitley Stokes and other Celtic Philologists; and mastered Dr. Joyce's valuable work on the "Origin and History of Irish Names of Places." He thus acquired a good grasp of the main features of Gaelic word-formation. At the same time he probably did not possess such familiarity with Gaelic phonetics as would enable him to adapt the rules laid down by scholars

to the idiosyncracies of a particular locality, and especially of such a very difficult locality as that in which he laboured. Nor did he perhaps sufficiently realize the fact that in this district there are many old names which the Gaelic language cannot explain or interpret. In the course of his inquiries Mr. Macdonald became, to some extent at least, alive to the necessity of allowing for a Pictish element in Aberdeen names. But, so far as I can gather, he would probably regard the Pictish language as but an older form of Scottish Gaelic. I doubt whether he would accept the conclusion come to by scholars like Whitley Stokes that, while the mysterious Pictish was Celtic, it was more nearly allied to the Brythonic than to the Goidelic branch of that ancient tongue. Much less would he assent to the view of Principal Rhys that Pictish is essentially an unknown pre-Celtic speech, overlaid with Brythonic words and forms. To him the names of West Aberdeenshire were Teutonic or Gaelic. In the index appended to his volume on "Place-Names in Strathbogie," even *Pit-* appears in the list of Gaelic words. He was of opinion that Gaelic began slowly to disappear from the lower ranges of the north-eastern counties after the fourteenth century. He would accordingly attach the utmost importance to the forms of names written at that early date, believing, as he did, that the scribe was reducing to writing the familiar sounds of his mother-tongue.

If Mr. Macdonald's knowledge of Gaelic phonetics and dialects was not sufficiently thorough to enable him to determine with accuracy how the sound of a Gaelic name would be modified in the mouth of an Aberdonian speaking the Scottish dialect peculiar to the district, still less could he, or, for that matter, any other, trace with certainty the direction in which the sounds of an earlier speech, of which we know so very little, would be modified by a speaker of Gaelic. The Pictish

language was certainly spoken in the district, we do not know exactly for how many centuries, and as certainly many of the old names are Pictish. Their interpretation is a matter of great difficulty; and in the present state of our knowledge, except in comparatively few cases, at best conjectural. And if it be allowed that the Pictish speech was in these parts preceded by a still earlier one, that earlier speech, almost to a certainty, is represented in one or other of the oldest names of the rivers and hills of the district. Such a name, if it exists, was sounded by a person of whose language and race-relationship we are, at present, entirely ignorant. The sound was taken up more or less accurately by a Pict whose language has survived chiefly in names of persons and places, but of the sounds, forms and structure of which we know next to nothing. The sound was again caught up, in a modified form to a certainty, by a speaker of Gaelic who transmitted it to a fourth individual of alien tongue. This last was the first to reduce this sound, still further disguised on his lips, to writing, no doubt in as correct a form as he could. Philological science has achieved many triumphs, and it would perhaps be rash to say that it may not in the future be able to count the correct interpretation of such a name among its victories. But there must be a great deal of investigation and research into things as well as into words, in that district and elsewhere, before the problem can even be attacked with the prospect of useful result. In any event Mr. Macdonald did not touch it. At the same time his suggestions regarding the possible meaning of some of these very old names will be read with interest, embodying as they do the conclusions come to by a careful student, whose single aim was to reach to the truth of the matter, and to provide material to help others to do so.

One further word must needs be added. The interpretations offered are entirely the author's, and are published on his

responsibility. My revision of the sheets was confined to seeing that the Gaelic names were printed with a fair degree of accuracy, and that the Gaelic phrases were correctly translated into English. In one or two cases I ventured to substitute an explanation for that offered by Mr. Macdonald, or to add a query. I did this only where I was perfectly satisfied that he himself, were he living and the matter submitted to him, would make the change. There are several names in the volume of which I would offer a different explanation from that given by the author, and others which I would mark as doubtful. But in all cases where it was evident that Mr. Macdonald had carefully considered the matter, the explanation, conjecture, or suggestion is printed as he wrote it. As the volume stands, wanting indeed such revision and correction in detail as the author alone could give, the New Spalding Club may publish it with confidence, containing as it does a mass of valuable and trustworthy information regarding a very interesting and difficult subject, collected by an investigator whose ability and accuracy were only equalled by his modesty and common sense.

DON. MACKINNON.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY,
December 11th, 1899.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

ABBREVIATIONS.	TITLES.
Aberdeen Breviary - -	Breviarium Aberdonense—republished in facsimile for the Bannatyne Club. 2 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1852.
Aberg. pp. - -	Papers in the Abergeldie Charter Chest.
Aboyne Rec. - -	See Records of Aboyne.
Ant. - -	Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. 4 vols. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1847-69.
Acts of Scot. Parl. - -	Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. 11 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1814-75.
Badenoch Names - -	Badenoch : Its History, Clans, and Place Names. By Alexander MacBain, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. <i>Inverness</i> (no date).
Balfour - -	Sir James Balfour's Collections. MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. (Extracts relating to Aberdeenshire in the "Collections" and "Antiquities" of the Spalding Club.)
Barbour - -	The Brus : Writ be Master Johne Barbour. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1856.
Book of Deer - -	The Book of Deer. Edited by John Stuart, LL.D. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1869.
Burgh Rec. - -	See Reg. of Burgh Abd.

ABBREVIATIONS.	TITLES.
Celt. Scot. - - -	Celtic Scotland, a History of Ancient Alban. By William F. Skene, LL.D. 3 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1876-80.
Chamb. Rolls - - -	Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland, 1326-1453. 3 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1817.
Col. - - -	Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. Edited by Joseph Robertson. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1843.
Earldom of Garioch -	Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch. By Rev. John Davidson, D.D. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1878.
Ex. Rolls - - -	The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. 19 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1878.
Gordon Charters -	Inventory of Charters. MSS. 3 vols. In the Charter Room, Gordon Castle.
Gordon's Scots Affairs	History of Scots Affairs from 1637 to 1641. By James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay. 3 vols. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1841.
Fam. of Leslie - - -	Historical Records of the Family of Leslie. By Col. Leslie. 3 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1869.
Fam. of Skene - - -	Memorials of the Family of Skene. Edited by William F. Skene, LL.D. <i>Aberdeen (New Spalding Club)</i> , 1887.
Fermartyn - - -	The Thanage of Fermartyn. By Rev. William Temple, M.A., F.S.A. Scot. <i>Aberdeen</i> , 1894.
Fordun - - -	Johannis de Fordun Chronica Gentis Scotorum. Edited by William F. Skene, LL.D. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1871.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

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ABBREVIATIONS.	TITLES.
H.S.D. - - -	Highland Society's Dictionary of the Gaelic Language. 2 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1828.
Huntly Rental - - -	Rentals of the Lordship of Huntly. MSS. In the Charter Room, Gordon Castle.
Imp. Dict. - - -	The Imperial Dictionary. By John Ogilvie, LL.D. New edition. <i>London</i> , 1882-3.
Jam. or Jamieson - - -	Dictionary of the Scottish Language. By John Jamieson, D.D. New edition. 5 vols. <i>Paisley</i> , 1879-88.
Jervise - - -	Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial Grounds in the North-East of Scotland. By Andrew Jervise, F.S.A. Scot. 2 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1875-9.
Joyce - - -	The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. 2 vols. 5th edition. <i>Dublin</i> , 1883.
Kalendars - - -	Kalendars of the Scottish Saints. By the Right Rev. A. P. Forbes, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1872.
MacBain - - -	See Badenoch Names.
Macfarlane - - -	Macfarlane's Geographical Collections. MS. in the Advocates' Library, <i>Edinburgh</i> . (Extracts relating to <i>Aberdeenshire</i> in the "Collections" and "Antiquities" of the Spalding Club.)
Maxwell - - -	Studies in the Topography of Galloway. By Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1887.

ABBREVIATIONS.	TITLES.
New Stat. Acc. - - -	The New Statistical Account of Scotland. Vol. XII. : Aberdeenshire. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1843.
O'R. - - -	Irish-English Dictionary. By Edward O'Reilly. New edition, with Supplement by John Donovan, LL.D. <i>Dublin</i> (no date).
O.S. Map - - -	The Ordnance Survey Maps of Aberdeenshire.
O.S.N.B. - - -	The Ordnance Survey Name Books.
Pennant - - -	Tour in Scotland in 1769 and 1772. By Thomas Pennant. 5th edition. <i>London</i> , 1790.
Pictish Chron. - - -	The Chronicles of the Picts, the Chronicles of the Scots, and Other Memorials of Early Scottish History. Edited by W. F. Skene, LL.D. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1867.
Poll Book - - -	List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696. Edited by John Stuart, LL.D. 2 vols. <i>Aberdeen</i> , 1844.
Pro. Soc. Ant. - - -	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. <i>Edinburgh</i> .
R.E.A. - - -	Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis. Edited by Professor Cosmo Innes. 2 vols. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1845.
Records of Aboyne - - -	The Records of Aboyne. Edited by the Marquis of Huntly. <i>Aberdeen (New Spalding Club)</i> , 1894.
Reg. of Burgh Abd. - - -	Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1398-1625. 2 vols. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1844-48.

AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

xxiii.

ABBREVIATIONS.	TITLES.
Reg. Priory St. Andrews	- Registrum Prioratus S. Andree. <i>Edinburgh (Bannatyne Club)</i> , 1841.
Reg. Synod Abd.	- Selections from the Register of the Synod of Aberdeen. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1846.
R.E.M.	- Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis. Ed. by Professor Cosmo Innes. <i>Edinburgh (Bannatyne Club)</i> , 1837.
Ret. or Retour	- Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatarum quae in Publicis Archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur Abbreviatio (Abstract of the Records of Retours of Services). 1546-1700. Edited by Thomas Thomson. 3 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1811-16.
R.M.S.	- Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum (Register of the Great Seal of Scotland). 1306-1424: one vol., folio; <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1814. 1424-1608: 5 vols., octavo; <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1882-90.
Robertson's Index	- Index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of Charters granted between 1309 and 1413. Edited by William Robertson. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1798.
Spald. Cl. Mis.	- Miscellany of the Spalding Club. 5 vols. <i>Aberdeen</i> , 1841-52.
Spald. Troubles	- Memorials of the Trubles in Scotland and in England, 1624 to 1645. By John Spalding. 2 vols. <i>Aberdeen (Spalding Club)</i> , 1850.
Straloch	- Praefecturae Aberdonensis et Banfiensis Nova Descriptio (1654). By Robert Gordon of Straloch. Published in the

ABBREVIATIONS.

TITLES.

second edition of Blaeu's *Atlas Scotiae*,
Amsterdam, 1662 — included in the
"Collections" of the Spalding Club,
Aberdeen, 1843.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|--|
| Straloch's Map | - | - | - | Map of the Shires of Aberdeen, Banff,
and the Mearns. By Robert Gordon
of Straloch. Published in the first
edition of Blaeu's <i>Atlas Scotiae</i> , <i>Am-</i>
<i>sterdam</i> , 1654. |
| Val. Roll | - | - | - | The Valuation Roll of the County of
Aberdeen for 1894-5. <i>Aberdeen</i> , 1894. |
| . V. of D. | - | - | - | View of the Diocese of Aberdeen (1732).
MS. in the Advocates' Library, Edin-
burgh—included in the "Collections" of
the Spalding Club, <i>Aberdeen</i> , 1843. |
| Walcott | - | - | - | The Ancient Church of Scotland. By
Mackenzie Walcott, F.S.A. <i>London</i> ,
1874. |
| Wyntown | - | - | - | The Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland. By
Andrew de Wyntoun. Edited by David
Laing. 3 vols. <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1872. |

Other authorities quoted are described in the text.

ABBREVIATIONS.

adj.	adjective.	Lat.	Latin.
app.	approximate.	lit.	literally.
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon.	m.	masculine.
B.	Banffshire.	Norm.	Norman.
c.	<i>circa</i> (about).	obs.	obsolete.
Cf.	compare.	O.E.	Old English.
Chart.	Charter.	O.Fr.	Old French.
Conf.	Confirmation.	O.G.	Old Gaelic.
cons.	consonant.	O.Ir.	Old Irish.
cor.	corruption.	P.	Parish.
Corn.	Cornish.	p.	page.
C.S.	Common Speech.	pl.	plural.
Dan.	Danish.	pp.	papers.
der.	derivative.	pron.	pronounce, pronunciation.
det.	detached.	q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> (which see).
Dict.	Dictionary.	Reg.	Register.
dim.	diminutive.	sing.	singular.
Dispen.	Dispensation.	Scot.	Scottish.
E.	English.	Sw.	Swedish.
Ed.	Edition.	syll.	syllable.
f.	feminine.	Tax.	Taxation.
Fr.	French.	temp.	<i>tempore</i> (in the time of).
G.	Gaelic.	term.	terminal.
G.C.S.	Gaelic common speech.	Teut.	Teutonic.
gen.	genitive.	trib.	tributary.
Ger.	German.	val.	valuation.
Icel.	Icelandic.	vol.	volume.
Inq.	Inquisition.	W.	Welsh.
Ir.	Irish.		

The figure 6 after the name of the parish indicates that the place-name is given on the authority of the Six Inch Ordnance Survey Maps. See Introduction, page xiii.

The accent (in place-names) indicates the accented syllable, and at the same time the quantity of the vowel—the grave accent (à) denoting the broad, and the acute accent (á) the short, vowel sound.

THE PARISHES OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE.

THE following list gives the names of the Parishes in the Western Division of Aberdeenshire included in this volume. After each place name in the text (except river names, and a few names of places whose situation is now doubtful) the author has given the name of the parish—generally the name of the modern civil parish: but, in a few cases, where several old parishes have been united to form the modern parish, he has distinguished the old constituent parishes, and in two cases he refers to *quoad sacra* parishes.

Aboyne.

Alford.

Auchindoir.

Auchterless.

Banchory-Devenick (names in the Aberdeenshire portion only).

Birse.

Braemar: now united with Crathie.

Cabrach (names in the Banffshire portion included).

Cairnie.

Chapel, or Chapel of Garioch.

Clatt.

Cluny.

Corgarff: a *quoad sacra* parish in Strathdon.

Coull.

Crathie: now united with Braemar.

Culsalmond.

Dinnet: a *quoad sacra* parish in Aboyne and Tullich.

Drumblade.

Drumoak.

Dyce.

Echt.

Forgue.

Gartly (names in the Banffshire portion included).

Glass (names in the Banffshire portion included).

Glenbucket.

Glegairn: now united with Tullich and Glenmuick.

Glenmuick : now united with Tullich and Glengairn.

Glentanner : now united with and forming part of Aboyne.

Huntly : formed by the union of the old parishes of Drumblade and Kinnoir.

Insch.

Inverurie.

Keig.

Kemnay.

Kennethmont.

Kildrummy.

Kincardine O'Neil.

Kinellar.

Kinnoir : an old parish now included in Huntly.

Kintore.

Leochel, or Leochel-Cushnie : formed by the union of the old parishes of Leochel and Cushnie.

Leslie.

Logie-Coldstone : formed by the union of the old parishes of Logie and Coldstone.

Lumphanan.

Midmar.

Monymusk.

Newhills.

Oyne.

Peterculter.

Premnay.

Rayne.

Rhynie.

Skene.

Strathdon.

Tarland, or Tarland and Migvie : formed by the union of the old parishes of Tarland and Migvie.

Tough.

Towie.

Tullich : now united with Glenmuick and Glengairn.

Tullynessle, or Tullynessle and Forbes : formed by the union of the old parishes of Tullynessle and Forbes.

THE PLACE NAMES OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE.

Aberardour (Crathie). 1564, Abirardour, Ant. II., p. 89; 1451, Abirardoure, Chamb. Rolls. Aber=Gaelic *abar*, obs. "a confluence." Modern Gaelic, *obair*; O.G., *abbor*, Etymo. Dict. MacBain, in "Badenoch Names," conjectures that *ardour* is from *ard-dobhar*, "high water," which is much more probable than *ard-doire*, "high grove," as given in the O. S. maps. The difficulty with this name is to see how it has originated, or to what it applied. The Feardar Burn is not far distant, though Aberardour is not situated upon it; but, except when the qualifying term is a personal name, I am not aware that *aber* is followed by an aspirated consonant such as would appear in Aber-fheardar. The actual confluence of the Feardar Burn with the Dee is more than a mile and a-half distant from Aberardour, or Middleton of Aberardour, and it is now known as the "Inver," which has the same meaning as Aber. The name may have been shifted from its original place, and Inver substituted for the Pictish Aber. Both these changes are possible, but it is also possible that the name applies to the junction of the Felagie Burn with the Feardar, on the former of which Aberardour is situated. Without written or traditional evidence of any kind, these questions cannot be determined with any measure of certainty, and must be left open to conjecture. I distrust Feardar as the origin of the name, because it would not apply in other cases, and Aberardour occurs in several other counties.

Abercattie (Tough). 1638, Retour 242; 1573, Abercathie, Ant. IV., 485; 1543, Abercawltye, Ant. IV., 481. The oldest form suggests *coillteach*, "abounding in woods," hence a wooded place or stream. The Farquharsons of Whitehouse, in Logie Coldstone, on acquiring this property, changed the name from Abercattie to Whitehouse.

Abergairn (Glengairn). 1696, Abergarden, Poll Book; 1685, Abergardins, Retour 466; 1540, Abirgardene, R.M.S., 2100; 1468, Abirgardene, R.M.S., Ant. IV., 404; Modern Gaelic, Obergharain, "Braes of Mar," by John Grant. Cf. Gardyn, Gardin, Peterculter; Gardine, Kincardine; Gardyn, Gardin, Forfar; Gartyn and Gardinquene, Lanark; Garden, Garthen, Gertene, Garthden, Perth. Although *d* appears in most of these comparatively modern spellings, it is not pronounced either in Gaelic or English, and may be intrusive. The commonly accepted derivation of the name is *garbh-abhainn*, "rough stream," but our best Gaelic scholars do not allow that *an* or *yn*, occurring in river-names, is other than an adjective terminal. Still, it is possible that *garbh* may be the root of the name, and the popular rendering substantially correct. It is objected that the vowel sound in *garbh* is short and in Gairn long, but the contraction from Gaelic *gharain* to English *gairn* might account for this. Abergairn means "the confluence of the Gairn" with the Dee.

Abergeldie (Crathie). 1607, Abiryeldie, R.M.S., No. 1962; 1451, Aberyheldy, Chamb. Rolls; 1358, Abbirgedly, Ant. IV., 715; Modern Gaelic, Opeyrēūldie or Opeyaulie. The derivation of this name is very uncertain. The meaning is "the confluence of the Geldie," i.e., with the Dee. The root may be *geal*, "white or bright," which this stream is, but Geldie Burn, one of the head tributaries of the Dee, is mossy. The term might, however, be applicable to a dark water if its course is rapid, and the surface much broken. In Knockando, Morayshire, is the Burn or Aldyoulie, and the writer of the account of the parish in the New Stat. Account etymologises the name, Ault Gheallaidh, "the Burn of the Covenant," which the O. S. map further improves into Allt a' Gheallaidh. The burn flows along the base of Geal Cairn, and this suggests a common origin to names so much alike. There is an Innergeldie, farm and burn, in Comrie parish, Perthshire.

Abersnethock (Monymusk). 1702, Abersweythock (Abersneythock?), Ant. III., 504; 1696, Abersmithack, Poll Book; 1732, Abersnithick, V. of D., Col. 585; 1628, Abirsnethak, Retour 210; 1573, Abersnethok, Ant. IV., 762. A chapel and lands belonging thereto appears, from the fragmentary evidence we have, to have adjoined this place, if indeed it was not the same. The references are—1542, Eglismenethok, Ant. III.,

498 ; c. 1211, Eglismonychcok, R.E.A., II., 265 ; 1245, Eglismeneyttok, Col. 178 ; 1211, Eglismenythok, Reg. Priory of St. Andrews. Eglis = G. *Eaglais*, from Lat. *ecclesia*, a church. Abersnethock evidently contains the same name corrupted, and, after 1542, appears to have replaced the older name, Eglismenethok.

Aboyne (P). 1567, Aboyn, Col. 225 ; 1501, Oboyne, Rental R.E.A., I., 3571 ; 1407, Obeyn, R.M.S., Ant. II., 35 ; 1393, Obein and Obeyn, R.E.A., I., 195 ; c. 1366, Obeyn, Tax., Col. 218 ; 1292, Oubyn and Obeyn, Ant. IV., 701 ; 1275, Obeyn, Tax., R.E.A., II., 52 ; 1249-1286, Obyne, R.E.A., I., 55. Aboyne is one of those names about which there will probably always be difference of opinion. It may be descriptive, but I do not see that any derivation of this kind as yet offered is satisfactory. From the old forms, I am inclined to think Obeyn should be classed along with Kincardine O'Neil, Camus O'May, and perhaps with the still more obscure names, Dunnideer and Tap O'Noth ; that it may be a personal name, or contain a personal name, and that it may possibly be only part of the original place name. Taghboyne, Balrathboyne, Ennisboyne and Crossboyne, in Ireland, are all derived from the personal name, Baeithin, Joyce I., 151.

A Chailleach (Braemar, 6). "The old woman or nun." The name applies to an upright stone or rock, about 5 ft. high, standing close to the Ey Burn, east of Coire na Caillich.

Achath (Cluny). 1696, Aquhath, Poll Book. *Ach' chatha*, "field of the fight." There is no tradition connected with the place, so far as I know.

Achighouse (Braemar). This place is mentioned in the Poll Book as Achighouse and Ahighouse, but I have not found it elsewhere, and it is not known in the district.

Achincragoc (Dyce), obs. "Field of the little craig." This name occurs in the Marches of the Forest of Cordys, of date 1316, R.E.A., I., 43. Twice in this document *cragoc*, the old dim. of *creag*, appears, v. Schencragoc. I have not found it elsewhere in Aberdeenshire. Professor Mackinnon mentions Creagaig in Oransay.

A Chioch (Braemar, 6). "The pap." A high rock on the S. E. side of Beinn a' Bhuird, in the form of a cone.

Achrinys (Newhills) obs. In 1367, David II. granted to his physician, Donald Banerman, "all our lands of the two Clyntreys and the two Achrinys, viz., the Watirton and the Welton," Col. 240. *Ach'-roinne* may mean either "the field of the head-land"—which would be perfectly applicable here—or "the field of the division or share," which would agree with the description of these lands in the charter. The latter meaning is more probably correct than the former.

Adamston (Drumblade). See Thomastown.

Adnemoyne (Coull). This place is mentioned in a Retour of 1696, but is now obsolete. ? *Allt na moine*, "moss-burn."

Affléck (Huntly and Rhynie). 1534, Afflek (Huntly), R.M.S., No. 1453; 1578, Auchtleke (Rhynie), R.M.S., 2814; 1545, Auchinlek (Rhynie), R.M.S., 3103. G. *Achadh nan leac*, "stone-field." Cf. Affloch, below.

Afflóch (Skene). 1637, Auchinloch, Retour 240; 1627, Auchloche, Court Books of the Barony; 1506, Auchinloiche, R.M.S., Ant. III., 327. *Ach' an loch*, "field of the loch," i.e., the Loch of Skene.

Afforsk (Chapel of Garioch). 1696, Auquhorsk, Poll Book; 1528, Auchorsk, Ant. IV., 351; 1391, Achqwhorsk, Col. 540. "Field of the crossing." Corsk and chorsk=crosg. Crasg is common in the Highlands, but not in Aberdeenshire.

Aghaidh Gharbh (Braemar, 6). "Rough face." Hill W. of Carn Cloich-mhuilinn. (*dh* mute, *bh*=v.)

Aiken Bank (Gartly). "Oak Bank."

Air, Mill and Moss of (Echt and Skene). Now generally spelled Ayr. I do not know what Air means, unless it is from the same root as Hairmoss, Haremyres and Harlaw, q.v. In this county, in old times, initial *H* was as much abused as in many parts of England at the present day, and Moss of Air may be only another form of Hairmoss,

"the Moss of the boundary." The boundary of the parishes runs through these lands, but this does not prove that the meaning of the name which I have suggested is correct.

Ardiebrown (Chapel). This name is unintelligible in its present form, and it is not mentioned in any old writing, nor in "The Family of Leslie," though it is on the Balquhain property.

Airlie (Keig). This name does not appear in any Charter or Retour, so far as I have been able to discover, nor is it mentioned in the Poll Book. Probably it is borrowed, and replaces one or other of the Balgowans.

Airyburn (Dyce) croft, obs.

Aisle, The (Glengairn, 6). Burying ground belonging to the family of Macdonald, formerly of Rineaton, now of St. Martin's, Perth.

Albaclanenauch (Monymusk). This name appears in the "Marches of the Episcopal lands of Keg and Monymusk," a document in the handwriting of the 16th cent., date unknown, Col. p. 172. The writer explains—"quod Latine sonat, campus dulcis lactis." The Gaelic may have been originally *Achadh-leamhnacht*, "field of sweet milk." It is, no doubt, owing to the copyists that the old names in this document have been mis-spelled almost beyond recognition. See these "Marches" fully discussed in a paper by the late Rev. Alexander Low, Keig, in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 1865, p. 218; also "The Church and Priory of Monymusk," by Rev. Wm. M. Macpherson.

Aldáchie (Strathdon). *Allt achaidh*, "field burn."

Aldahuie (Strathdon). C.S. Aldachēē. *Allt a chithe*, "Burn of the rain or mist." This croft is far up Glen Nochty, and very likely a place of rain and mist.

Aldámph (Corgarff). *Allt daimh*, "ox-burn." Cf. Delnadamph, also on the Don, further west, and Inchnadamph, Sutherlandshire.

Aldiválloch (Cabrach). *Allt a' bhealaich*, "Burn of the pass," *i.e.*, the old road through the hills to Glenlivat. Aldivalloch is now the name of

a farm of which probably the old name was Balvalley, now the name of a moss in the neighbourhood.

Aldunie (Cabrach). 1600, Auldeunye, Huntly Rental. The local pron. is Al-dèwnie, which probably represents *Allt dìona*, "burn of the shelter."

Alefork (Strathdon). This name appears in the Poll Book, but nowhere else, and it may be a mis-spelling of Culfork.

Alehousewell (Kemnay).

Alford (P), 1619, Aldefuird, Retour, 165 ; 1595, Awford, R.M.S., 225 ; 1366, Afford, Col. 219 ; 1245, Afford, Col. 177 ; 1199-1207, Afford, Col. 588. I think Afford must be a doublet, like Scurrieford and Clochranford. Gaelic *dìh*, "a ford." If the first syllable had been *al* in the old writings, as in the English Alford, it might have been reckoned as certainly meaning Old ford, but the *l* is modern, and is not pronounced in C.S., though it may be heard on railway platforms occasionally. Awford is the most usual form.

Allach, Bridge and Wood of (Aboyne). The bridge and wood are close to Aboyne Castle. The bridge spans the Burn of Aboyne, or, as it is more commonly called, the Burn of Tarland. Allach is, almost certainly, the old name of the burn. See Allachy, Water of.

Allachaller (Birse).

Allachash Burn (Coull). *Allt a' chàise*, "Burn of the cheese," which may mean that the pasture was favourable for the production of cheese, or that cheese was made at this place when the cattle were on the summer pasture. Cf. Tornahaish, Corgarff, and Baldyflash, Rayne.

Allachfern (Birse). This is a very small streamlet, which flows into the water of Allachy. The two names seem to be substantially the same, the tributary being qualified by fern (*fearna*) "of the alders." It is, however, very difficult to deal with little known names in Birse, the proper forms being very uncertain. In no other parish in West Aberdeenshire have I found the place names so much corrupted, whatever may be the cause. This applies both to written and unwritten names, as will appear throughout this work. See Allachy, Water of.

Allachrowan (Birse). *Allt a' crothain*, "Burn of the little fold."

Allachy, Water of (Glentanner). The same name appears in Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, and other counties, in these forms—Allathane, Allachan, Alloquhie, Allochie, Ellachie, and Ealaiche. The root is *aill*, older form *ail*, a rock, a cliff, a steep bank washed by water (H.S.D.), though I suppose this meaning is only possible when the water exposes rock. *Aill*, with the terminals *ach-an*, means "a rocky place."

Allalógie (Logie Coldstone). *Allt a lagain*, "burn of the little hollow."

Allamuic (Logie Coldstone). 1600, Aleymuk, R.M.S., No. 1050. *Allt na muc*, "pigs' burn."

Allanagirk (Braemar, 6). *Ailean na circ*, "haugh of the hen," that is grouse, I suppose,—*cearc-fhraoich*, gen. *circe-fraoich*.

Allanaquoich (Braemar). 1696, Alnachoich and Allanacoich, Poll Book; 1451, Alanquoth, Chamb. Rolls. *Ailean na Cuaiche*, "the green or meadow of the Quoich," q.v.

Allanmore (Braemar). *Ailean mor*, "big meadow."

Allanstank, Burn of (Birse). *Allt an staing*, "Burn of the pool or ditch."

Allantersie (Auchindoir). The burn so named does not appear to have a name properly belonging to itself, unless it be Burn of Deskie, by which it is first known. It then becomes Burn of Allantersie, and further on, before it joins Mossat, it becomes the Burn of Linthaugh, all these being the names of the farms which it passes. Allantersie, or *Alltan tarsuinn*, "little cross burn," I conjecture, was originally the name of a streamlet which passes close to the farm stading of Allantersie, and joins the larger burn at right angles, thus giving rise to the name.

Allargue (Corgarff). I think this is properly the name of the burn which passes to the east of the mansion-house. So the old Gaelic-speaking natives understand it. *Allt-leirg*, "Burn of the slope or hill-side."

Allrick (Huntly). Same as **Elrick**, q.v.

Almuck (Rhynie). Tributary of the Burn of Lesmoir. *Allt* "pigs' burn."

Allt a' Bhreabadair (Glengairn). "The weaver's burn." The G people generally say *Allt na Breabair*, "the weavers' burn."

Allt a' Chaoruinn (Braemar). "Burn of the rowan."

Allt a' Chlaiginn (Braemar). "Burn of the skull," i.e., round bar or knoll. Another burn of the same name runs into Loch Muick.

Allt a' Chlàir (Braemar). "Burn of the board," i.e., plank br Cf. Athclare, Bealaclare and Droichead a chlair, "ford, town and br of the board." Joyce II., 223.

Allt a' Choilich (Corgarff). "Burn of the (grouse) cock," now C Cock Burn.

Allt a' Choire Bhoidhich (Glenmuick). "Burn of the beat corrie."

Allt a' Choire Ghuirm (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the blue corrie." Trib. of Clunie.

Allt a' Choire Odhair (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the dun corrie."

Allt a' Chreachainn (Strathdon). "Burn of the rough slop summit of hill." Both meanings are applicable, for the burn rises the watershed and flows down a rough slope until it joins Allt Sl Chaimbeil.

Allt a' Chuil Riabhach (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the brindled or corner or back." Trib. of Allt a' gharbh choire.

Allt a' Chuirn Deirg (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the red cairn." Trib. of the Ey Water.

Allt a' Gharbh Choire (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the rough corrie." Trib. of Allt Bhruididh.

Allt a' Ghlas Choire (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the grey corrie." Trib. of Gelder.

Allt a' Mhadaidh (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the dog or wolf." Trib. of the Luie. C.S. Altaváddie.

Allt a' Mhaide (Crathie). "Burn of the stick." Probably crossed by a stick or tree before the erection of a bridge. C.S. Altaváitch. Cf. Allt a Chlair.

Allt a' Mhait (Glenmuick and Braemar). Same as Allt a Mhaide. Tribs. of Muick and Clunie.

Allt a' Mheoir Ghrianaich (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the sunny branch." This little burn has just one small branch, which has no doubt suggested the name.

Allt nan Aighean (Corgarff). "Little burn of the hinds or heifers."

Allt an Aiteil (Braemar, 6). "Juniper Burn" (*Allt an aitinn*). Trib. of Allt an Loch, Glencallater.

Allt an da Bho (Glengairn, 6). Bh=v. "Burn of the two cows." Trib. of Morven Burn.

Allt an da Choire Shneachdach (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the two snowy corries."

Allt an Dubh-ghlinne (Braemar, 6). "Little burn of the black or dark glen."

Allt an Dubh-Loch (Glenmuick). "Burn of the Dubh Loch." It flows out of this loch into Loch Muick.

Allt an Eas Mhoir and **Allt an Eas Bhig** (Braemar, 6). These are tributaries of the Gairn, but the names should be written *mor* and *beag*, for it is not the big and little waterfall that is meant, but the big burn and little burn of the waterfall. *Eas* means a waterfall, but, so far as I know, there is no waterfall on either burn. The whole of these streams, however, may be counted waterfalls, for in their short courses of about two miles they fall nearly 1700 feet.

Allt an Eireannaich (Braemar, 6). "Irishman's burn," so the map, but how an Irishman gave name to a burn in the wilds of Glen is hard to conjecture. *Eirionnach*, a young gelded goat, is as likely derivation. Both are doubtful, for the C.S. is Allt Earnach, which have an entirely different meaning.

Alltan Gàraidh (Corgarff). "Little burn of the enclosure." of the Don. Pron. Allt an Gàry.

Allt an Laoigh (Crathie). "Calf's burn."

Allt an Leathaid (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the slope or hillside." of Ey Water.

Allt an Lin (Corgarff). "Lint Burn;" either the burn where lin steeped, or where "fairies' lint" grew.

Allt an Loch, Glencallater (Braemar). "Burn of the Loch," *i.e.*, Callater, into which it flows.

Allt an Lochain Uaine (Braemar, 6). C.S. Allt Lochan Uaine, "of Lochan Uaine," out of which it flows.

Alltan Mhicheil (Corgarff). "Michael's little burn." Mh = v.

Alltan Odhar (Braemar, 6). "Dun or grey little burn." Trib. c Odhar pron. ó-hur.

Allt an Roy (Birse, 6). *Alltan Ruadh*, "red little burn." Tr Allachy.

Alltanruie (Glenmuick). C.S., Altanrēē; 1600, Auldinruif, H Rental; 1552-1596, Aldinruif, R.M.S., 499. *Allt an fhraoich*, "he burn"—(fh mute).

Allt an Stuilc Ghiubhais (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the fir tree stump." *Ghiubhais*, pron. yewaish.

Allt an t-Seilich, pron. taylich (Braemar). "Burn of the willow

Allt an t-Sionnaich, pron. tiúnnaich (Braemar). "Burn of the fox." Trib. of Ey.

Allt an t-Slugain, pron. thégain (Tullich, 6). "Burn of the swallow-hole." Trib. of Tullich Burn.

Allt an t-Sluichd Leith, pron. tluichd lee (Strathdon). "Burn of the grey hollow." C.S. Allt Sloch-lee, Burn of Slochd-lee.

Allt an t-Sneachda (Glenmuick). C.S. Auld Drechty. "Snow Burn."

Allt an Tuim Bhain (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the white hillock," or rather "Burn of Tombain."

Allt Bad a' Choilich (Corgarff). "Burn of the (grouse) cocks' clump or thicket." Trib. of Don, near Delnadamph.

Allt Bad MhicGriogair (Corgarff, 6). "Burn of McGregor's clump or thicket." *Bad*, in this name, may mean hamlet.

Allt Bad a' Mhonaidh (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the clump or thicket of the moor or moorish hill."

Allt Beag (Glengairn). "Little Burn." Trib. of Burn of Glenfenzie.

Allt Beinn Iutharn (Braemar). See Beinn Iutharn.

Allt Bhruididh (Braemar). (?) *Brüideadh*, gen. *Brüididh*, "stabbing, thrusting." What the name may refer to is open to conjecture. I do not know if it is descriptive or refers to some event which occurred at the place. C.S. Allt Vrúidje.

Allt Boruiche (Braemar, 6). It is difficult to see what was intended by the spelling of this name, which seems to have had some Gaelic word in view, but I do not recognise it. *Boiriche* means "a bank, a rising ground," and Allt Boiriche may be the "Burn of the brae face." This is the only meaning I can attach to it. The burn is a trib. of the Baddoch, near the southern boundary.

Allt Bróthachan (Braemar, 6). See Loch Brothachan.

Allt Cailleach (Glenmuick). C.S. Allt Chyllich ; 1696, Altcha Poll Book ; 1698 and 1568, Oldchayloch and Aldchalzea, Aberg G. *Allt Caillich*, "Burn of the old woman."

Allt Chèrnie (Glenmuick). Trib. of Muick. (?) Allt Cheathar (pron. Chăđ'-ărnich). "Freebooter's or robber's burn." Cf. Catteran's t Cabrach, and Katrine Burn, Birse.

Allt Chroinie (Braemar). [Trib. of Baddoch.]

Allt Chuirn Deirg (Braemar, 6). "Burn of Carn Dearg," or "the cairn."

Allt Clach Mheann (Corgarff). *Clach mheann*, "the kids' stone, large boulder near Feith Bhaite.

Allt Coire a' Chaise (Glenmuick). South end of Loch Muick. "of the cheese corrie." See Allachash.

Allt Coire a' Mhàim (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the corrie of the hill," i.e., Carn a Mhàim. *Màm*, gen. *màim*, "a round hill."

Allt Coire an t-Seilich (Braemar). "Burn of the corrie of the will Trib. of Quoich.

Allt Coire an t-Sneachda, pron. tréhdă (Braemar). "Burn of the snow corrie." Cf. Allt an t Sneachda.

Allt Coire Fearneasg (Braemar, 6). Trib. of Baddoch. I have no idea what *Fearneasg* means ; possibly it is a corruption of *fior-* "spring-water," but I have never heard the word pronounced.

Allt Coire Ghiubhais, pron. Yewaish (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the fir-corrie."

Allt Coire na Cloiche (Glenmuick). Trib. of Girnack. "Burn of the stone-corrie."

Allt Coire na Féinne (Braemar). C.S. Allt Fionn Choire, "Burn of the fair corrie." The name given in O.S. map is very doubtful.

authority there is for supposing that the Feinne ever were in Aberdeenshire I know not ; nor do I know why the popular name was altered to that which appears in the map.

Allt Coire nan Imireachan (Glengairn, 6). Trib. of Morven Burn. The local authorities who gave this name to the Survey officers insisted that it was correct, and would not be recognised if altered in any way (O.S., N.B.). It has evidently been understood to mean "the corrie of the ridges," from *iomaire*, a ridge of land, a field, and, like many corries, this one is cultivated in the lower ground, but I do not see how "*Imireachan*" could have been formed from this root. It is more likely that the proper word is *imrich*, pl. *imrichean*, "a removing, changing of residence, effects or moveables carried about" (H.S.D.). If this is the origin of the name it means the "Burn of the corrie of the flittings," either the movements from sheiling to sheiling, or the dairy utensils and other effects moved about during the summer pasturing on Morven, on the S.W. of which hill this corrie is.

Allt Coire na Sgreuchail (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the screeching or shrieking corrie." I would like to have heard the local pronunciation of this name, but assuming that the Gaelic form given in the map is correct, the screeching or shrieking probably refers, like other local names, to the howling of the wind in the face of the corrie.

Allt Connachty (Glenmuick, 6). Trib. of Allt na Wheille.

Allt Connie (Braemar). As I have it, the C.S. is Allt Chònìe, which is probably in Gaelic *Allt Còinnich*, "mossy burn."

Allt Cristie Mor and Beag (Braemar). Tribs. of Ey. The common notion in the district is that Cristie is a personal name, either of one or two individuals—Christie's big burn and little burn, or big and little Christie's burn. This appears for several reasons very doubtful. The local pron. is crèòste, and *criosda* is an obsolete Gaelic word meaning swift, rapid. This seems a probable enough derivation of the name, though by no means certain.

Allt Cùl (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the back or corner." Trib. of Feardar.

Allt Damh (Corgarff). "Ox-burn." The farm beside this burn is called Aldamph, which is a corruption of Allt Damh. Cf. Delnadamph, also in Corgarff, and Inchnadamph.

Allt Darrarie (Glenmuick). The name Carntorrarie, probably one of the neighbouring hills, occurs in the Aberg. pp. date 1766. Joyce gives *dairbhre*, pron. darrery, "an oak or oakwood," deriv. of *daire*, as a common name in Ireland (Joyce I., 505). Cf. "Dirrirai, Glen Lui" (V of D), probably Derry Cairngorm. Although the country is now bare of wood, the Abergeldie papers contain agreements between the proprietors about cutting trees in the forests.

Allt dauch (Cabrach). "Burn of the dauch (?)" Dauch generally appears in place names as the first syllable, but in this case I do not see that any other meaning can be assigned to it. It is the boundary on the west side of the Deveron, between the Upper and Lower Cabrach, and probably divided two of the old dauchs.

Allt Dearg (Glenmuick and Braemar). "Red Burn."

Allt Deas (Glenmuick). "South Burn."

Allt Deglaven (Glenbucket).

Allt Devanach (Logie Coldstone). This form of the name, given in the O.S. map, is incorrect. It does not correspond either with the old spelling or local pronunciation. See Auldvanyeche.

Allt Deveron (Cabrach). The O.S. map gives the Allt Deveron as extending from the junction of the Burns of Rochford and Westlewie to its junction with the Rouster, and this I think is right, though opinions differ on the point. Why this stream is called *Allt Deveron* I am unable to explain. The Deveron and Allt Deveron are really one stream, and Straloch in his map, of 1640, names both alike, the River Deveron.

Allt Dhaidh Mor and Beag (Braemar). As given in the map, this name reads "David's big and little burn," which I think extremely doubtful. The common pronunciation is Allt Davy mor and beag, and I have never heard any of the natives give the name as in the map. *Allt Dabhaich* closely agrees with the C.S., and the meaning may be "Burn of the pool or pot." Cf. Burn of the Vat, Dinnet.

Allt Domhain (Braemar, 6). "Deep Burn." Trib. of Allt Bruididh.

Allt Dourie (Braemar). C.S. Alltdùrie. The commonly accepted meaning of this name is "dark burn"—*Allt dubhrach*—but I doubt if the Gaelic-speaking people of Braemar would have changed the terminal *ach* into *ie*. Neither does this derivation suit the old forms of the same name occurring elsewhere. See Allt Dowrie.

Allt Dowrie (Glenmuick). The common spelling is Altourea (Val. Roll), and the Abergeldie pp. give Altaurie. The form given in the O.S. map is very doubtful, there being no authority for the letter *d*. Aldourie, near Inverness, is Allt+ourie, so also Pitourie, in Badenoch, which Mr. Macbain suggests may be derived from *odharach mhullach*, the plant "devil's bit" (*scabiosa succisa*), which is common in pasture lands also in this county. *Allt odharaidh* may, however, mean the "dun burn" or the "burn of the dun place." No doubt, we have Milldourie in Monymusk, but here also *d* may be intrusive, especially following *l*.

Allt Dubh-iasgan (Glengairn, 6).

Allt Duch (Gartly, 6). Probably a cor. of *Allt Dubh* "Black Burn."

Allt Earse (Gartly, 6). *Allt Tarsuinn*, "Cross Burn." Cf. Allanterisie.

Allt Easain (Strathdon, 6). "Burn of the little waterfall." Trib. of Cline Burn. Alltessan Burn, Kildrummie, has the same meaning.

Allt Fuaranach (Strathdon, 6). The Estate map has Fearnach, which is no doubt correct. *Allt Fearnach* means the "Burn abounding in alders." Sco. "Army Burn."

Allt Gharbh-choire (Braemar). "Burn of the rough corrie," or rather, Burn of Garchorrie.

Allt Gille Mhorair (Tarland, det. 3, 6). More likely *Allt coille mhorair*, "Burn of the lord's wood." See Gillavawn.

Allt Glas (Crathie, 6). "Grey or green burn." Trib. of Allt a mhaide.

Allt Glas choille (Glengairn, 6). "Burn of the grey or green wood."

Allt Glas-neulach (Braemar, 6).

Allt Laogh (Tarland, det. 3, 6). "Burn of the calves."

Allt Leth (Braemar). *Allt Liath*, "grey burn." This burn rises Carn Liath.

Allt Liath Choire (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the grey corrie."

Allt Lochan an Eòin (Braemar). "Burn of the little loch of the bi according to the map, but *A. Lochan nan Eun*, "Burn of the little loch of the birds," is preferable, because it agrees with local pron., which is not eòin, as in Badenyon.

Allt Meirleach (Tarland, det. 3). "Thieves' Burn."

Allt Mhaide (Glenmuick). C.S. Alveitch. 1796, Altavait, and 1. Altaivaid, Aberg. pp. See Allt a Mhaide.

Allt na Beinne (Braemar). "Hill-burn."

Allt na' Bo (Strathdon). "Cows' burn."

Allt na Bronn (Braemar). "Burn of the belly or bulge," but poss from *bru*, gen. *bronn*, obs., a hind, a bank, H.S.D.

Allt na Bruaich Ruaidhe (Corgarff). "Burn of the red burn." Becomes Burn of Tornahaish.

Allt na Caillich (Glenmuick and Strathdon). "Burn of the woman."

Allt na Chomhnuidh (Glenbucket, 6). The qualifying term should not be aspirated. Probably it is the wrong word. Culquhony Tomachonie are not far distant.

Alltnaciste, Burn and Farm (Corgarff). "Burn of the kist or holl."

Allt na Clais Moire (Braemar, 6). "Burn of the big furrow or trench."

Allt na Coille (Crathie). "Burn of the wood." Trib. of Crathie Burn.

Allt na Conair (Glenmuick, 6). Trib. of Tanner.

Allt na da Chraobh Bheithe (Glenmuick). "Burn of the two birches."

Allt na Giubhsaich (Glenmuick). 1620, Auld Gewschawche, Aberg. pp. "Burn of the fir-wood."

Allt na Glaic (Glengairn). C.S. Allt Glac. "Burn of the hollow."

Allt na Greine (Glenbucket, 6). "Sunny burn" (?)

Allt na h-earba (Braemar). C.S. Allt na herib, "Burn of the roe." Trib. of Quoich.

Allt na Kebbuck (Auchindoir, 6). Although this burn rises at the foot of Kebbuck Knowe, which looks like a Scotch name, meaning a knowe like a kebbuck or cheese, or the site of a sheiling where cheese was made, the burn name is against this derivation. The first syllable in kebbuck is short, and in G. *càbag*, "a cheese," long, and this of itself is conclusive. *Ceapach*, "a tilled plot," is more likely the proper word, *ch* hardening into *ck*. Though there is now no cultivation at the place, attempts may have been made in old times to cultivate a little patch or patches near a shieling, afterwards deserted.

Allt na Leitire (Glenbucket, 6). "Hillside Burn." *Leitir*, "side of a hill."

Allt na moine (Braemar). "Moss-burn." Trib. of Quoich.

Allt nan clach geala (Braemar). "Burn of the white stones." Trib. of Ey.

Allt nan Eanntag (Crathie, 6). "Burn of the nettles."

Allt na Slait (Braemar). "Burn of the rod or twig, *i.e.*, Osier Burn."

Allt na Tullich (Towie, 6). I do not quite see what was meant by this spelling. The local pron. is Allt na Tulaich, "Burn of the Knoll." Trib. of Soccoch Burn.

Alltnavackie (Logie Coldstone, 6). ? *Alltan a Bhacain*, "Burn of the bend." It is probable this name originally applied to the burn much beyond the limit shown in the map, other names further down the stream

being merely the names of the farms which it passes. The "bend" strongly marked feature after passing Windsee. *Bacan* also means a bog or marsh, and there is a farm near the burn called Bog, but the word *Bacan* appears to be used, in the district, where there is no bog.

Allt na Wheille (Glenmuick). *Allt na coille*, "Burn of the wood." On Deeside, *coille* appears to be not unfrequently represented by spelling quh = wh.

Allt Phadruig (Braemar, 6). "Patrick's Burn." *Ph* = *f*.

Allt Phòuple (Braemar, 6). The exact pron. of this name is doubtful. The Gaelic people say it means the "People's Burn," whatever that be; but as I heard it, it appeared to represent *Allt phubnill*, "Burn of the tent or booth," perhaps a hunting sheiling. The burn rises near the summit of Ben Aven, and falls, in its short course to join the Gairn, upwards of 1600 feet.

Allt Preas a' Mheirlich (Braemar, 6). *Mh* = *v*. "Burn of the thorn bush."

Allt Réppachie (Corgarff). The Gaelic natives say it is pronounced *Rui-ippachie*. If this is so the second syllable may have lost an aspirate, probably *ch* or *th*, and initial *R* has become attached to the following short vowel or vowels, on which lies the stress—thus *r(uighe ch)éapac* "the sheiling of the little tilled plot." I do not say that this is the meaning, but it shows the change which I suppose has occurred by contraction.

Allt Ruigh na Cuileig (Glengairn). "Burn of the sheiling of the hill."

Allt Salach (Glengairn, 6). "Dirty Burn."

Allt Seileach (Crathie, 6). "Willow Burn."

Allt Shillochvrein (Braemar). Trib. of Bynack. This form of the name is given in Smith's New History of Aberdeenshire; Straloch's (1654) has *Silach vren*, and the O.S. map, *Allt an t-Seilich*. Near the burn Straloch has *Cory vren*, the O.S. map *Coire na Bronn*, and the burn rising in the corrie, *Allt na Bronn*. I cannot clear up these discrepancies, but it is certain that *Cory vren* is *Coire Bhran*, "raven's corrie," and the burn name probably means "raven's burn." *Allt Shillochvrein* is doubtless

Allt Slochd a' Bheithe (Strathdon, 6). Bheithe, pron. vè'e. Trib. of Allt Slochd Chaimbeil. "Burn of the birch hollow." Slochd, "a pit, den, hollow."

Allt Slochd Chaimbeil (Strathdon). "Burn of the Campbells' hollow." The local tradition is that a small party of the defeated army of the Marquis of Argyll took refuge for a time at this place after the battle of Glenlivet, 3rd October, 1594 (O.S., N.B.) This burn joins Allt Slochd Mor, and these together form Nochty Water.

Allt Sughan (Glenbucket). *Sùghan*, "the liquid of which sowens are made by boiling." H.S.D. Generally, in this part of the country, we understand the said "liquid" to be sowens, whether boiled or unboiled, and probably to the latter this burn owes its name, from its resemblance to it when in flood, for it seems to be the "Sowens Burn."

Allt Tarsuinn (Braemar, 6). "Cross-burn." Trib. of A. an t Slugain.

Allt Thronach (Leochel, 6).

Allt Tobair Fhuair (Strathdon, 6). Fh mute. "Burn of the cold spring." There is a small pool at the source of this streamlet, which probably gave rise to the name.

Allt Tom a' Bhealuidh (Crathie, 6). C.S. Allt Tombally, "Burn of Tombally or the Broom-hillock."

Allt Tulleach (Corgarff). "Spatey Burn."

Allt Venney (Glass). Although this small stream rises on a hill of considerable height, and might be called for a short distance a hill-burn (*Allt Bheinne*), it is throughout the greater part of its course a lowland burn. Perhaps *Allt Bhainne*, "Burn of the milk," is the more correct meaning of the name, indicating that the pasture along its banks yielded a large supply of milk.

Alspéirit (Cabrach). A small streamlet joining Deveron near King's Ford. The O.S. map changes the common name to Allt na spirit. *Spirit* may be a corruption, but it is possible it may represent G. *spiorad*, from E. *spirit*, Lat. *spiritus*—hence "Burn of the spirits," or perhaps, "Ghosts'

Burn." It crosses Dead Haugh, which lies along the Deveron, and it may be some connection between the two names.

Altanree or Altenrea (Coull). *Allt an ruighe*, "Burn of the sheil

Altanzie (Glenmuick) obs. Poll Book. *Allt teanga*, "Burn of tongue (of land)."

Altdargue (Coull). *Allt dearg*, "red burn."

Am Bealach (Braemar). "The pass."

Am Mullach (Glenmuick). "The top, summit."

An Car (Braemar, 6). $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the village. *Car* is "a twist bend," but I know of nothing of the sort applicable to the lie of ground, the River Dee, or to any of the burns. *Càthar*, "mossy or marsh ground," is more likely the proper word. The place is now planted.

An Creagan (Crathie). "The little craig."

An Dlollaid (Braemar, 6). "The Saddle."

Anguston (Peterculter). 1696, Angoustoune, Poll Book.

Annachrie (Birse), 1591, R.M.S., 1898. Seems to be a mis-spell of Ennoch, qv.

Annesley (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Achinshley and Achinshley (Poll Book), by which it is still known. Sometimes it is called *Inch Ach' innse*, "meadow field." Sco. *ley* added.

Annetswell (Kinnoir, Huntly). Annet is always associated, directly or indirectly, with an ancient church. An "annoid church" means church of first rank, a mother-church, or church dedicated to founder. There never was a church at Annetswell, nor was it church property, and it was at a considerable distance from the church of Kinnoir. Probably Annet's Well is the proper form of the name, and the person referred to may have been one of the Wintounes of Annet, or Andate Methlic, who owned part of Cocklarachie, Drumblade. Ranald of Annet (1472) appears to have been on friendly terms with the Earl of Huntly.

and as occasional visitor at the Castle. John Wintoune was also resident at "Dalclerachy" in 1457. According to custom, these men would have passed under the name Annet or Andate, after their chief property, and it is probable that one or other of them may have been associated in some way with the well, named after him, and now become the name of the farm.

An Sgarsoch or Sgarsach (Braemar). The hill of the "scaurs," from *sgòr*, "a sharp rock." There is a curious tradition that in old times markets were held on the summit of this hill. It would scarcely be possible to find a more unlikely place, and how such an absurd notion ever originated it is difficult to imagine.

An Slochd (Braemar, 6). "The gully," at the head of Glen Beg.

An Socach (Birse and Braemar). The "snouted" hill.

An Tom (Glengairn). "The Knoll."

An t-Bron (Glenmuick). "The nose."

Apollinaris Chapel (Inverurie). More commonly Apollinaris or Polnars Chapel. In the "Earldom of the Garioch" (p. 19) it is said the old name was the "Kirk of Rothael." Two 16th century charters mention St. Apollinaris in connection with an annual fair called Polander Fair, but beyond this nothing appears to be known about the saint, if saint he was. See Forbes' "Kalendars," p. 271. The farm of Polinar is close to the site of the old chapel.

Aquhèrton (Kintore). 1637, Aquhirtane, Retour 240; 1612, Auchquhertin, R.M.S., 757; 1592, Auquhortin, R.M.S., 2176; 1587, Auchquhirtin, R.M.S., 1341. The variety of spellings is perplexing, but it is probable the meaning of the name is "field of the rowan tree"—*Achadh-chaorruim*, *t* being intrusive.

Aquithie (Kemnay). pron. Auchwhtýhie. 1646, Auchinquothie, Retour 276; 1481, Auchythe, R.M.S., 1484. (?) *Achadh na cuithie*, "field of the cattle-pen."

Arachie Burn (Cairnie). Probably *Ard achadh* is the Gaelic "high field." In the old charters, Ardochiemore, Stirlingshire, becomes Arrochymoir.

Archballoch (Alford). 1537, Arshballagh, Ant. IV., 141; Auchballocht, alias Auskallocht, Ant. IV., 423; 1552, Arsballa Ant. IV., 144; 1464, Asbachlach, R.E.A., I., 293; 1418, Arbauchlaux IV., 142; C.S. Airtchbálloch. G. *Aird bealaich*, "height of the pass." curious spellings in these old forms arise from attempting to represent the Gaelic sound of *aird* (arj). The soft Gaelic *d* and *t* occasionally become English *s*, as in *coillte*, Cults and *bnailteach*, Boultschoch.

Ardally (Strathdon). The Poll Book gives this name, but I have been unable to trace it.

Ardamph (Tarland and Migvie No. 3). *Aird damh*, "Height of oxen."

Ardbreck, Hill of (Peterculter). *Aird bhreac*, "speckled height."

Ardefrom (Birse). 1511, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377. *Airde chrom*, "or sloping height." The change from *ch* to *f* is common all over the county.

Ardenbrake, Knowes of (Logie Coldstone). *Àrdan breac*, "spotted little height."

Ardensoule (Birse), 1511, R.E.A., I., 376; 1170, R.E.A., I., 12; *sabhail*, "little height of the barn." The place is now extinct.

Arderg (Braemar, 6). *Aird dearg*, "red height."

Ardgallie (Glass). ? *Aird gaille*, "Height of the standing stone." Ceann gaille, "Head or hill of the standing stone," Joyce I., 344. There is no standing-stone now at this place, but, on the summit of a knoll, there is a circle formed of stones like the foundation of a dyke, which the ground is formed into a low mound caused by small stones. It is probable there was a standing-stone in the centre at one time.

Ardgathen (Alford). 1637, Ardgeathin, Rental, Ant. IV., 142; 1629, Ardgethin, Chart, Ant. IV., 687; 1532, Ardgathin, R.M.S., 1194; 1418, Argaythin, Chart., Ant. IV., 142. C.S. Ardgethin. *Aird gaothain*, "breezy height."

Ardgèith (Tarland, det. 1). *Aird gaoith*, "height of the wind, or windy height."

Ardglenny (Rhynie). See Ardlony.

Ardgowse (Tough). 1696, Ard gour (Ardgous ?), Poll Book; 1641, Ardgowis, Retour 254. *Aird giubhais*, "height of the fir."

Ardhúncart (Kildrummie). 1696, Ardhuncare, Poll Book; 1508, Ardquhonquhare, R.M.S., 3251. "Conquhar's height."

Ardidacker (Leochel Cushnie). See also Bogandacher, Birse, and Badenyacker Hill, Strathdon. On the authority of the late Dr. M'Lauchlan the spelling of Badenyacker is changed in the O.S. map to Bad an Teachdaire—"the messenger's clump." This may be right, but it is conjectural, and it would have been better to let the popular form stand. I am not quite sure that *t* could become *y*, whether plain or aspirated; nor would *chd* become *ch* as in Bogandacher, which is almost certainly the correct form. *Daighear*, gen. *daighir*, "a rogue" (H.S.D.), if a proper Gaelic word, would suit all the requirements of these three names, meaning the "rogue's height, bog, and clump." Perhaps in old times, as in the present, people did not always stop to select the most refined language in designating a person of questionable character.

Ardiràar (Lumphanan). *Ardan reamhur*, "thick little height."

Àrdlair (Strathdon, Kennethmont, and Tullynessle). Ardlair in Kennethmont was, in 1696, Ardlar, Poll Book; 1418, Ardlar, Ing. R.E.A. I., 218. *Àrd làr*, "high site or ground."

Ardley (Auchterless). *Aird liath*, "grey height," but possibly the "ley of the Ard or Ord." Cf. Tulloleys and Ordley.

Ardlony (Rhynie). 1696, Ardglowie, Poll Book, probably a mis-reading; 1600, Ardonye, Huntly Rental; 1545 and 1511, Ardlony, R.M.S., 3103, 3599. This place is now called Ardglenny; the name Ardlony is unknown. It is not likely that the one name is a corruption of the other, because in the former the vowel is short and in the latter almost certainly it was long. Probably at one time there were two places, afterwards united under one name. Ardglenny means the "height of the little glen," Ardlony probably the "height of the marsh."

Ardlòw (Premnay). *Aird laogh*, "calves' height."

Ardméanach (Glenmuick, 6). 1677, Ardmenach, Aberg. pp. *Ard meadhonach*, "middle height."

Ardoch (Braemar and Glengairn). Ardoch in Glengairn is given Ardachie in Poll Book. *Ard achadh*, "high field."

Ardonald (Cairnie). 1662, Ardonald, Retour 363; 1638 Ordonald, Retour 242; 1600, Ardonald, Huntly Rental; C.S. Ardonald and Ordonald. "Donald's Height." There appears to be no distinction in this case between Ard and Ord.

Ardoyne (Oyne). 1504, Arduin, Court Books, Ant. III., 448; 1494, Ardonye, Chart, Ant. III., 447; 1419-20, Ardwyne, Ant. IV., 179. See Oyne.

Ardtannes Hill, Haugh, and Farm (Inverurie). I have found no very old references to Ardtannes. It is frequently mentioned in the "Earldom of the Garioch" as Ardtannies, sometimes as Ard Tonies, but no authorities are quoted. Jervise gives an inscription on a tombstone in Inverurie churchyard, of date 1616, where the spelling is Artones. The popular notion is that the name means "the height of the imps or little devils," and *Aird tannais* is the "height of the apparition or ghost." The name may, however, be connected with the old buildings or ramparts on the shoulder of the hill. *Sonnach* means a "rampart or fort," and with the article would easily pass into Ardtonny, which, with E pl., would be almost the name as we now have it. So in Ireland are *Ardtonnagh*, "the high mound or rampart"; *Lissatunny*, "the fort of the rampart"; and *Shantony*, "old rampart." Joyce II., 220.

Arks, The (Birse, 6). A large hollow, with a few scattered rocks.

Ark Stone (Chapel, 6). A boulder stone on the boundary between Monymusk and Fetternear. The rocks in the one case, and the boulder stone in the other, have no doubt suggested the name, and one is inclined to think of O.G. *arc*, "a pig," as a possible derivation, corresponding to Boar Stone, Ram Stone, and Bo Stone, but it does not appear that *arc* was ever borrowed into Scotch. It is more likely that the word means a large chest for holding oats or oatmeal—Sco. *ark*, A.S. *arce*, G. *airc*, Lat. *arca*. The term is now obsolete in this part of the country, but old people remember when the girnell or meal kist was called the meal-ark. The Arks and Ark Stone were probably so called from a supposed resemblance to a large chest. Arkland, as a place-name, is common in the south, but I know of none in Aberdeenshire, though there is one in Banffshire. The meaning may be the "land that fills the ark," and parallel to the Gaelic name Losset, q.v.

Arneedly (Monymusk). 1654, Ardneidlie, Retour 324 ; 1588, Ardneidlie, R.M.S., 1617 ; 1533, Arnedlie, Ant. III., 499. (?) *Ardan eudaile*, "little height of the cattle ;" *Eudail* means treasure, cattle, spoil, profit. *Feudail*, a different form of the same word, perhaps appears in Pitvedlies.

Arnhall (Huntly). So called from the arns or alders growing at the place. In a Rental of 1677 it is named Bogtoun.

Arnhaugh (Lumphanan). "Haugh or meadow of the alders."

Arnhead (Auchterless).

Arntilly, Arntilly-hard, Arntilly Craig (Birse). 1511, Arnetuly and Hartulyhard, R.E.A., I., 373 ; 1170, Erbentuly R.E.A., I., 12 ; probably a misreading, Erdentuly. *Ardan tulaich*, "little height of the knoll." Arntilly I suppose to have been the first or earliest of the three names. Arntillyhard is higher up the hill, and to distinguish it from the other, "hard" = *ard*, high, has been added, as "upper" is used in Scotch names. Arntilly-craig is, no doubt, Scotch.

Arthmily, obs. (Kincardine O'Neil). Mentioned in Rental of 1511, R.E.A., I., 354. (?) *Aird meallain*, "height of the knoll."

Artloch (Huntly). 1696, Arclach, Poll Book; Arclache, Spalding, 1545, Artlaucht, R.M.S., 3103. *Ard chlach*, "high stone." There is a boulder stone on the summit of the Hill of Artloch, which can be seen from a considerable distance, and probably gave rise to the name.

Ashalloch (Forgue). 1696, Aschallach, Poll Book. *Ath seili*, "ford of the willows."

Ashiehillock and **Esseyhillock** (Newhills). Though there were two farms so called, the names are precisely the same, only differing in appearance. The Poll Book name is Ashytoun, and the places are now united under the name of Ashtown. In old Scotch *Esch* = Ash, an Ashie or Essey hillock is "the hillock of the ash trees." Cf. Ashieholm, Dumfries, also called Escheholme; Aschinheid or Essinheid, Aberdeen shire.

Asloun (Alford). 1637, Aslowne, Ant. IV., 140; 1595, Aslowane, R.M.S., 225; 1523, Ausslone, Ant. IV., 144. No certain explanation of this name can be given. I have been unable to determine where it originated, or whether the first syllable is *ath*, "a ford," or *eas*, "a glen." The second may be *sleamhuinn*, "slippery, smooth," or *leamhan*, "an elm-tree," but on the spot I could not see anything to warrant either the name "Smooth ford" or "Elm glen."

Aswánley (Glass). [1450, Aswanly, R.M.S., 370. Cf. Tillysuanlie in Kincardineshire.]

Auchaballa (Birse). 1696, Achaballa, Poll Book; 1591, Auchinballie, R.M.S., 1898; 1511, Auchtinbala and Auchinbala, R.E.A., I., 372. ? *Ach' a' bhealaich*, "field of the pass."

Auchaber (Forgue). 1696, Achaber, Poll Book. There are no old references to this place, which formed part of the "dominical lands" of Frendraught, and was included under the general term. The name appears to be derived from *Ach' chabair*, "field of the stick or rafter." It could have nothing to do with *aber*, "a junction of streams," which is only used as a prefix. Nor could it mean *cabar*, "an antler," as it is a most unlikely place ever to have been frequented by deer.

Auchabrack (Birse). 1602, Achabreck, Retour 84; 1591, Auchinbrak, R.M.S., 1898; 1511, Auchtbrak, R.E.A., I., 377. *Achadh nam broc*, "field of the badgers."

Auchállater (Braemar). 1696, Achallater, Poll Book ; 1564, Auchinquhillater, Ant. II., 88. *Ach + Callater*, "field of the Callater Burn." C.S. Callater, but occasionally Callter. Probably the same as Calder and Callader, which occur in various parts of the country. The old forms are Kaledover and Kaledour. The only explanation which has been given of the name, as far as I know, is *coille + dobhar*, "wooded stream," and this may possibly be right, though it is not quite satisfactory. There are a few stunted trees and bushes on the banks of the Callater Burn, near the farm steading, but everywhere along the stream and loch are bare moor and rock. The old form, Auchinquhillater shows the mas. art. followed by aspirated *c*, but *coille* is occasionally spelled *quh*, and the fem. art. *na* preceded by a vowel sound, as in *achadh*, frequently drops its own vowel and becomes *in*.

Auchánnachy (Cairnie). 1638, Auchquhanachie, Retour ; 1600, Auchannaquhy, Huntly Rental. Cf. Buthquhanyoquhy, Barony of Kinedward (1505, R.M.S., 2869) ; also Cairn-a-cheannaiche. The spelling in the Retour of 1638 suggests *Achadh-cheannaiche*, "merchant's field," possibly indicating the field where, in old times, Caral Fair stood, though this is matter of conjecture.

Auchàrnie (Forgue). 1696, Acharny, Poll Book. *Ach' an fhearna*, "Alder field, or field of the arns."

Auchavàich (Glenbucket). *Ach' a' bhàthaich*, "Byre field."

Auchendor (Logie Coldstone). This name is given in the Poll Book, as if there had been such a place in Logie-Coldstone, which there never was. The reference is evidently to land belonging to the proprietor of Auchindoir, without giving its own proper designation.

Auchendunnie Hill (Gartly). Pron. Auchendinnie. *Ach' an t-sionnaich*, "field of the fox."

Auchenhandock (Glass B.). In the next parish, Mortlach, is a farm of the same name which, in 1511, was written Auchinhandauch (R.E.A., I., 368). In Ross-shire Retours appears the name Achnahannach or Achnahandach, probably now Achnahana, Strath Oykell. In Glass the name is pronounced Auchinhandach or Auchinhanack, the former closely

resembling the pronunciation of Knockandoch. In all these cases, I think the *d* is intrusive, and that the Gaelic form is probably *Ach' a' cheannaiche*, "merchants' field."

Auchenléck (Rhynie). 'See Affleck.

Auchèrnach (Strathdon). The local tradition is that once on a time a band of cateranes made a raid on this part of the country, and that one of them was killed, and his ghost haunted the place, which was therefore called *Ach' cheatharnaich* (*th* mute), "field of the caterane." Whatever may be said for or against this derivation, I do not think it suits the accent, and prefer *Ach' chairnich*, "field of the stony ground." The dykes all over the property show that stones were very abundant before the land was reclaimed.

Auchèrrie (Braemar). *Ach' a' cheathraimh* (*th* and *mh* mute), "field of the quarter" (dauch). Some of the old people, however, pronounce the name Auchèirrie = *Achadh chaorach*, "sheep-field," which, considering the place, is a very probable meaning.

Auchinbo (Huntly). Same in 1534; R.M.S., 1453. *Achadh na bo*, "cow-field."

Auchinbradie (Insch, 6). *Ach' a' bhradaidh*, "thief's field."

Auchinclech (Skene). 1505, Auchincloich, R.M.S., 2908. *Achadh na cloiche*, "stone-field," or "field of the stone."

Auchincleith (Chapel), now Auchinleith. 1618, Auchinleith, R.M.S., 1759; 1614, Auchincleuch, Retour 133; 1532, Auchincleche, R.M.S., 1181. *Achadh na cloiche*, "stone-field."

Auchindellan (Clatt). 1558, Auchindellen, Ant. IV., 491. *Ach' an damh-lainn*, "field of the ox-stall."

Auchindoir (Parish). 1650, Auchindoir, Ant. IV., 316; 1567-8, Auchindour, Col. 230; 1567, Auchindore, Col. 225; 1513, Auchindoyr, R.E.A., I., 382; 1445, Auchindoir, Col. 216; 1414, Dauchdore; c. 1366, Dauchindor, Col. 219; 1361, Dauachyndore, R.E.A., I., 89; 1275, Dauachendor, R.E.A., II., 52. "Field of the chase" is generally given as the

meaning of this difficult name ; but even if *toir* means "chase," "Daugh of the chase" would be absurd, and the four earliest references necessitate this reading. Possibly *Dabhach an dobhair* (dauch an dour), "dauch of the water," may be the meaning, the dauch being intersected by four streams, which, united, form the Bogie. *Dobhar* also means the boundary of a country or district, and Auchindoir is the north-eastern corner of Mar, marching with Strathbogie and Garioch. *Dobhar* generally takes the form *dour*, but in Ireland *dore* is not uncommon, and I have supposed it occurs elsewhere in Aberdeenshire. I do not say that the meaning I have suggested is by any means certain, but it is possible ; while the old forms of the name show that the common explanation has not even the merit of sense to commend it.

Auchindroyne (Cairnie). *Ach' an droighinn*, "field of the thorn," or "thorny field." Auchindroyne was one of the old daughs of Riven.

Auchindrum (Cairnie). *Ach' an droma*, "field of the ridge."

Auchindryne (Braemar). 1696, Auchendren, Poll Book ; 1564, Auchindryne, Ant. II., 88 ; 1228-39, Auchatendregen, Ant. II., 86. This last reference appears to give us the old Gaelic spelling of the time. See Auchindroyne.

Auchinencie (Kildrummie). In Macfarlane's "Geographical Collections," 1725, it is said—"Half a mile east from the castle, at a place called Auchinencie Muir, is a field of battle said to be fought betwixt Bruce and the English." Col. 590. I know nothing more of this place.

Auchinhòve (Auchterless and Lumphanan). 1696, Auchinhove and Auchinhive, Poll Book ; 1675, Auchinhoof, Retour 505 ; 1634, Auchinhove, Ant. II., 40. *Ach' an taoibh*, "field of the side."

Auchinleith (Auchindoir). 1650, Auchinleithe, Ant. IV., 315. No doubt this name is the same as Auchincleith or Auchinleith in Chapel, q.v.

Auchinquenzie, obs. (Birse). This place is mentioned in a charter of 1591, R.M.S., 1898, and is said to be in the Forest.

Auchintarph (Rayne). *Ach' an tairbh*, "bull's field."

Auchinténder (Forgue). Pron. tender and tenner. 1699, Auchintinder, Retour 516; 1654, Achintinder, Straloch's map. Perhaps *Ach' an t-sean doire* (*s* mute), "field of the old thicket." The last syllable may be *dobhar*, "water," referring to the Glen Burn, which afterwards becomes the Urie. Why a burn or river should be described as old it is hard to say, but in Ireland, Shanow and Shanowen (old river) are common river names. See Joyce II., 481.

Auchintoul (Alford, Glengairn, and Midmar). The name is very common all over the country, and the old spellings are practically the same as the present. *Ach' an t-sabhail* (pron. toul), "field of the barn."

Auchinvane (Kildrummy). 1594, Auchinvany, Ant. IV., 239; 1513, Auchinvane, R.M.S., 3875; 1508, Auchinvane, R.M.S., 3251. *Ach' a' bhainne*, "field of milk." The name now applies to a cottage, Auchnavenie, but whether it is on the site of the old farm, which has disappeared, or not, I do not know.

Auchlee (Peterculter). *Achadh liath*, "grey field."

Auchleven (Premnay). 1488, Auchlevin, R.M.S., Ant. III., 397; 1453, Auchlevyn, R.E.A., I., 273; 1419-20, Achlewyne, Ant. IV., 179. *Ach' leamhain*, "elm-field."

Auchline (Clatt). 1696, Auchlyne, Poll Book; 1446, Athlyne, R.E.A., I., 246; c. 1391, Achlyne, Ant. IV., 486. *Ach' loinn*, "field of the enclosure."

Auchlossan (Lumphanan). 1488, Auchinlossin, Acta Dom. Con., Ant. II., 40. *Achadh an liosain*, "field of the little fort or garden." This legend was told to me on Deeside:—Long ago, there dwelt in the Loch of Auchlossan a huge frog (*losgann*), which was the terror of the country around, and caused loss in cattle, its food consisting of one animal daily. The constant inroads on their stock at last roused the people, and a combined attack on the creature resulted in its being slain at this place, hence called *Achadh an losgainn*, "field of the frog," corrupted into Auchlossan.

Auchmàir (Cabrach). 1600, Auchmair, Huntly Rental; 1374, Auchmayre, R.M.S., 104, 47. In old charters occur the names Auchyn-

mayre, Banffshire, and Auchinmar, now Auchmar, Stirlingshire. *Mayre* and *mar* in these names, preceded by the art., cannot represent the adj. *mòr* (great), but where there is no art. it is possible that *mair* may be a cor. of *mòr*, though improbable. It is more likely that *mayre*, *mair*, and *mar* are forms of Gaelic *maor*, and that *achadh maoir* is "field of the mair or officer." Part of the Cabrach was Crown property, and we know from the Chamberlain Rolls that there was some such official, part of whose duties was to look after the Royal horses sent there for grazing. Some one filling a similar position may have resided at Auchmair in early times.

Auchmàr (Leslie). 1672, Auchmair, Court Books, Ant. III., 395; so also the Poll Book, a Retour of 1641, and charter of 1561, Ant. III., 391. See Auchmair.

Auchmenzie (Clatt). 1543, Auchmanze, R.E.A., I., 422; c. 1520, Awchinmenny, R.E.A., I., 385. In the spelling *ze z=y*. *Ach' a' mheannain*, "field of the kid." Probably at one time this place was a small croft, and one or more kids represented the rent.

Auchmill (Kinnoir, Huntly). 1677, Auchmull, Huntly Rental. See Auchmull, Newhills.

Auchmore (Midmar). *Achadh mòr*, "great field."

Auchmull (Newhills). The spelling is the same in a charter of 1524 and Rental of 1511, but Robertson's Index mentions a charter by David II., in which this place is called Auchmyln, and a charter by David III. gives Auchmoyln. These early forms clearly show that the Gaelic is *Achadh muilinn*, "mill-field." It is common to give as the derivation of Auchmull *achadh maol*, "bare field," but the vowel sound in *maol* is long, and in mull it is short.

Auchmullan (Auchindoir). Now generally written Auchmillan. 1507, Auchmyllane, Ant. IV., 219. See Auchmull.

Auchnaclach (Cairnie). 1663, Auchincloche, Retour 369. *Achadh nan clach*, "field of the stones, or stony field."

Auchnacraig, obs. (Glenmuick), Poll Book. *Achadh na creige*, "field of the craig." This farm name still remains in Auchnacraig Hill, above Linn of Muick.

Auchnafoy (Birse). 1696, Achnafey and Achnafoy, Poll Book. *Achadh na faiche*, "field of the exercise green." *Faiche* frequently becomes *foy* and *fey* in Irish names, but it does not necessarily follow that it does so in Scotland. It is, however, a very likely name to find near the mansion house of Ballogie.

Auchnagathle (Keig). 1696, Annagathell, Poll Book ; 1638, Ardragathill, Retour 242 ; 1620, Auchnagathill, Retour 167 ; and in a Rental of the Forbes Estates, 1552-1678, the spelling is the same, Auchnagathill, see "Church and Priory of Monymusk." I can offer only a very conjectural explanation of this name, viz., that in early times there may have been a small settlement of people from Arregaithel (Argyll), perhaps members of some raiding band, and that the land assigned to them was called by the Pictish natives *Achadh nan Gáithel*, "field of the Gaithel, Gaedhel, or Gael." Considering how many local traditions there are of incursions by "Campbells" into Aberdeenshire, it does not seem so very wild a conjecture that the Gael of Dalriada, some centuries before, had also found their way into the Pictish territory of the north-eastern provinces. No doubt *gathle* may be Pictish, and have a totally different meaning.

Auchnagymlinn (Braemar, 6), obs.

Auchnapady (Kennethmont, 6). *Achadh nam bodach*, "field of the old men." Cf. Aultnapaddock, Glass.

Auchnàrran (Glengairn). Auchnerran, Val. Roll and C.S. 1696, Achanaran, Poll Book ; 1685, Auchnerran, Retour 466. *Ach' an arain*, "bread-producing field." So the Gaelic people of the district understand the name.

Auchnashinn (Birse, 6). *Ach' na sithinn*, "field of the venison," whatever that may mean. The name applies to a stony slope of a hill in the forest.

Aucholzie, *z=y* (Glenmuick). 1763, Aucholie, Aberg. pp.; 1696, Achollie, Poll Book; 1600, Auchoilzie, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 311. *Achadh coille*, "field of the wood."

Auchorie (Midmar). 1504, Auchqwhory, Ant. II., 45. *Achadh choire*, "field of the corrie." One corrie runs up the north side of the Hill of Fare, and another the east side of Ordie Caber. From either of these the name may be derived.

Auchorthies (Inverurie). 1696, Auquhorthies, Poll Book; 1528, Auchorty, R.M.S., 561; 1391, Achquhorthy, Ant. IV., 470. *Achadh choirthe*, "field of the pillar-stone." There is a very complete stone circle on this farm, which has no doubt given rise to the name.

Auchravie (Monymusk). 1628 and 1654, Auchrevie, Retours 210 and 324. *Achadh riabhach*, "brindled or grey field." *Riabhach* generally becomes *riach* or *reoch*. Cf. Derrygortrevy, Ireland, Joyce II., 283.

Auchriddachie (Keig). "Reddish field," from G. *ruiteach*, H.S.D.; Ir. *ruideach*, O'R., ruddy.

Auchronie (Kinellar). 1696, Achronie, Poll Book; 1637, Auchreny, Retour 240; 1525, Auchquhrynnny, R.M.S., 302; 1506, Auchryne, R.M.S., 2908. See Achrinys.

Auchtaván (Crathie). *Achadh da mheann*, "field of the two kids," say the Gaelic natives, and no doubt they are right—the two kids representing the rent in old times.

Auchterelane (Kintore), Poll Book. There is not, and so far as I can discover, there never was such a place in the parish of Kintore. It is probably a misreading of Auchertane (Aquherton), which is not mentioned, though a place of some importance.

Auchterfoull, obs. (Coull), Poll Book. Auchterfoul, V. of D. 1553, Auchtercoul, Retour 17; 1549, Ochtirowle, R.M.S.; 1189-1199, Ochter Cule, Ant. II., 27. *Uachdar+cule*, "upper Cule" (Coull), lit. "the upper part of Cule."

Auchterless (Parish). 1606, Ochterless, Retour 104 ; 1499, Uchterles, R.M.S., Ant. III., 560 ; 1366, Ouchtirlys, Col. 220 ; 1358, Ochterlys, Exch. Rolls. 1211-14, Uchtirlys, Col. 561. *Uachdar*, "the upper part." *Lios*, gen. *lise* ; modern, "a garden" ; old G., "a house, fort, enclosure." Probably from one of the older meanings the name has arisen, but which, there is now no means of determining.

Auchtspittale, obs. (Birse). 1511, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377 ; 1591, Achspittel, R.M.S., 1898. "Field of the hospital."

Auldaindache, Burn of (Tullich) ; Aberg. pp. 1599. Possibly *Allt an dalach*, "field burn," but the name is now forgotten.

Auld Auchindoir (Auchindoir). 1696, Old Achindor, Poll Book, *i.e.*, Oldtown of Auchindoir. There is also a Newtown of Auchindoir. Cf. Old Balquhain, and Old Leslie.

Auldclochie (Chapel), Retour of 1662 ; 1355-7, Aldeclochy, Col. 538. *Allt cloiche*, "burn of the stone, or stony burn." It is now called "Clachie Burn."

Alders, trib. of Tanner. Aberg. pp. 1766.

Auldfrushoch Burn (Birse, 6). *Allt fraochach*, "heathery burn."

Auldgarney (Birse). 1511, Aldgernyt, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377. Probably Aldgernye is the proper reading. Originally a burn-name, it now also applies to a farm, and may be derived from *garbh*, "rough." The channel is very rugged, being rocky and full of boulder stones. In the next parish, Aboyne, the same name occurs in the Water of Gairney.

Auldmad Burn, in the Forest of Birse.

Auldroy (Aboyne, 6). Trib. of Allachy. *Allt ruadh*, "red burn."

Auldvanyeche (Logie Coldstone). 1600, Ant. IV., 665. Called in the O.S. map Allt Devanach. C.S. Allavénnich. I suppose the meaning is "Burn of the Bonzeoch or Bunnyach," q.v.

Auld Water (Auchindoir). The old channel of the Mossat Burn, until diverted into its present course.

Auldyóch (Auchterless). *Allt each*, "horse burn."

Aulldavie (Forgue). See *Allt Dhaidh mor*.

Aultnapaddock (Glass). C.S. *Alltnapoddach*. *Allt nam bodach*, "Burn of the old men, clowns."

Aune Wood (Drumblade). Properly, Arn or Alder Wood.

Auquhorsk (Kinellar). 1505-6, Auchquhorsk, R.M.S., 2908. "Field of the crossing." Corsk in Aberdeenshire = *crasg*, the Gaelic form of the English word "crossing."

Aven, Water of (Birse). *Abhainn*, "river."

Avochie (Kinnoir, Huntly). 1687, Avachie, Retour ; 1677, Abachie, Huntly Rental ; 1600, Auachie, Huntly Rental ; 1567, Awachie, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 155. The spelling, Abachie, is a misreading of *v* for *b*, a mistake which occurs in other two instances in the Rental of 1677. None of these references are old enough to give any certainty as to the origin of the name. If it is not the same word, it is probably from the same root as Alvie, Alva, Alvah, and Avoch, the older forms of these being Alveth and Alvecht.

Avyrhills (Alford). 1523, Charter, Ant. IV., 144. Aver, avir, aiver (Sco.), a horse used for labour, a cart horse ; v. Jam. Sco. Dict. The name may, however, have been Aiverinhills,—Aiverin = cloudberry. See Evronhill.

Baad (Peterculter). 1696, Bauds, Poll Book. *Bad*, "a clump, cluster, a hamlet." When we have old references the spelling is always *Bad*. *Baad*, *Baud*, and *Bawd* are all modern.

Backburn (Gartly).

Backhill (Chapel).

Backies (Glenbucket). Laing, in the "Donean Tourist," calls this place Bacaiseach, which, he says, signifies an impeding or obstruction. I know nothing of any such form of the name, and Laing gives no authority. *Baukie* (Sco.), "a strip of untilled ground between cultivated ridges," does not suit, the vowel sound being long. *Backie* (Sco.); dim. of back, and pl. *s*, has been suggested, but I never heard the word so used, and do not see the sense of it. Backhouscroft, Haddington, and Bakhouscroft, Kincardine, seem to be close parallels, but these were probably crofts attached to bakehouses. In Aberdeenshire there is a curious custom of calling a farmer by the first syllable of the name of his farm, with *ies* added, thus—Drummies, Whities, Edenies, Scurries, and many such like. These names do not apply to the farms, but to the occupants, and are really nicknames, though no offence is intended or taken. A farmer in Strathbogie once occupied a farm called "Back o' Field," and for forty years was commonly known by no other name than "Backies." Had this man gone into a croft after leaving his farm, it would almost certainly have been called "Backie's Croft." In some such way this place in Glenbucket may have got the name.

Backstripes (Kintore). *Stripe*, "a small rill or streamlet."

Backtack (Glass). Tack means a lease; also the farm or croft "taken" from the landlord. In old Acts of Parliament the tenants are called the "takaris," and the land occupied "the takkis." Sco. Dict.

Bad (Cairnie), obs. 1545, Bad, R.M.S., 3103. See Baad. The place is now called Binha'.

Badachuirn (Corgarff). *Bad a chaoruinn*, "clump or hamlet of the rowan."

Badanire (Dyce). 1697, Retour 503. Possibly the "west clump or hamlet," but the place is now unknown.

Badanseaneach, Burn of (Logie Coldstone, 6). The spelling suggests the meaning, "clump of the old horses," and this was probably intended. More likely the name is *Badan Sionnaich*, "little clump of the fox."

Baddoch (Braemar). *Badach*, "abounding in clumps or groves."

Badenarib (Leochel). *Bad nan earb*, "clump of the roes."

Badenlea Hill (Strathdon, 6). *Badan liath*, "little grey clump."

Badens (Alford). 1657, Badinappettis, Retour 338; 1595, Baddinaypeittis, R.M.S., 225; 1523, Baddenapetis, Ant. IV., 144. There is no certainty that these old names represent the modern Badens, and the pronunciation is unknown.

Badenscoth (Auchterless). 1606, Badinscott, Retour 104; 1599, Baddinscothe, Retour 65; 1540, Baddinskeith, R.M.S., 2148. (?) *Badan sgeith*, "little clump of shelter." *Sgeith*, gen. sing. of *siath*, "wing, shelter, protection."

Badenshillock (Corgarff, 6). *Badan seilich*, "clump of willow."

Badenshore Moss (Towie, det. 6). *Badan siar*, "west little clump."

Badenstone (Leochel Cushnie).

Badenyacker Hill (Strathdon, 6). See Ardidacker.

Badenyòn (Glenbucket). 1507, Baddynyoun, R.M.S. *Bad an èòin*, "bird's clump."

Baderonach Hill (Tarland, det. No. 2). *Badan rainich*, "clump of ferns."

Baderough, obs. (Alford), Poll Book. Badarach of Drum appears in a Charter of 1490, Ant. III., 300, Balydarache. Probably, in the same way, Baderough may be a contraction of *Baile daraich*, "town of the oak."

Badilauchter Burn (Gartly, 6). I do not know the meaning of this name, unless it is a doublet. Gaelic *bad* means a "tuft," and *Sco. lauchter* has the same meaning, as a lauchter of wool or hair—a tuft or lock. This may, however, be an accident, and *lauchter* may be a corruption of some Gaelic word.

Badinle, obs. (Lumphanan). 1698, Retour 505. *Badan liath*, "little grey clump."

Badinshalloch, obs. (Glenmuick). 1766, Aberg. pp. "Little clump of willows."

Bad Leanna (Corgarff, 6). More likely *Bad liana*, "clump of the meadow." The name applies to a bit of green pasture on the Burn of Tornahaish.

Badmachais (Birse). Rental 1511, R.E.A., I., 377, obs.

Badnabeinne (Corgarff). "Clump or hamlet of the hill."

Badnachraskie (Logie Coldstone, 6). *Badan a' chrasg*, "clump of the crossing."

Bad na cuaiche (Tarland, det. 3, 6). As given in the map, the name means the "clump of the cup or hollow," but it may be *Bad na cuaich*, "clump of the cuckoo."

Badnacunner (Hill) (Birse). The spelling here given is according to local pron. The O.S. map has *Badnacauner*. 1591, *Badnacuinner*, R.M.S., 1898. See *Drumnafanner*.

Badnagauch (Logie Coldstone). 1681, *Baudageach*, Retour 450. The Val. Roll of 1895 has *Badnagauch*, and of 1865 *Badengauch*. *Badan gaothach*, "windy clump or hamlet." The local pron. is *Badenägàuch*, and the slight vowel sound following *n* seems to come in for the sake of rhythm, and to be no part of the art. Like most of the *gauchs*, this place is situated at the junction of two burns, and exposed to every gale of wind from whatever quarter it may come.

Badnagiúgal (Glenmuick), obs. Said to have been a place west of Pollach Burn. The spelling closely represents the pron., but is uncertain. The Gaelic may be *Bad na cuigeil*, "hamlet of the distaff."

Badnaman (Rhynie). An extensive moss in the Essie district of Rhynie. *Bad na moine*, "clump or hamlet of the moss." In the west of Scotland and in Ireland the name is rendered *Bad-na-mban*, "hamlet of the women," but I have found no certain example in this district of *b* eclipsed by *m*.

Badnamoon (Tarland, det. 3, 6). *Bad na moine*, "clump of the moss."

Bad na Muig (Glentanner, 6). *Bad na muic*, "pigs' clump."

Bad nan Cuileag (Crathie, 6). "Clump of the flies."

Bad nan Dearcag (Crathie, 6). "Clump of the little berries."

Badsalloch (Leochel Cushnie). *Badshalloch*, Val. Roll, which is probably right. *Bad seilich*, "clump of willow." *Badsalloch* would mean "foul, miry clump."

Badybuller Burn (Leochel Cushnie). *Badan biolaire*, "little clump of cresses."

Badychark (Leochel Cushnie). *Badan chearc*, "little clump of the hens (grouse)."

Badygallows Hill (Leochel Cushnie). [This name must be a corruption. Possibly it may have been a gallow hill, which might account for the curious combination of a Gaelic and an English word. At the foot of the hill is *Badsalloch* (q.v.).]

Badyground (Midmar).

Badythrochar Burn (Leochel Cushnie). *Bad a' chrochaire*, "the rogue's clump."

Badyvín (Alford). 1696, *Badivines*, Poll Book; 1637, *Badivine*, Ant. IV., 140; 1595, *Baldevin*, R.M.S., 225. *Bailte meadhoin*, "middle towns." The Val. Roll spells *Baldyvin*.

Bagramill (Forgue). *Bagraw* is a common name throughout the country, excepting the Highlands; and *Backraw* also occurs, though not so frequently. The latter, I think, is the proper form of the name. In a Forfarshire charter *Balgray* and *Bagraw* apply to the same place, but this is most likely an error. *Balgray* would be a very inappropriate name to this place in Forgue, while *Back-raw* describes it exactly.

Ba'hill (Drumblade). This hill is supposed to have been a resort in old times of those who played foot-ball, and therefore came to be known

as the Ba'-hill. It is hardly possible to imagine a more unsuitable place for such a game, and it is almost certain that the second syllable is not the English word "hill." There is a Ba'hill near Ellon, where there is no hill to which the name could apply. I think it is possible Ba'hill may be a slightly corrupted form of *Beith choill*, "birch-wood." Of similar compounds in Irish names Joyce gives *Leamhchoill*, "elm-wood"; *Eochoill*, "yew-wood"; *Collchoill*, "hazel-wood"; and *creamhchoill*, "wild garlic wood." On the north face of this hill there was, until lately, a spring, long known as the "Birk Wellie," and immediately to the south is the farm of Birkenhill. These may be derived from the hill-name. The pronunciation of Ba'hill is peculiar. The stress, though not strongly marked, is on the first syllable, while in purely English compounds of hill, such as Blackhill, Whitehill, Brownhill, and Cairnhill, the stress falls on hill. There is only one other exception to the rule, so far as I remember, and that is the Kyehill, where the stress is on kye, and this also, like Ba'hill, is of doubtful origin. Although the name is obscure, it is probably of Gaelic origin, and "Birch-wood" possibly the meaning.

Baikiehill (Auchterless). 1696, *Baukiehill* and *Bakiehill*, Poll Book; 1540, *Bakyhill*, R.M.S., 2148. "Back of hill." So Back o' field, Drumblade, is pronounced *Backiefield*.

Bailliesward (Huntly).

Baine Slack (Towie, 6). A secluded hollow, locally "supposed to be so named because of the finding of animals' bones there." O.S.N.B. Perhaps so, but we generally pronounce bones in Abdn. Sco. *beins*.

Bainshole (Forgue). [Personal Name.]

Bairns Hill (Auchindoir, 6). Tradition says that a dead child was at one time found on the hill, but what was so remarkable about this event as to give rise to the name is not told. It is more likely that Tomintoul, barn-hill or knoll, may have been the old name.

Baiuck de Forane (Echt). This name is given in a Retour of 1630—"the forest of Baiuck de Forane," but I have not found it elsewhere, and it is now entirely unknown.

Bakebare (Drumoak). A humorous Scotch name, indicating poor unproductive land. This doggerel is current in the district—Bakebare, Brewthín, Claw the wa's, and Cleekumín. These are, or were, names of places. Of the same class we have Thirstyhillock, Wardlesend, Frosty Nibs, Gaucyhillock, Peeledegg, and Wealthytown.

Bakiebutts (Dyce). "Back of the butts." Butt, Sco. (1), a small piece of ground detached from the adjacent lands. (2) Ground appropriated for practising archery. Jam. Sco. Dict.

Balachaileach (——). Val. Roll. *Baile chailleach*, "town of the old women."

Balaclachair (Towie, 6). *Baile a' chlachair*, "mason's town." obs.

Balastrade (Logie Coldstone). 1696, Bellastraid, Poll Book; 1529, Balnastraid, R.M.S., 844. *Baile na sràide*, "town of the lane or street." There was a hamlet at this place in old times.

Balblair (Midmar). 1696, Ballblair, Poll Book; 1674, Bablair, Retour 423. *Baile blàir*, "town of the field."

Balchimmy (Leochel Cushnie). 1573, Balquhamie, Ant. IV., 762; 1563, Balchemy, Ant. IV., 753; 1546, Balchymmie, Ant. IV., 326; 1511, Balchemy, R.M.S. "Kemmie's or Combie's town."

Baldyfash (Rayne). 1696, Badachash, Poll Book; 1376, Badychayse and Badochayse, R.E.A., I., 108. *Bad a' chàise*, "clump or hamlet of the cheese." Perhaps a place noted for the making of cheese.

Balfedie (Birse). 1696, Balfedey, Poll Book; 1586, Balfady, R.M.S., 1137; 1511, Balfaddy, R.E.A., I., 374; 1170, Ballynfady, R.E.A., I., 12. *Baile na feada*, "town of the whistling or blast." From the situation, I think this must be a very windy place.

Balfentaig (Crathie, 6). Badfantich was the name given to me, but I do not know which is right, nor what the meaning of either may be.

Balfluig (Alford). C.S. Balfleg. 1649, Petfluig, Ant. IV., 688; 1606, Polfluge, Retour 102; 1595, Polflig, R.M.S., 225. *Poll fliuch*, "wet hollow."

Balforsk (Monymusk). 1654, Balquhorsk, Retour 324 ; 1597, Balquhorsk, R.M.S., 598. *Baile chorsg = chrasg*, "town of the crossing."

Balfour (Tullynessle, Birse). 1532, Balfour (Tullynessle), R.M.S., 1194 ; 1170, Balfoure (Birse), R.E.A., I., 12. Common derivation, *Baile fuar*, "cold town." MacBain and Whitley Stokes derive *four* from Pictish, corresponding to Welch *pawr*, "pasture land."

Balgairn (Glengairn). "Town on the Gairn." See Abergairn.

Balgaveny (Forgue). 1699, Balgavney, Retour 516. *Baile gobhainn*, "smith's town." Pitgaveny, Morayshire, appears in old charters as Pitgowny and Pitgouny, and Skene considers all these as late forms of Bothgauenan, Bothngouane, and Bothergouenan of the Pictish Chronicles, and Bothgofnane of Fordun. There is a Petgaveny in Bourtie, Aberdeenshire, but there are no records old enough to show whether the original form was Both or Pett.

Balgosie (Dyce). 1696, Baggeose, Poll Book. *Baile guibhsaich*, "town of the fir-wood." The name is now very appropriate, as it may have been in old times. The farm is on the edge of the fir wood on Tyrebaggar Hill. The change from *u* to *o* is not common, but it would appear from the Poll Book spelling to be modern.

Balgowan (Keig). 1573, Balgowne, Ant. IV., 485 ; 1543, Ballingowin, Ant. IV., 481. *Baile gobhainn*, "smith's town."

Balgreennie (Logie Coldstone). 1628, Balgrene, Retour 209 ; 1600, Balgranny, R.M.S., 1050. *Baile grianach*, "sunny or warm town."

Balhaggardy (Chapel of Garioch). 1696, Balharty, Poll Book ; 1549, Balhagertie, Court Books, Col. 116 ; 1355-7, Balehaghirdy, Col. 537. *Baile sagairt*, "priest's town."

Balhangie (Birse). 1642, Balhanzie, Retour 256. *Baile theangaidh* (?), "town of the tongue" (of land). It is a point of land at the junction of the Burn of Cattie and the Dee.

Balhennie (Glengairn). [Cf. Balhinny.]

Balhinny (Rhyne). 1600, Balhanie, Huntly Rental; 1578, Balhenne, R.M.S., 2814; 1511, Balhenny, R.M.S., 3599. *Baile choinnich* (?) "Kenneth's town." Cf. Balchinny, "in the Garioch" (obs.), also called Balmachinny, which latter seems to mean St. Kenneth's town, but why dedicated to this saint I do not know.

Balintuim (Braemar). *Bail' an tuim*, "town of the round knoll."

Ballabeg (Glengairn). *Baile beag*, "little town."

Balloch (Braemar and Cairnie). *Bealach*, "a pass."

Ballachalach (Crathie). Val. Roll; C.S. Balhóllak. 1702, Bel-lachailach, Aber. pp.; 1698, Bellachayllach, Aber. pp.; 1607, Bellahillach, R.M.S., 1962; 1358, Ballekadlach, Ant. IV., 715. The last reference is doubtful. In the same charter is the spelling Abergedly for Abergeldy. Probably the name is *Baile chailleach*, "town of the old women" (nuns?).

Ballachdearg (Braemar). *Bealach dearg*, "red pass."

Ballochdubh (Glenbucket). *Bealach dubh*, "black pass."

Ballachlaggan (Crathie). C.S. Belchlaggan; 1564, Ballachlagan, Ant. II., 89. *Baile a' chlaiginn*, "town of the skull or round-headed knoll."

Ballachrosk (Glengairn). *Baile chrasg*, "town of the crossing or cross-road."

Ballamore (Glengairn). *Baile mor*, "big town."

Ballanturn. *Baile an t-suirn*, "town of the kiln."

Ballater (Tullich). 1600, Ballader, Huntly Rental; 1596, Ballater, R.M.S., 499. Ballater is pronounced in Gaelic somewhat like Be'alter or Be'halter, which may possibly be a contraction of *Baile + challater*, "town of the wooded stream," if Callater has this meaning. (See Loch Callater.) The contractions are in harmony with the practice of the district. The *l* of the Bal drops in common speech very often, as in Ba'vorral for Balmoral and Ba'vaglich for Balvaglich. Callater is also pronounced Callter, thus accounting for the modern form, Ballater, in which the

second *a* is retained, and also for the Gaelic, from which it has been lost. The changes, I suppose, will best appear in this way—Modern English, Bafile ch]allater; Gaelic, Bafile] chall[a]ter. I give this conjectural explanation simply as possible. All other derivations which have been offered are manifestly wrong, the stress being thrown on the second syllable. For this reason *Baile leitir*, "town of the hillside," is wholly inadmissible. It is also unsuitable, as Ballater does not happen to be on or near a hillside which would, or could, be called a *leitir*.

Ballaterach (Glenmuick). C.S. Ballétrach. 1696, Bellatrach, Poll Book; 1600, Balleatrache, Huntly Rental. *G. Baile leitreach*, "town of the hillside." *Baile iochdrach*, "nether town," has been suggested, but I prefer *leitreach*, because the second *l* is strongly marked in the pronunciation.

Ballintorrie, obs. (Glenmuick). Huntly Rental of 1600. *Baile an toraigh*, "town of the height."

Ballóchan (Birse and Glengairn). *Baile lochain*, "town of the little loch or marshy place."

Ballochbegy (Cabrach). 1508, R.M.S., 3276. *Bealach beag*, "little pass." The name is now forgotten in the district, but, according to the charter of 1508, there can be little doubt it was the pass between the Upper and Lower Cabrach, and was described as "little" in contrast to the Meikle Balloch between Cabrach and Mortlach.

Ballochbuie Forest (Braemar). *Bealach buidhe*, "yellow pass." There is also a Ballochbuie Hill in Towie.

Ballógie (Midmar, Braemar, Birse). *Baile lagain*, "town of the little hollow." Ballogie was formerly the name of Midmar Castle. See Ant. II., 42.

Balmannoks (Kincardine O'Neil). *Baile manach*, "monks' town." See Ennets.

Balmenach (Glengairn). *Baile meadhonach*, "middle town."

Balmoral (Crathie). 1696, Balmurell, Poll Book; 1677, Balmurral, Aberg. pp.; 1633, Balmorell, Spald. Cl. Mis., III., 85; 1451, Bouchmorale,

Chamb. Rolls. Cf. Polmoral on the Dee, near Banchory; Polmorall on the Carron, Ross-shire; Morall in the lordship of Stratherne (1662); Drum-morrell, Wigtonshire; Morall and Lynn of Morall, lordship of Urquhart; Morall Moir and Morall Beag on Findhorn. The name Balmoral has given rise to considerable discussion, and it has been suggested that it is merely a corruption of *Balvorar*, "Earl's town." There are, however, three Dalvorars within some 20 miles of Balmoral, none of which have become similarly corrupted. The six examples of Morall in other parts of the country have left no records of a change from *r* to *l* in the last syllable; and it should be noticed that Morall on the Findhorn, Morall in Stratherne, and Morall in Urquhart appear to be descriptive names. I think that it is possible Moral was originally *Mòr-choille*, "big wood," that it may have been the old name of Ballochbuie Forest, and that when a *Both* or *Baile* was erected on the outskirts of the forest it was called the "bothy," afterwards the "town," "of the big wood." If this was so, the initial *m* may have been aspirated in forming the new name from the old, as it is pronounced in modern Gaelic Balvorar, more commonly Ba'vorar. I am not, however, quite certain that the change of *m* to *mh*=*v* is really old. It does not appear in the reference of 1451, and the Polmoralls are pronounced as in English. The dropping of *l* in Bal would almost certainly be followed by the change of *m* to *mh*=*v*. In either case the change, which is unusual, can be explained in perfect harmony with the usage of the district. Compounds of *coille*, similar to *moral*, are common, as in Genechill (*g* soft, as sh), "old wood" near Balmoral; Cairn na Seannachaille, "Cairn of the old wood"; Glaschoil, or Glassel, "greenwood"; Duchoil and Duchill, "dark wood"; and Garchell, "rough wood." The reference in the Chamb. Rolls shows that Balmoral was, in 1451, Bothmoral. This disposes of the derivation *mòrail*, "majestic, magnificent." A "majestic" bothy is absurd.

Balmore (Crathie). *Baile mor*, "big town."

Balmuir (Auchterless and Skene). Both these places are close manor houses, and the name appears to be a corruption of *Baile mor*, "big town." Elsewhere the name can be traced to *mor*. The popular notion that these places were moors resorted to for playing football may or may not be right, but the name has nothing to do with this game.

Balnaa (Glengairn).

Balnaboth (Birse). 1696, Bonoboth, Poll Book ; 1170, Balneboth, R.E.A., I., 12. *Baile nam both*, "town of the huts or bothies."

Balnacoil (Crathie, 6). *Baile na coille*, "town of the wood."

Balnacroft (Crathie). Same, 1607, R.M.S., and 1677, Aberg., pp. *Baile na croit*, "town of the croft."

Balnahàrd (Birse). 1511, Balnehard, Rental, R.E.A., I., 374. *Baile na hàirde*, "town of the height."

Balnakellie (Leochel). 1696, Belnakelly and Bennakelly, Poll Book ; 1472, Balnakely, Ant. IV., 322. *Baile na coille*, "town of the wood."

Balnalan (Crathie, 6).

Balnoe (Crathie and Glengairn). *Baile nomha*, "new town."

Balnourd (Braemar), obs. In the V. of D., p. 642, it is said there was a chapel at this place, "two miles beneath the church on Dee." I do not know the spot, but the name is, no doubt *Baile an uird*, "town of the Ord."

Balnuilt (Crathie). *Baile an uillt*, "town of the Burn."

Balquhain (Chapel o' Garioch). 1696, Ballquhine, Poll Book ; 1606, Balquhen, Retour 104 ; 1457, Balquhain, Col. 530 ; 1433, Balchane, charter, "Fam. of Leslie," III., 461. The local pron. is Balwhyne. If the name is descriptive, which is doubtful, it may be *Baile chuaine*, "town of the corner or bend," and either meaning would be applicable, for the old castle may be said to stand at a corner of Bennachie, and faces a sharp bend of the water of Urie. Old Balquhain, Inverurie, should be Oldtown of Balquhain. Its present form is misleading.

Balquhàrn (Tullynessle). 1420, Balkarne, Ant. IV., 384. *Baile chàrn*, "town of the cairns."

Balvack (Monymusk). 1604, Balvak, R.M.S., 1537 ; 1549, Bovak Court Books, Col. 121. *Baile bhaic*, "town of the marsh."

Balváglie (Crathie). 1782, Belvaglich ; 1738, Bellvauglich ; 1698, Bavaglech, Aberg. pp. ; 1607, Bogvaglich, R.M.S., 1962 ; 1358, Botwaglach, Ant. IV., 715. The second syllable is generally short, but sometimes it is pronounced long, which makes the derivation uncertain. The Gaelic may be *Baile bhoglaich*, "town of the marsh."

Balvale (Monymusk). This name appears in a Retour of 1654, but I have not seen it elsewhere. Perhaps it should read "Balvak."

Balvállie (Cabrach). This name only remains as the Moss of Balvalley ; there is no farm so-called. The moss lies close to the Milton, and Ballyvoulin may possibly have taken this form. It is more likely, however, that it was originally the name of the farm now called Aldivalloch, properly the burn name, near to this moss. Balvalley would thus mean "town of the pass," *i.e.*, the old road from the Cabrach to Glenlivet.

Balvenie (Leochel). Poll Book. Seems to be a mistake for Balverie.

Balvenie Stone (Monymusk, 6). The origin of the name is unknown.

Balverie, 1685, Retour 446 ; 1676, Aboyne Records, p. 343. Probably Balwearie, Leochel, though it appears as belonging to the Aboyne estates, and perhaps this place in Leochel did.

Balwearie (Leochel). See Dalweary.

Banchory Devenick (Parish). 1511, Banquhorydevny, Rental, R.E.A. I., 356 ; c. 1366, Bencory Deuenyk, Col. 221 ; 1362, Banchory Deueny, Col. 272 ; 1346, Banquhore Deuyne, Col. 270 ; 1244, Banchri Deveny, Col. 268. According to the "Aberdeen Breviary," Saint Devenic, C. was buried at Banquhory Deuynik. He is honoured at Creich and Methlick. The late Dr. Skene appears to have been doubtful about the derivation of Banchory, but I think it is of the same class as Duchery, Glaschorie and Garchory. If so, *Bàn-choire* means "the light coloured corrie." I do not, however, know where this corrie is. A mere "bucht" in a hill is often called a corrie in the low country.

Bandëen (Leochel). 1696, Bandine, Poll Book; 1524, Ballinden, Ant. IV., 350; 1457, Ballindene, Col. 606. *Baile an dainginn* (?) "town of the strength or fort." Cf. Ballindine, Longford, Ireland. I do not think *dùn* or gen. *dùin*, "a fort," would have become *deen* or *dine*, and prefer *dainginn*, especially as it agrees so closely with Irish names.

Bandlèy (Alford). 1696, Bonlay and Bondlay, Poll Book; 1620, Baddenley, Retour, 168; 1595, Badinly, R.M.S., 225. *Badan liath*, "little grey clump." Cf. Badenlea Hill, Strathdon, and Badinle, Lumphanan.

Bandódle (Midmar). 1696, Bandodel, Poll Book; 1504, Balnadodil, Ant. II., 45; 1380, Balnadodyl, Ant. II., 43. *Baile na dubh-choille*, (?) "town of the dark wood."

Bandòry (Aboyne). See Bellandore, Glenmuick. The Poll Book gives Bellindoire, suggesting *doire*, a "thicket," but the vowel is short, and would yield *derry*. "Town of the height" is most probably the meaning.

Bandshed (Kintore). A ridge dividing two mosses. *Band* means the top or summit, as the "band of a hill." *Shed* of land, is a "portion of land as distinguished from that which is adjacent." So says the Sco. Dict., but the explanation is more difficult to understand than the word explained. Bandshed, I suppose, means simply the division ridge.

Bankfoot (Newhills).

Bankhead (Cluny).

Banteith (Midmar). 1696, Banteeith, Poll Book. *Baile na tuath*, "town of the husbandmen."

Bardock (Strathdon). Possibly *Bard* here means a "dyke." The terminal *og* is of frequent occurrence in the names of streams both in this country and in Ireland. "The Burn of the Dyke" would be a very appropriate name, as it supplied water to the Dùn of Invernocht. I give this meaning as possible, though extremely conjectural. This burn is locally called "the River Bardock," though quite a small stream.

Barefolds (Glass).

Barehillock (Logie Coldstone).

Bar Hill (Gartly). The Gaelic word *bàrr* is rarely, if ever, used in Aberdeenshire, and I incline to think that the local opinion as to this name and Barr Hill, Kennethmont, is right, viz., that it is the old Scotch form of "bare," as we still use it in bar-fit, that is "bare-footed." Bar is also an old spelling of bere or barley, but it would scarcely be appropriate as a hill-name.

Barkhous (Monymusk). 1628, Retour 210. Now unknown.

Barlatch Wood (part Huntly). Bar, see Bar Hill. A bare latch is an expression in common use, describing a wet, sour piece of land, generally clay land, on which nothing will grow until thoroughly drained.

Barmekin (Echt, Keig). "Barmkyn, Bermkyn. The rampart or outermost fortification of a castle. Ruddiman derives it from Norm. Fr. *barbycan*, Fr. *barbacane*. . . . If not a corr. of barbycan, it may be from Teut. *barm*, *bearn*, *berm*, a mound or rampart; and perhaps *kin*, a diminutive." Scot. Dict., New Ed. The Imperial Dict. gives the same meaning, and derives the word from *berm*. Cosmo Innes, in "Early Scottish History," gives Barmekyn = Barbican. See gloss.

Barnes, Mill of (Premnay). Pron. Barns.

Barnoch Hill (Glenbucket, 6). G. *bearnach*, gapped, notched, indented.

✓ **Barnton (Echt).**

Baronet's Cairn (Tarland, det. 3). A cairn on the Lonach Hill, erected by the tenantry in Strathdon, to commemorate the elevation of Sir Charles Forbes, M.P., to the dignity of a baronet, 1823.

Baronmoss (Kincardine O'Neil). C.S. Baron's Moss.

Baron's Hole. Pool on the Dee, Glentanner Water.

Barreldikes (Rayne).

Barrounrow, obs. (Birse). 1591, R.M.S., 1898.

Barrowhillock (Premnay). The Poll Book has **Burriehillock**, and the Val. Roll, **Burryhillock**, no doubt so named from the bur—or burry—"thistle."

Barrowsgate (Drumoak).

Bartle Muir (Kincardine O'Neil). The stance on which **Bartle Fair** is held. **Bartle**=St. Bartholomew, but how his name became associated with a horse market I do not know, unless it was originally appointed to be held on his day, the 24th August.

Bass, **The** (Inverurie). } I cannot make a single suggestion as to
Bass of Boddam (Insch). } the derivation of this word, **Bass**, nor have
 I seen any so-called explanation which
 appeared to me of the smallest value. I suppose the **Bass Rock**, the **Bass of Inverurie**, and the **Bass of Boddam** must go together, at least until they are proved to be different. The appearance of the **Bass Rock** is known to most people; the **Bass of Inverurie** was, no doubt, originally a naturally-formed sand hillock; the **Bass of Boddam** is now a flat piece of ground, about 5 acres in extent, whatever it may have been. It would be hard to find a word applicable as a descriptive name to all the three.

Basquharnie, obs. (Cairnie). **Quharnie** is probably derived from *carnach*=Cairnie, q.v. **Bas** is doubtful, but may be *bathais*, "brow," and the name would thus mean the "brow of the stony place, or place of cairns."

Battlebog Pot (Glass). There is no tradition connected with this name.

Battlehillock (Kildrummie). Supposed to be the site of a battle between "the English and Bruce," but there is really nothing known about it.

Battlehill (Huntly). I have not found a single reference to this hill in any old document, and the so-called traditions of a battle between Bruce and the Comyns are mere conjectures.

Baud (Birse). 1511, Bad, Rental, R.E.A., I., 376, "a clump, hamlet."

Baud Chraskie Hill (Logie Coldstone). *Bad*, "a clump"; *chraskie*, from *crasg*, G. form of E. crossing, "clump of the crossing." Macfarlane says—"the highway between Aberdeen and the heights of Strathdon crosses this hill."

Baudenhilt Burn (Birse, 6). *Bad na h-éilde*, "clump of the hind." Trib. of Feugh.

Baudlane Burn (Birse, 6). Trib. of Feugh.

Baudygown (Cluny). 1696, Badigaan, Poll Book. *Bad a' ghobhainn*, "clump or hamlet of the smith."

Baudylace Bog (Birse, 6).

Baudy Meg (Aboyne), Hill-name. *Bad na muc* (?) "clump of the pigs."

Bawhinto (Leochel). C.S. and spelling, Behinties. 1579-80, Belhentie, R.M.S., 55; 1542, Hardbalhinte, R.M.S., 2810; 1527, Bawhinti and Belhinti, Ant. IV., 325. I suppose this name must go along with Tibberchindy, Alford (q.v.), formerly written Toberchenze, and if so, the meaning is "Kenneth's town." Hardbalhinte is Upper-Balhinto. The present form has the E. pl. added, the place being, according to the Poll Book, occupied as two farms. It is now divided into three crofts, middle, north and south Behinties.

Beachar, Forrest of (Braemar). This forest, according to Straloch's map, 1654, lay between Quoich and Feardar Burns. The name seems now to be forgotten.

Bealach Dearg (Braemar, 6). "Red pass."

Bealach Odhar (Glenmuick, 6). "Dun pass."

Beanshill (Peterculter).

Beardie Wood. There is no wood now on this hill. It is covered with long bearded grass, which is supposed to have given rise to the name. O.S.N.B.

Bedagleroch (Strathdon). *Bad nan cleireach*, "hamlet of the clergymen." This name is now obs., and scarcely remembered in the district. It was near Badnagauch, though on the west side of Deskry Water. See Ennock Hillocks.

Bede House, obs. (Oyne). In the "View of the Diocese" (Col. 527) it is said—There was an hospital at Pittodrie for four poor men (founded under King Charles II., by William Erskine of Pittodrie), who ought to have each one peck of meal and half a peck of malt weekly; to wear livery gowns and go to church on Sundays before the family. It consists of two chambers and one mid-room. The Bede House stood near to the mansion house of Pittodrie, which is in the barony of Balhaggardy, hence it is called in a Retour of 1662, "The Hospital of Balhaggartie."

Bedlaithen, Burn of (Gartly, 6). Trib. of Lag Burn. *Bad leathan*, "broad clump."

Beggardykes (Kennethmont).

Begsburn (Echt).

Begshill (Drumblade). 1693, Bogeshill, Ant. III., 520. Fifty years ago the low ground was bog, and peats were cut on land now cultivated.

Begsleys (Dyce).

Beinn a' Bhuird (Braemar). C.S. Ben a bourd; Straloch's Map, 1654, "Bini bourd M." "Table mountain," the exact translation, is the meaning given by the Gaelic people of the district.

Beinn a Chaoruinn (Braemar). "Hill of the mountain ash," according to the map, but perhaps *Beinn a chùirn*, "cairn mountain."

Beinn a Chruinneach (Corgarff). *Beinn a' chruinneachaidh*, "hill of the gathering."

Beinn Bhreac (Braemar). "Speckled hill."

Beinn Bhrotain (Braemar). *Beinn a' bhroduinn* (?) "hill of the goad, staff." Cf. Loch Bhrodainn, Badenoch.

Beinn Iutharn Mhor and Bheag (Braemar). The meaning generally given for this name is "Hell's Hill," but what that means I have no idea, nor how it could apply to fine grassy hills such as these are. The common spelling and pron. is Ben Uarn, and on either of these two hills is a small lochlet, which may have given rise to the name, *Beinn fhuaran*, "hill of the springs." Cf. Ben Chaoruinn, Cairn Eelar and Beinn Bhrotainn.

Beldorney (Glass B.). 1582, Baldurnie, Spald. Cl. Mis., V., 53; 1568, Baldorney, Mis., IV., 226; 1552, Beldorny, R.M.S., 731; 1490, Baldorny, R.M.S., 1997. The *o* in *dor* is pronounced like *ø* *z*, neither long nor short. Perhaps dorney represents *doirionnach*, "stormy," very applicable to Craigdorney; but it may be a personal name, and Dournach appears as such in early records. There is a hill-fort on Craigdorney, which may have been erected by some one of the name. Mundurno, Old Machar, formerly written Mondornach, is however given in a charter of 1204-1211 in the Register of Aberbrothoc, p. 54, Mundurnachin, and the locative terminal *in* suggests a descriptive rather than a personal name.

Beledy, obs. (Lumphanan). Ant. III., 36. It has been assumed that Beledy is the old form of Beltie (q.v.), but this place was in Lumphanan, and must have been three miles distant from the nearest Beltie in Kincardine O'Neil. It is difficult to guess whether the second vowel was silent or accented. *Bail' eudainn*, "town of the hillface," may have been the original name.

Bellabeg (Strathdon). 1494, Ballebeg, Ant. IV., 472. *Baile beag*, "little town."

Bellamore (Inchmarnoch, Glenmuick). Poll Book. 1600, Ballemoir, Huntly Rental. *Baile mòr*, "big town."

Bellandore, obs. (Glenmuick). Poll Book. 1766, Bellandorie, Aberg. pp. 1600, Ballintorrye, Huntly Rental; 1552, Ballantorre, R.M.S., 499. *Baile an torr*, "town of the heap," or *Baile an Dèid*, "town of the pilgrim."

Bellantober, obs. (Glenmuick). Poll Book. 1600, Ballintober, Huntly Rental; 1552, **Bellantober**, R.M.S., 499. *Baile an tobair*, "town of the well."

Bellastreen (Glentanner, Aboyne). 1676, Bellastreen, "Aboyne Records," p. 347; 1600, Balnastroyne, Huntly Rental, Spal. Cl. Mis., IV., 315. *Baile na sròine*, "town of the nose"—projecting part of a hill.

Bellfield, (Newhills).

Bellhillock (Rhynie). Near Chapel Cairn, Essie, and was probably the hillock on which the chapel bell was suspended.

Bellnacraige (Coull), Poll Book. "Craigtown."

Bellogyn (Kincardine O'Neil). See Beltie.

Bellrory Hill (Glentanner, Aboyne). *Baile Ruairidh*, "Roderick's town," but there are no records of any such farm town in the neighbourhood.

Belnaboddach (Strathdon). *Baile nam bodach*, "town of the old men."

Belnaboth (Glass, Glenbucket, Towie). *Baile nam both*, "town of the huts or bothies."

Belnacraig (Aboyne, Glass, Glenbucket, Lumphanan). *Baile na creige*, "town of the craig."

Belnagarth (Banchory Devenick). *Baile nan gort*, "town of the fields." *Gort* is common in place-names, as gort, gart, garth, and gorth.

Belnagaul (Strathdon). *Baile nan gall*, "town of the strangers"—English town.

Belnaglack (Glenbucket). *Baile na glaić*, "town of the glack or hollow in a hill, or between hills."

Belnagowan (Aboyne, Coull). 1676, Bellagoven, "Aboyne Records," 1638, Balnagown, Aboyne, Retour 243. *Baile nan gobha(nn)*, "town of the smiths."

Belnallen (Braemar). C.S. Balnèllan. *Baile an àilein*, "town of the green or meadow."

Belneaden (Strathdon). *Baile an eudainn*, "town of the hill-face."

Belskavie (Drumoak). C.S. Belskævie. *Baile sgèimheach* (mh = v), "handsome, pretty, town."

Beltamore (Glenbucket). 1510, Ballyntymoir, Ant. IV., 475; 1507, Ballintamore, R.M.S. *Baile tigh mhoir*, "town of the big house."

Beltie, West, Mid, and East (Kincardine O'Neil). 1560, Beltye, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 225; 1520, Belties, Ant. III., 306; 1408, Beldy-gordone, R.M.S., 235.32. This last form of the name is evidently of the same class as Baltyboys and Baltydaniel, Ireland, meaning Boyce's and Donall's town-lands, from Bailte, pl. of Baile, "town or townland." So also, Boultypatrick, Patrick's dairies. Joyce, I., 351 and 240.

Beltimb (Glenbucket). 1696, Beltom, Poll Book. *Baile tuim*, "town of the knoll."

Belwáde (Aboyne). 1696, Bellwood, Poll Book; 1685, Balvad, Retour 466; 1600, Balwaid, Huntly Rental; 1538, Belwode, "Aboyne Records," p. 87. *Baile bhad*, "town of the clumps or thickets."

Benaquhallie (Kincardine O'Neil). In local writings sometimes Ben-na-caillich, but C.S. is Benachéille, probably representing *Beinn a' choilich*, "hill of the (grouse) cock."

Ben Avon (Braemar). *Beinn Amhann*, "hill of the Avon or river."(?)

Bendàuch (Dyce). 1614, Beddindauche, Retour 132; 1472, Ballandauch, R.M.S., 1070; 1430, Ballendauch, R.E.A., I., 230. *Baile nan dabhach*, "town of the davochs."

Ben Macdhuie (Braemar). *Beinn muic duibhe*, "hill of the black pig."

Bennachie. The popular meaning, "Hill of the paps," however appropriate it may seem, is totally inadmissible, and it is condemned

by all Gaelic scholars. Of the many other explanations which have been suggested, two may be mentioned. (1) That *-chie* represents a personal or tribal name. The legend in the Pictish Chronicles tells that Cruithne, King of the Picts, divided among his seven sons the country north of the Forth and Clyde, and Skene identifies five of these divisions in Fife, Atholl, Fortrenn, Mearns, and Caithness, which he considers to have been named after their respective rulers. (Celt. Scot., I., 185.) He has also suggested that Glenfed may have been named after another of the sons called Fidach. It has been suggested that Ce, the remaining son, ruled Mar and Buchan, and that he or his family gave the name to Bennachie, the most prominent hill in the centre of the province. (2) That if Bennachie is a descriptive name, it may be derived from *ceathach*, "mist," or *cith*, "rain"—*Beinn a cheathaich*, "hill of the mist," or *Beinn a chithe*, "hill of the rain," either of which would describe one of the most strongly marked characteristics of the hill. These are only conjectures. [Possibly *Beinn a' chi*, "hill of the dog," the Welsh *ci* "dog" and not the Gaelic *cù* being the form used in this name.]*

Ben na Flog (Towie, 6). Flog probably represents *fiuch*, "wet, oozy," as in Balfluig, but *Ben na* is either a corruption or a blunder. The name does not apply to a hill, but to a moor, or the lower slope of a hill. *Badan* is more likely the proper word, hence *Badan fiuch*, "the wet little clump."

Ben Newe (Strathdon). 1508, New, R.M.S.; 1438, Naue, Chamb. Rolls; Nyew, V. of D. Col. 617. The popular meaning assigned to this name is the "holy or sacred hill," whatever that means. I do not think, however, that *naomh*, "holy," would yield the local pron. Nyeow, which rather seems to indicate that initial *n* may have been the article followed by a small vowel. *Beinn an fhiodh* (fh mute), "hill of the wood," by the loss of the vowel of the art., would more likely become Ben Nyew than would Ben Naomh. I do not say that this was the original form of the word, but it serves to show that Newe may have been derived otherwise than from a word beginning with *n*. It is significant that Castle Newe is generally called by the natives of Strathdon The Newe, and the use of the English article suggests that it replaced

* Professor Mackinnon.

the Gaelic. Castle is, of course, the English word, but there are no records old enough to show if this was the original name, or if it replaces Dùn. Newe is in every way very obscure, and any conjecture as to its meaning is of little real value.

Benstill Brae (Logie Coldstone, 6). Cf. "Bensill o' the brae, that part or point of an eminence which is most exposed to the weather." Scot. Dict., new ed. No satisfactory derivation of the word is given.

Benthoul (Peterculter). Stress on last syllable.

Bents (Alford, Kincardine O'Neil, Newhills, Skene). Bent, common hairgrass (*Agrostis vulgaris*). According to Jamieson, bent also means an open field; more correctly, I should say, an open field or moor on which bent grows.

Berrybraes (Kennethmont).

Berryleys (Cairnie).

Berry's Loch (Birse). A croft so named from a small loch beside it.

Bervie (Coull, Skene). I know nothing of the history of these places, and cannot tell whether the name is borrowed or not. Bervie, in Kincardineshire, was formerly Bervyn. Meaning unknown.

Bethlen (Midmar). 1696, Bethlem, Poll Book; 1674, Betholme, Retour 423.

Bicker Moss (Cairnie, 6). Origin of the name unknown. Bicker, in Scotch, means a large wooden bowl, also a noisy contest, a brawl; but neither of these meanings appears applicable.

Biedlieston (Dyce). Val. Roll, Beidleston. 1696, Bedleston, Poll Book; 1562, Baldestoun, Ant. IV., 745; 1524, Beldestoun, Ant. III., 244; 1494, Beildistoun, Ant. III., 242; 1478, Belistoun, R.M.S., 1390. Biedlieston evidently means some person's town, but it would require older references to determine the exact form of the personal name. Beedles occurs as an old surname, and Baldie is the Scot. dim. of Baldwin.

There was a Baldwinstoun somewhere on the Dee, near Aberdeen, belonging to the Church, but it is doubtful if this name has the same origin. Cf. Bellistoun, Fife.

Bielside (Peterculter). Bield, beild, shelter, protection. The beild-side is the lee or sheltered side, generally of a hill as used in place-names.

Big Stone o' Carn Beag. A Rocking Stone, measuring from 9 feet to 12 feet in diameter, and supposed to weigh 20 tons, O.S.N.B. It is on the Pollach Burn, Glenmuick. *Carn Beag* means "little cairn."

Bilbo (Auchterless). Although a Gaelic derivation is tempting, the stress, which is on the first syllable, forbids it. The name is, no doubt, the Sco. *bilbie*, "shelter, residence." See Scot. Dict., new ed.

Bildsyd (Banchory Devenick). Poll Book. See Bielside.

Bin, The (Cairnie). [*Beinn*, "hill."]

Binbank (Leslie).

Binghill (Peterculter). 1696, Bainshill and Bingall, Poll Book; 1598, Bainischill, R.M.S., 811.

Binhall (Cairnie). Named from the Bin Hill. Formerly Bad, q.v.

Binside (Cairnie).

Birkenbrawl (Auchindoir). I have not found this word, brawl, elsewhere, and it does not appear in the Scot. Dict. Miss Blackie (Etymo. Dict.) gives—"Bruel (Teut.), a marshy place, overgrown with brushwood, cognate with the French *breuil* or *bruyère*, a thicket." Possibly "birken-thicket," is the meaning of the name.

Birkenburn (Gartly). Farm-name.

Birkenhill (Birse, Gartly). Birkynhill, Gartly, appears in a Charter of 1367, R.E.M.

Birkford (Strathdon).

Birkhall (Aboyne, Glenmuick). Steirn was formerly the name of old Birkhall, Glenmuick. See Sterin.

Birks (Echt, Monymusk).

Birks Burn (Oyne).

Birsack (Skene). 1696, Brissocks Mile and Birssock, Poll Book ; 1637, Birsakeys-myle, Retour 240 ; 1612, Birsakismylne and Bryssakismylne, R.M.S., 747 and 769. Birsakey is probably a personal nickname formed by a double dim., like wifockie, bittockie, Jamackie, &c.

Birse (Parish). 1654, The Birs, Straloch's Map ; 1511, Brass, Rental, R.E.A., I., 371 ; Forest of Birss, same Rental ; c. 1366, Brass, Tax Col., 219 ; c. 1275, Bras, Tax., R.E.A., II., 52. The common derivation given is *preas*, a bush, which is extremely doubtful. *Bras*, keen, impetuous, like a torrent, has been suggested, but what is now called the Burn of Birse is as unlike a torrent as well could be. The name may be Pictish, but whether it is or not, the meaning is entirely lost.

Birsebeg and Birsemor (Birse). 1511, Brassbeg and Brassmoir, Rental, R.E.A., I., 371. These are two farms in the west corner of the parish, far apart from the Forest, and they add to the difficulty of determining where the name originated, or what its meaning may be.

Birselaſsie (Cluny). 1696, Buslassie, Poll Book ; 1638, Blairglaslie, Retour 242 ; 1460-1542, Barglassy, R.M.S., 2100.

Bishopdams (Peterculter).

Bishopford (Peterculter).

Bishopston (Newhills). Formerly Bishops-Clintertie or Clyntree, land belonging to the Bishop of Aberdeen. See Clinterty.

Bishop's Well, The (Drumblade). There is neither record nor tradition as to who the bishop was. The well is on the farm of Cruichie.

Bishoptown (Rayne). To the Bishop of Aberdeen belonged in early times a large portion of the "Shire of Rane," and the site of his summer residence may still be seen at the village, near to which this farm is.

Bisset's Cross (Drumblade). In the Lessendrum papers this croft is called the Cross of Bisset. Tradition says a man was shot at the place, but there is nothing really known of such an event. The common form is Bisset's Cross, which probably means Bisset's Crossing, that is, the old road crossing the hill and forming the march of the Lessendrum property on this side.

Bithnie (Tullynessle). This place is near the old Kirk of Forbes, and in early times may have been church land. The dedication of the kirk is unknown, but the name of the farm suggests St. Baithne. In Scotch, *bothne* was a park in which cattle were enclosed, also a barony or lordship (Scot. Dict.). The word in either of these meanings does not seem applicable.

Blacharrage, obs. (Glenmuick). C.S. Bla-chárridge; 1766, Blackharrage, Aberg. pp.; 1600, Blaircharraige, Rental; 1552-1596, Blairquharrage, R.M.S. *Blàr charraide*, "field of strife" (?)

Blackback (Tullynessle). 1696, Balkhead, Poll Book. Now frequently called the Baulk. *Bauk, bawk*, "a ridge dividing fields, a strip of land left unploughed between cultivated fields."

Blackbaulk (Kildrummie). Same as above.

Blackblair (Drumblade). This may be a corruption of an older name; or it may be *blàr*, "a field," distinguished from another croft of the same name by the English word *black*.

Blackburn (Dyce).

Blackchambers (Kinellar).

Black Chapel of the Moor. The old name of Glentanner Church, so called because of its being thatched with heather.

Black Craig (Glenmuick).

Blackdams (Echt).

Blackford (Auchterless).

Blackhall (Inverurie, Peterculter).

Blackhill (Kincardine O'Neil).

Black Hill (Cabrach).

Blackhillock (Glass, Kemnay).

Blackhillocks (Leslie).

Blackhole (Birse).

Blackline Burn (Kincardine O'Neil).

Blacklug (Glass). A "lug" of land means an outlying corner.

Black Middens (Rhynie). 1508, Blakmiddings, R.M.S. Except as a nickname, Black Middens appears to have no sense or meaning. It may be a corruption of Gaelic, but there is no older form. It is now called Blackhills.

Blackmill (Logie Coldstone).

Blackpool (Tough).

Blacksnake Burn (Rhynie, 6).

Blacksneck. A "sneck" of land is understood to mean a bar or belt of different character running through a field; it may be of moss or gravel. The word is not now in common use.

Blackstock (Midmar).

Blacktop (Peterculter).

Blackwell (Cluny).

Bladernach (Kincardine O'Neil). Jervise says there is a tradition that the hospital, founded by Alan Durward, stood in a field called Bladernach, between the village of Kincardine O'Neil and the ferryboat station on the Dee. Possibly the name may have been *Baile eadarnach*, "middle town," lit. the "town between," but this derivation is purely conjectural, the name itself being merely a tradition, and the pron. unknown.

Blair (Chapel). *Blàr*, "a field."

Blairbouie (Chapel). *Blàr buidhe*, "yellow field."

Blairdáff (Chapel). 1528, Blairdaf, R.M.S., 561; 1391, Blardaf, Col. 540. Possibly Duff's field, but more likely *Blàr daimh*, "ox-field." Cf. Lawchtendaff, which was not far distant from this place, and the name, no doubt, contains the same root.

Blairdarrauch, obs. (Birse). 1511 Rental, R.E.A., I., 371. *Blàr daraich*, "oak-field."

Blairduff (Clatt). "Duff's field," or rather "Blackfield."

Blairfads (Birse, 6). *Blar fad*, "long field." E. pl. added.

Blairglass. *Blàr glas*, "grey or greenfield."

Blairhead (Kincardine O'Neil). "Head of the field."

Blairindinny (Clatt). 1602, Blairdynnie, Ant. III., 382; 1566, Blairdynny, Ant. III., 378. *Blàr an t-sionnaich*, "field of the fox." (?)

Blairlick Hill (Cabrach). *Blàr leac*, "field of the flag-stones."

Blairnamuick (Strathdon). *Blàr nam muc*, "field of the pigs."

Blairordans (Leochel). *Blàr ordain*, "field of the little Ord." E. pl. added.

Blairs (Towie, Kintore). *Blàr*, "a field." E. pl. added.

Blairwick of Cults (Kennethmont). *Blàr' bhuic*, "buck's field," or *Blàr mhuc*, "pigs' field." These two words are pronounced almost alike in Gaelic, and either would yield wick, but *bh* more frequently becomes *w*.

Blankets, obs. (Drumblade). Probably a corruption or nickname. There are no old references, and the place is now called Woodside. The name also occurs in Bourtie.

Blàr Ime (Tarland, det. 3). "Butter field," *i.e.*, pasture yielding a large proportion of butter in the milk.

Blelack (Lumphanan, Logie-Coldstone). 1657, Bleloch, Aboyne papers; 1507, Blalok, R.M.S. *Baile ailich*, "town of the stone-house" (?) Cf. Pitellachie, same parish, and Blelack, Perthshire. Also Ballellich, Ross-shire. Whitehouse is the next farm to Blelack, Lumphanan, and a "white house," in old times, meant a stone and lime house, as distinguished from a "black house," built of turf and thatched with heather.

Blindburn (Chapel, Strathdon, det.) A "blind" burn is a burn only after rain; at other times it is a dry channel.

Blindmills (Auchterless).

Bloody Burn, The (Coull). The local tradition is that this burn ran with blood for three days after a battle with the "Danes." Nearly all the battles in this district were with the "Danes," and all Bleedy Burns once on a time ran with blood for three days.

Blue Cairn (Strathdon, 6). So called from rocks of a blue grey colour which crop out on this hill. O.S.N.B.

Bluefield, Bluemill and Bluemoor Hill (Towie). These places are close together, and probably are described as "blue" from the colour of the soil or of the grass on the moor.

Bluewell (Rayne).

Bluthery Well (Kemnay, 6). A well on the glebe, not now used, said to emit a considerable quantity of gas; hence the name, which means bubbling. O.S.N.B.

Boar's Head (Huntly, 6). A rock in the Deveron, near Rothiemay Bridge, supposed to resemble a boar's head.

Boar's Stone (Auchindoir, 6). See Legend of the slaying of a boar, as related in Lumsden's "Family of Forbes," the Statistical Account, and other historical notices of the Forbesees.

Bochmoloach, obs. (Crathie or Glengairn). 1677, Aberg. pp. *Both molach*, "rough bothy."

Boddam (Insch). The bottom or lower part of a valley.

Bodiebae (Cabrach). 1600, Baldebaes, Huntly Rental. *Bad beithe*, "birch clump."

Bodindeweill (Braemar). Sir James Balfour says:—"The River Dee springes out of Correde, on the confynes of Badenocht, at a place, named by the barbarous inhabitants Pittindawin and Bodindeweill (that is the deivells.....): so speakes these wylde scurrilous people, amongst wych there is bot small feare and knowledge of God." Col. 78. This name is now unknown.

Bodlenter obs. (Birse). 1511, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377.

Bodylair (Glass). In the Fife Estate Books, Badielair. *Bad na làire*, "clump of the mare." Probably a place to which mares were sent for summer grazing. See Markie Water.

Bog, The (Logie-Coldstone).

Bogairdy (Gartly). *Bog àirde*, "bog of the height."

Bogancaller (Birse, 6). A peat moss south of Hollin Burn. I do not know what *caller* means. Like so many names in this parish it is, no doubt, much corrupted. *Coileir*, "a quarry" would not be applicable, so far as I am aware.

Bogancloch (Rhynie). *Bog nan cloch*, "stony bog," so called from a deposit of great boulders on a ridge surrounded by bogs.

Bogandacher (Birse, 6). See Ardidacker.

Bogandhu (Midmar). *Bogan dubh*, "little black bog."

Bogandy (Oyne). Andies Bogg, Poll Book.

Boganglaik (Aboyne). 1676, Boginglack, Aboyne Records, 347. *Bogan glaic*, "little bog of the hollow or defile."

Boganrearie (Logie Coldstone). Rearie is of very doubtful derivation. Six or eight words are given which would suit the sound, but in every case the meaning is so indefinite that probably all are wrong. I suppose that an aspirated cons. has dropped out of the name, but there are no old references to warrant a conjecture what it may have been.

Bogbràidy (Tullynessle). Possibly *Bog bràghad*, "upper bog." More likely, *bog bradaidh*, "thief's bog." The accented vowel is short.

Bog Brannie (Gartly, 6). *Bran* means a raven, and the name may be "the Raven's bog."

Bogbuie (Strathdon). *Bog buidhe*, "yellow bog."

Bogcoup (Forgue).

Bogendinny (Skene). *Bog an t-sionnaich*, "fox's bog."

Boginjoss (Dyce). 1696, Boginjoss, Poll Book ; 1673, Boginioys, Court Books, Ant. III., 225. *Bogan giubhais*, "little bog of the fir."

Bogenspro (Kinnoir, Huntly). Spro is doubtful. Possibly it may be from *spruan*, "firewood." There is an obsolete word which would more readily become spro, viz., *sproch*, plunder, robbery, and some event may have given rise to the name. Cf. Dilspro, near Aberdeen.

Bogentory (Cluny). *Bog an torraidh*, "bog of the height, or heaped up place."

Bogerdeuch (Kinnoir). Now the name of a well, but originally it must have applied to the ground around it, as the meaning is "black boggy place." Boger is a deriv. of bog and deuch, a cor. of dubh.

Bogerfoul (Lumphanan). I suppose that "foul" here represents *cul* or *cuil*, "back or corner," as in Auchterfoul, a cor. of Auchtercoul. *Bogair chuil* means boggy back or corner.

Bogfennan (Forgue, 6). The same name occurs in Peebles-shire.

Bogfern (Leochel). 1557, Bogfarne, R.M.S., 1208. *Bog fearna*, "alder bog."

Bogforge (Cairnie). 1638, Retour 242 ; 1663, Boigferge, Retour 369. *Bog feurach*, "grassy bog."

Bogforlea (Tarland, det. No. 1). Perhaps "bog of the grassy loch or pool." See Fairley.

Bogforth (Cairnie, Forgue). The fourth or quarter—probably of a ploughgate—having a bog upon, or beside it.

Bogfossie (Kincardine O'Neil). *Bog fosaidh* (?), "bog of the ditch."

Bogfouton (Forgue). 1699, Bogfultoune, Retour 516. Fulton and Foulton are common all over the country, and, I suppose, refer to marshy places.

Bogfruskie (Leochel-Cushnie). "Bog of the crossing," from *crasg*, Gaelic form of English "crossing." Cf. Tillyfroskie, Birse.

Bogfur (Kintore, Kemnay). 1675, Bogfurr, Retour 425. Fur seems to be Scotch = furrow, but used here in a loose way, meaning a piece of land. Minfur, Kildrummie, is no doubt also Scotch. I do not know any Gaelic word which could even be corrupted into fur. See Minfur.

Boggach (Strathdon). *Bogach*, "a marsh"; a word common in Ireland, but which does not occur in our dictionaries.

Boggerie Burn (Tullynessle, 6). *Bogaire*, der. of *bog*, "a boggy place."

Bog Gorm (Corgarff, 6). "Green bog." Gorm means either green or blue.

Bog Gurker (Cluny). I have never seen the name anywhere, and spell it as it was pronounced to me. The place is now called West Mains of Castle Fraser. In old times it may have been *Bog carrair*, "the prison bog," but I do not know of any tradition to support such a conjecture.

Boghaugh (Cairnie).

Boghead, a name occurring almost in every parish.

Bogie, see Strathbogie.

Bogiefinlach (Kincardine O'Neil). *Bogan fionn-tulaich*, "bog of the fair knoll." According to local usage *tu* would easily drop out after *fionn*. I am not quite certain, but think it is probable that *ie* of Bogie in this name and the two following is a corruption.

Bogiehinach Burn (Towie, 6). *Bog sionnach*, "foxes' bog."

Bogieshalloch (Tullynessle). 1550, Bogyschellocht, R.E.A., I., 451.
Bog seilich, "willow-bog."

Bogieshiel (Birse).

Boginchapel (Kincardine O'Neil). *Bog an t-seipeil*, "chapel bog."
"The View of the Diocese" records a chapel at this place.

Bogindinny (Cluny). See Bogendinny.

Bogingore. *Bog nan gobhar* (?), "bog of the goats."

Boginquill, obs. (Alford). Poll Book. *Bogan cuill*, "little hazel bog."

Boginroll (Glenmuick or Crathie). Aberg. pp., 1766. Place now unknown.

Boginthort (Keig). *Bog an ghoirt*, "bog of the tilled field," is possible, but purely conjectural. Milnathort and Blairathort, Kinross-shire, may be from the same root, whatever it is, though these names are locally pronounced "forth." *Choirthe*, "of the standing-stone," has been suggested, but this is an unlikely derivation of Boginthort, because we have, only a few miles distant, Auchorthies, where the word appears in its proper English form.

Bogintorry (Skene, 6). See Bogentory.

Boglóch (Lumphanan). The stress falls on loch, therefore "bog of the loch." The place is near the Peel Bog, and not far distant from where the Loch of Auchlossan was before it was drained.

Boglouster Wood (Tough). *Bog leisdir*, "bog of the arrow-maker." Probably this important craftsman found his arrow-shafts in, or around, the bog.

Bogmoon (Cairnie). 1677, Bogmuyne, Huntly Rental; 1638, Boig-moyn, Retour 242. *Bog mòna*, "peat bog." Cf. Bognamoon.

Bogmore (Birse, Coull, Kildrummie, Monymusk). *Bog mòr*, "big bog."

Bognamoon (Coull). *Bog na mōna*, "bog of the peat or moss."

Bognes (Kennethmont), Poll Book. 1635, Bogs and Bogis, Rental, Ant. IV., 513.

Bognie (Forgue). 1696, Bogny, Poll Book; 1569, Bognie, R.M.S., 1864; 1535, Bogny, R.M.S., 1474. Bognie may have been derived from *bolg*, a "bag," but there is no evidence that it was. *Bog*, with the term. *ne* or *nach* is more probable, meaning either "little bog," or a place "abounding in bogs."

Bogniebrae (Forgue).

Bognie's Hill (Towie, 6). There is no tradition about this hill-name.

Bograxie (Chapel). In 1588, the spelling is the same in Balquhain Charters (Fam. of Leslie III., 63-65). *Bog riabhach*, "grey or brindled bog." At the above date the lands of Bograxie were held by several tenants, which, I conjecture, led to the E. pl. *s* being added, and in all our Gaelic names *x* = *chs*. The term. *ie* is probably the usual Scotch dim.

Bogrolland (Cluny). Poll Book. Rolland occurs several times in the place-names of the county, and is supposed to be the same as Ronald.

Bogrothan Burn (Rhynie, 6).

Bogrotten Burn (Gartly, 6). See Rotten.

Bogskeathy (Peterculter). *Bog sgithich*, "thorn bog," which, I suppose, would mean thorns growing on dry hummocks, or around the bog.

Bog Sluey (Gartly, 6). *Bog sléibhe*, "bog of the slope." The ground rises in a steep bank beyond the bog.

Bogs of Noth (Rhynie), that is of the hill of Noth.

Bogtamma (Auchterless). *Bog tomach*, "bushy bog, or bog full of tufts or bushes."

Bogturk Burn (Birse, 6). *Bog tuirc*, "boar's bog." Trib. of Feugh.

Bog Wartle (partly in Tarland, Coldstone, and Towie, 6). Bog of Wartle.

Boilmore (Corgarff). C.S. Belmore. *Baile more*, "big town."

Bokie Goat Burn (Cabrach, 6). Trib. of Allt Deach.

Boltingstone (Logie-Coldstone, Lumphanan). C.S. Boutinsteen. It is said there was a standing-stone at Boltingstone, Coldstone, which is now built into a dyke. I have no idea what the name means, and have not found it in any other part of Scotland.

Bonewen, obs. Aberg., pp. 1766. Perhaps *Bun abhann*, "foot or mouth of the river."

Bonlee Hill (Logie-Coldstone). *Badan liath*, "grey little clump."

Bonnymuir (Newhills).

Bonnyton (Rayne). 1696, Bonitoun, Poll Book; 1566, Bonyngton, Ant. III., 378; 1259, Bondyngton, R.E.A., 429. There are Bonningtons in Forfar, Midlothian, Kent and Somerset. Taylor gives the Saxon family name of Bonning, from which the place-name is no doubt derived, though it is not improbable Bonnyton, in Rayne, may have been borrowed.

Bonzeauch Bog (Cluny). See Bunnyach.

Borland, obs. (Glentanner). Poll Book. 1725, Bordland, Ant. II., 34; 1638, Brodland, Retour 243; 1600, Broidlane, Huntly Rental. "The mensal farm" or "Home farm." See Broadland.

Borrowhaugh (Kildrummie). Borrow = Sco. Burgh, E. Borough, A.S. Burg.

Borrowmyre (Kildrummie).

Borrowston (Alford, Newhills).

Borrowstoun (Kincardine O'Neil).

Botàry (Cairnie). 1677, Botarie, Huntly Rental; 1662, Pittarie, Retour 363; 1529, Potare, Ant. III., 116; 1232, Butharrin, Butharin, Butharry, R.E.M., pp. 28 and 29; 1226, Butharry and Buchtarry, R.E.M., p. 22. *Both airidh*, "the bothy of the sheiling or summer pasture."

Bothanyettie (Glengairn). *Both an aitinn*, "bothy of the juniper."

Bothomfauld (Skene). "The fold of the bottom or lower part of the valley."

Bothwellseat (Gartly). 1605, Boirdelseat, Huntly Rental; 1577, Bordalsait, R.M.S., 2799. Bothwellseat is modern, and rarely used by people of the district. Bordel is a word of doubtful meaning. The surname Borrodale occurs in old writings relating to the county, but this is a very uncertain derivation. It seems to me more likely that Bordelseat is a corruption of Bordland, arising from the old spelling Bordelland, and the substitution of seat or sett for land. Cf. Buirdelland, Orkney; Borredell, Ross-shire, and Bordialhaugh, Peebles.

Boultshoch (Crathie). Bualtach, Val. Roll. Gael. pronunciation Buailteach. *Buailteach*, "dairyhouses or booths."

Bourmid (Monymusk). 1654, Bourmidall, Retour 324; 1628, Bourtrie Lands, Retour 210; 1588, the Bourtrilandis, R.M.S., 1617. Bourtree or Elder-tree lands.

Bowhillock (Kincardine O'Neil). Bow in old Sco. means "a herd in general, whether inclosed in a fold or not"; also "a fold for cows." The origin, says Jamieson, is certainly Suio-Gothic *bo*, *bu*, which signifies either the herd or the flock. See Scot. Dict.

Bowie Hillock (Drumblade, 6). Probably a form of Bowhillock.

Bowmanhillock (Huntly, Cabrach, Drumblade). In Perthshire the term Bowman applies to the hired servant of the tacksman. In other parts of the country the bowman was, and still is, a person who farms, for a season, the tenant's milk cows, and the pasture to maintain them. (See Innes's Legal Antiquities, p. 266.) In Aberdeenshire, small farmers,

and occasionally farm-servants, were termed bowmen, but I should think the latter only when they were cottars, and had a small bit of land. The bollman (pron. bowman), in Orkney, is a crofter or cottar. Jamieson derives the word bollman from Suio-Gothic *bol*, a village. See Scot. Dict., new ed.

Bowman Stone (Rayne). A large rock or stone near the church, but whether the name should be associated with the "Bowmen of the Garioch," or with any other bowmen is unknown.

Bowstocks (Insch). See Bowhillock, which seems to have much the same meaning.

Boynsmill (Forgue). Probably personal name. The Poll Book has "Boyns Mill, called Newbyth."

Bracco, Forest of. Aberg., pp. At the head of the Muick adjoining Forest of Whitemount. Breacach, der. of *breac*, "spotted or speckled."

Brackenbraes (Forgue). Bracken, the common brake (steris aquilina).

Brakenslake (Birse). Slake = slack, a hollow, narrow pass; morass.

Brackla Hill (Premnay). See Braco.

Bracklach (Cabrach). See Braco.

Brakles, obs. (Cairnie). 1638, Retour 242; 1677, Brackless, Huntly Rental. See Braco.

Brackloch (Birse). See Braco.

Braco (Chapel, Inverurie). 1690, Braiklay, Retour 477. This and the four preceding names are all derived from *broclach*, "a badger warren." The forest of Bracco may also have its name from the same word, but it seems improbable that a forest would be named from a badgers' warren, and I have therefore preferred another derivation.

Bradranich, obs. (Cairnie). 1662, Retour 363. *Bràghad rainnich*, "upland of the ferns." This Retour is very carelessly written, and the first syllable should perhaps be Bad.

Brae (Midmar).

Braefolds (Kennethmont).

Braegàrie (Braemar). *Bràì' gàrraidh* or *gàraidh*, "brae of the enclosure or dyke."

Braeloine, obs. (Glentanner). 1696, Bralyne, Poll Book ; 1638, Braelyne, Aboyne Records. *Bràighe loinn*, "brae of the enclosure."

Braemar. *Bràighe Mhàr*, "the upper part, the higher grounds of Mar." Though I mark *a* in Mhàr as long, which it certainly is, or appears to be, the Gaelic people do not allow it is the broad *à*, as in Craigievar, pronounced Craigievàär. What the significance of this may be I do not know, and simply note the fact. Possibly the vowel appears long, because the stress falls on Mhàr. Whitley Stokes says "Mar is originally the gen. pl. of a tribe-name, cognate with that of the Italian Marsi, the Teutonic Marsigni." See Stokes "On the Linguistic Value of the Irish Annals." Proceedings of the Philological Society for 1890.

Braenaloin (Glengairn). If the map is right, the meaning is the same as Braeloine. The Val. Roll has Brienloan = *Bràighe an òin*, "brae of the marsh." The latter is probably correct.

Braeneach (Braemar). *Bràighe an fhithich*, "raven's brae."

Braeneil (Cluny). 1696, Braeneill, Poll Book. "Neil's brae."

Brae of Garrie (Drumblade). See Garrie.

Braeriach (Braemar). *Bràighe riabhach*, "brindled brae."

Braeroddach (Aboyne). 1696, Braerodack, Poll Book ; 1638, Brarodaches, Retour 243 ; 1467, Brarudach, Rec. Aboyne, p. 12 ; Brarodak, Rec. Aboyne, p. 6. *Bràighe ruiteach*, "ruddy brae."

Braesashlei (Tarland, det. 3). 1628, Pressachill, Retour, 206 ; 1606, Pressecheild, Retour, 106. *Preas a' chaoil*, "shrubby or bush of the osiers or pannier wood."

Braeside (Forgue).

Braes of Bagarry (Glenmuick, 6).

Braes of Cromar. See Cromar.

Braestairie (Auchterless). *Bràighe staire*, "brae of the stepping-stones, or pathway over a bog."

Braichlie (Glenmuick). 1706, Brucklay, Aberg. pp. ; 1696, Braichlie, Poll Book ; 1638, Brakley, Retour ; 1552-1596, Brachlie, R.M.S., 499. I do not think this name can be grouped with the Broclachs, because the modern pronunciation and the older forms are Braichlie, and it would be very unusual for *c* hard to become *ch*. Probably it is identical with that of the old parish in Inverness-shire, now joined to Pettie, and which appears in the R.M.S. as Braichlie, Brachly, and Brauchly, and in the R.E.M. Brachely, Bracholy and Brachuly. The writer of the notice of Pettie, in the "New Statistical Account," gives the derivation *bràighe choille*, "brae of the wood," but this would throw the stress on the second syllable, while it is really on the first. I prefer *breach choille*, "wolf-wood," formed like *breach mhagh*, "wolf-field" in Irish names. *Breach* is perhaps a doubtful word in Scotch names, but it seems to be the only one which meets the difficulties of this name.

Braidàbin, obs. (Glenmuick). I have never seen this name in print, and spell as it was pronounced when the site of the old place was pointed out to me. It is so like Breadalbane that I think it may have been borrowed, but there is nothing known of its history.

Braid Cairn (Birse, 6).

Braigh Coire Caochan nan Laogh (Braemar, 6). "Brae of the corrie of the calves' streamlet." This name may be right, but the length of it is very remarkable.

Braigiewell (Echt). Braigie Hill is beside this place, and the name may be a form of *breacach*, der. of *breac*, "spotted, speckled." Cf. Brakywell, Perthshire.

Brainley (Alford).

Brain Loan (Towie, 6). *Bràigh an Ìoin*, "brae of the marsh." The name applies to a small moss on the hillside, near Haughton.

Bram (Auchindoir). Poll Book. Should read Drum.

Brandsbutts (Inverurie). "A piece of ground which, in ploughing, does not form a proper ridge, but is excluded as an angle. A small piece of ground disjoined from the adjacent lands." Scot. Dict.

Brankanentum (Culsalmond). 1696, Brankanenthum, Poll Book; 1662, Brankan-enthim, Retour 357. See Brankinentum.

Brankinentum (Monymusk). 1696, Brankanenthim, Poll Book. Cf. Brankanenthum, Fordyce. I have not found this name except in these three parishes of Culsalmond, Monymusk and Fordyce. It may occur in other parts of the country, but I have not been able to discover it. It is almost certain it is not Gaelic, either in whole or in part. I conjecture that it is pure Aberdeenshire broad Scotch, and that it may be a sort of nickname, meaning that the tenant who entered into possession of such a farm might well be congratulated on his good fortune. Probably it was intended ironically, and indicated that the farm was a very bad one. The name is very obscure, and my explanation must be taken as a mere conjecture.

Brankholm (Lumphanan, Logie-Coldstone). *Holm*, "meadowland, a haugh." Brank is understood to be a personal name.

Brankie (Cairnie). Farm and hill name. Perhaps a form of Brankill, "raven-hill," common in this country and in Ireland. Brankie, in Scotch, means gay, making a great show, gaudy, and as applied to the hill might have the same meaning as Gaudy Knowes.

Brankind (Auchindoir). Poll Book. Should read Brawland.

Brankston (Insch). Brank, a personal name, but sometimes representing Brand. Brandistoun, Elgin, of 1523, appears, in 1538, as Brankstoun. It is now Brandston.

Brankum (Rhynie). Now included in Meredrum. See Brankholm.

Brawlanknowes (Gartly). 1696, Bralanknow, Poll Book; 1600, Bralanknove, Huntly Rental; 1534, Brawlanknow, R.M.S., 1453. Brawlins, Scot. "bear-berry," has been suggested as the meaning of this name, but the *s* is wanting, and brawlins is a pl. noun. Besides, we have Brawland, in Auchindoir, standing alone as a descriptive name. Braeland is possible, and in early writings Braland may have been so pronounced. Brawlanmour (Glenbervy), of 1556, is given in three Retours—of a later date however—as Braylandmuir and Braelandmure. There is a Brawlands in Mortlach, and the farm beside it is Braeside. I do not find the name, except in these north-eastern counties.

Bredà (Alford). 1696, Broadhaugh, Poll Book; ante 1657, Bredhaugh, Balfour; 1453, Bradhaich, R.M.S., 225. In the same parish are, or were, Haughton, Overhaugh, and Langhauche, and in the next parish Whitehaugh. It is said that the modern form of the name was borrowed from Breda in the Netherlands, but I have no evidence of the correctness of this statement, and think it unlikely. Breda appears to be merely the English pronunciation of Bredhaugh—Broadhaugh. In any case, the meaning of the two names is the same.

Brewthin (Echt). See Bakebare.

Brideswell (Drumblade, Leochel). Wells dedicated to St. Bride (Bridget). St. Bride was patron saint of Leochel.

Bridgealehouse (Kintore).

Bridgedoes (Tarland). C.S. Brigdoos. *Bruach dhubh*, "black bank."

Bridges (Kinnoir). C.S., and in all old writings, Brigs and Briggs. Common in this form both in Scotland and in England.

Brigs (Leochel).

Brimond Hill and Brimmondside (Newhills). 1725, Bruman, alias Druman, Macf. Col., 239; 1615, Brimmound, Burgh Rec., p. 325. The

reference of 1725 appears to show that the proper form of the name was at that time doubtful. Much of the information embodied in Macfarlane's Collections was gleaned on the spot, and evidently Druman lingered in the recollections of the people. Druman could not have become Bruman or Brimmond by any conceivable process of corruption. If the name was originally *Braigh druimin*, "brae of the little ridge," under the influence of *r* in the first and second syllables and the accent on *u*, the intervening letters may have dropped out, either in Gaelic or subsequent times. Brimmond does not seem to be a simple word, and the original form must have suffered contraction, otherwise it would be impossible to explain how the stress now falls on the first syllable.

Brindy Hill and Farm (Keig). 1696, Brinie, Poll Book and C.S.; 1543, Brwne, Ant. IV., 480. *Bruinne*, "the front, breast."

Broadford (Logie Coldstone). There is no ford at this place, nor at Longford in the same parish. Probably "ford" is the Scotch form of fourth—hence the broad and long fourth of a ploughgate. Föört is still common in Aberdeenshire.

Broadfach (Skene). Probably the first syllable is *braigh*, "a brae," and the second is pronounced as in Edindiack (q.v.), but the gutt. remains. The root seems to be the same in both.

Broadland (Cairnie). The Brodland or Bordland was the mensal-farm belonging to a baron's castle, or, according to modern usage, the Home Farm. Generally this farm is close to the Manor House, but I have it on good authority that the Bordland frequently was, in old times, at a considerable distance. Broadland is, on a straight line, 3 miles from Huntly Castle.

Broadley (Chapel, Kildrummy, Peterculter).

Broadsea (Chapel).

Broadshade (Skene). Shade (Scot.) generally appears in place names in the South as shed, which is the proper spelling. The meaning is a division, separate part or portion, as a "shed of land," a "shed of corn." Scot. Dict.

Broadstraik (Skene). Straik, a tract, an extent of country, but used here in a restricted sense, meaning a stretch of land.

Broadward (Chapel). "Ward, a small piece of pasture ground enclosed on all sides, generally appropriated to young cattle." (Scot. Dict.) This is, no doubt, correct, but in Aberdeenshire the word is often used to indicate a field whether enclosed or not. Some of these fields may, at one time, have contained a ward, now removed, though the name remains.

Broadwater (Skene). There is no "broad water" near this farm, but it is not unlikely that, in former times, the Leuchar Burn may have spread over the mossy ground along its banks, and thus have given rise to the name.

Broback Hill, The (Gartly, 6).

Brochdhu (Glenmuick). 1698, Broughdow, Aberg., pp. *Bruach dhubb*, "black bank."

Brock Hillock (Cabrach, 6); **Brockholes** (Kincardine O'Neil); **Brockie Burn** (Insch, 6); **Broickhollis**, obs. (Rhynie). All these names are derived from Brock, a badger. G. *broc*.

Bromfiddle (Huntly). 1600, Huntly Rental. "Broom-field."

Broomfold (Forgue).

Broomhill (Drumblade, Kincardine O'Neil).

Broomhillock (Huntly).

Broom Insch (Kintore). Insch from G. *innis*, "meadow, haugh."

Brooms (Chapel).

Brotherfield (Peterculter).

Brownhead (Kemnay).

Brownhill (Glass, Huntly).

Brownieshill (Monymusk). Brownie, a spirit supposed in former times to haunt old houses attached to farms, and do many useful services over-night to the family to which he had devoted himself. It is doubtful, however, if this is the origin of the name Brownieshill.

Bruach Dhubh (Glengairn, 6). "Black bank." Peat moss N. of Glass-choille.

Bruach Mhor (Braemar, 6). "Big bank."

Bruach Ruadh (Corgarff, 6). "Red bank." Shoulder of Carn Oighreag.

Bruce's Camp (Kintore). On the top of the Shaw Hill. Supposed to have been occupied by Bruce's army before the battle of Inverurie, 1308.

Bruce's Howe (Gartly). A trench running up the N.E. side of the Cot-hill, which, tradition says, was thrown up by Bruce's men while he lay sick at Sliach, a mile and a-half distant.

Bruckhills (Forgue, Auchterless).

Bruckleseat, obs. (Cairnie). Bruckle = Brockhill or Brockhole.

Brugh and Fosse (Strathdon, det. 6). A small circular fort on the top of a narrow ridge, N.E. of Allt Dobhran, where it crosses the county road. The fosse can still be traced. O.S.N.B.

Bruntland (Birse). Land the surface of which has been burned to consume the rough grass and allow fresh grass to come up.

Bruntland Burn (Crathie, 6).

Bruntstone (Kinnoir, Huntly). I think this name must have originally applied either to Upper Bruntstone or the Hill of Bruntstone.

Bruntwood Tap (Oyne, 6). A large rocky hill on the south side of Bennachie.

Brux (Kildrummy, Strathdon). 1550, Bruchis, R.M.S., 447; 1475, Brughis, R.M.S., 736. *Bruach*, "a bank or face of a hill." English pl. added; chs = x.

Bruxtoun, obs. (Tullynessle). 1687, Retour, 469. Probably belonging to the laird of Brux.

Buachaille Breige (Braemar, 6). "False herd." See the use of this term explained under Forbridge. Here the name applies to a heap of stones on the summit of the hill.

Buachaill Mor's Grave (Corgarff, 6). A small mound near Corgarff Castle. According to tradition, Buachaill Mor, or the "Big Herd," was, either by accident or in a frolic, shot from a window in the castle by one of the garrison.

Buchaam (Strathdon). 1513, Balquhane, R.M.S., 3875; 1507, Bolquhame, R.M.S., 3159; 1451, Boquham, Chamb. Rolls. *Baile Chaluim*, "Malcolm's town"—*l* dropped in English pronunciation as in Kilmacolm and St. Colms. Callam was of old a common name in the district.

Buchanstone (Oyne). Perhaps named after the Earls of Buchan, who owned part of the lands of Oyne. See Charter, of date 1408, by John Stewart, who styles himself "dominus de Buchane et Oveyne." R.E.A., I., 212.

Bucharn (Gartly). 1600, Bucharne, Huntly Rental; 1534, Boquharne, R.M.S., 1453. *Baile chairn*, "town of the cairn or hill." Cf. Balquharne, Kincardineshire, 1527, Boquharne in 1529. Also Balquharn or Bucharn, Tullynessle.

Buchthills (Dyce). Bucht, boucht, bought, bught, a fold, a pen in which ewes are milked; but as applied to a hill the meaning is a curvature, a bend. "The bucht of the hill" is still a common expression; so also "bucht of the arm," that is, the bend at the elbow. The addition of *s* to this name simply makes nonsense of it.

Buck, The (Cabrach). No doubt so called on account of its height, (2368 feet), and its finely shaped conical form, which make it the most prominent of all the hills surrounding the valley of the Upper Cabrach. Though the parishes of Auchindoir, Kildrummy, and Cabrach meet on the top of the Buck, it is always called "The Buck of the Cabrach."

Buckering Well (Rhynie, 6). The source of the Burn of Belhenny. In the sense in which "buckering" is here used it is not found in the Scot. Dict. As I understand it, it means springing up with a rapid bubbling motion, like a strong fountain. It is a vulgar word, often loosely employed.

Buckie Burn (Alford).

Bucklerburn (Peterculter). See Craigiebuckler.

Buffle (Tough). Hill, Glen and Farm. *Buachaill*, "a herd," following the common change of *ch* to *f* would give Buffle. *Th* in Both-hill might become *f*, but not so readily. *Buachaill* applies topographically to a standing-stone, pointed hill, or, as in Tomnabuchill, Glenmuick, to a hill frequented by herds. Perhaps in the last sense the word is used here, and represents only part of the original name, which may have lost the generic term, as Guise and Gowney in the same parish appear to have done.

Buglehole (Drumblade). C.S. Boglehole. Bugle and Bogle are merely different spellings of the same word, meaning a spectre, hobgoblin. In Inveresk Parish is a field called Bogle Hole, where, tradition says, witches were burned in old times.

Buidheanach of Cairntoul (Braemar, 6). "Yellow marsh," or "yellow place" if the second part of the name represents the terms *-an-ach*.

Bullfield (Insch).

Bullwell (Kincardine O'Neil).

Bumb Strype (Towie, 6).

Bunnyach, The. Macfarlane in his "Geographical Collections" gives Bunnyach as the alternative name of Morven, Ant. II., 8. In a charter of 1600, Ant. IV., 665, the spelling is Bonzeoch and Bunyeoch—"the sheiling and pasture in the hill of Morving, called Bunzeoch," but this may apply only to part of Morven. *Buidhe eanach*, "yellow marsh," or *buidhe* and terminals, *-an*, *-ach*, "a yellow place," would very well describe the marshy ground on the north side of the hill.

Buried Men's Leys (Gartly, 6). See the legend connected with this place under Piper's Cairn.

Burn Beg (Cairnie, 6).

Burncruineach (Gartly). This name does not occur in the old writings so far as I have seen, and in its present form may be considered modern. It may be derived from some older name, of which we have now no knowledge.

Burnend (Premnay, Huntly).

Burnfield (Kinnoir).

Burnieboozle (Newhills).

Burns (Towie).

Burnt Cowes (Chapel). Cowes = bushes.

Burnt Hill (Towie).

Burnt Kirk. See Peter Kirk.

Burntland (Rhyndie, Forgue). Properly Bruntland.

Burnroot (Aboyne).

Bush (Crathie, Auchterless).

Butterwards (Glass, B). Commonly Bitterward, which is no doubt correct, the name indicating the sour character of the land.

Butterybrae (Rhynie). The local explanation is that there was a large yield of butter when the cows were fed on the natural pasture of this brae. Although this is unlikely, the farm was one of four in the parish which paid, in 1600, butter as part of the rent.

Buxburn (Newhills). Properly Bucksburn.

Bynack (Braemar). *Buidhe eanach*, (?) "yellow marsh." Cf. Buidheanach of Carntoul.

Byebush Strype (Kildrummy).

Cà, The (Corgarff). This hill name represents the Gaelic *cadha*, "a pass," that is the old road leading from Strathdon, through the hollow between The Cà and Càrn a Bhacain, over to Glengairn. The name is common in the Highlands.

Cabrach, The (Parish). All the old spellings are practically the same as the modern. The name is derived from *cabar*, "a pole, rafter," and the terminal *-ach*, meaning "abounding in rafters or trees." Throughout the extensive moorlands in the Cabrach, large stems of trees are found closely packed together, giving evidence of the densely wooded character of the district in early times. There are also historical records of great woods covering large tracts of the country.

Cabrach Hill, west of The Genachal, Crathie.

Cac Carn Beag. The highest peak of Lochnagar. Like The Cà, Corgarff, the first part of the name seems to be derived from *cadha*, "a narrow pass." The final *c* of Cac is almost certainly borrowed from Carn. Carn Beag means "little carn," but why so called I do not know, unless there was actually a little cairn on the hill, that is little as compared with the cairn on Cac Carn Mor. Perhaps the latter may, once on a time, have been supposed the greater peak of the two.

Cach (Logie Coldstone). *Cadha*, "a narrow pass."

Cachertyrime (Glenbucket). *Caochan tioram* (?) "dry burn."

Cachnaminniegawn (Strathdon, 6). *Caochan moine gobhainn*, "streamlet of the smith's moss." Trib. of Littleglenn Burn.

Cadgerford (Peterculter). Cadger, "an itinerant huckster," one who hawks wares or collects country produce for the town market. The restricted use of the word to fish-cadgers is modern and local.

Cadgers' Roads (Culsalmond).

Caer Park (Dyce). Perhaps from *càthar*, "wet or mossy ground."

Cailleachanrennie Burn (Strathdon, 6). Locally this name is supposed to mean "the Cowards' Burn," because once on a time there was a fight on Auchernach Hill between the Campbells and the Forbesees, the former being defeated, and many of them slain when trying to escape over this burn (O.S.N.B.). *Cailleach* means an old woman, and in a figurative sense "a coward"; but I fail to follow this curious explanation further. *Coileachan*, dim. of *coileach* or *cailleach*, means a small rill, and *raineach* is "fern," so that the name probably means "ferny rill." It flows into Quillichan Burn, which seems to be only another form of Coileachan.

Gainnach Pool, Abergeldie Water, Dee. *Poll Choinnich*, "Kenneth's pool."

Caipach Pool, Invercauld Water, Dee. *Poll ceapaich*, "pool of the tilled plot."

Cairdhillock (Newhills). *G. ceard*, a mechanic; Scot. *caird*, a gipsy, a tinker. Probably at one time these people camped at this place. The name is common, though it does not often become a farm-name.

Cairnargat (Glass). *Càrn airgid*, "silver cairn." Cf. Scot. Sillercairn, and Sillerhilllock.

Cairnballoch (Alford). *Càrn bealaich*, "cairn of the pass." *Càrn ballach*, "spotted cairn" might be appropriate; but "cairn of the pass" is to be preferred, referring to the opening through which the road passes from the east end of Leochel to Alford.

Cairn Bannoch (Glenmuick). *Càrn beannach*, "peaked cairn."

Cairnbathie (Lumphanan). 1507, Carnbaddy, R.M.S., 3188. C.S. Cairnbáthie and—béithie. *Càrn beithe*, "birch cairn."

Cairnborrow (Glass). 1581, Carnburro, Spald. Cl. Mis., V., 53; 1569, Carrinborow, R.E.M.; 1539, Carneborrow, R.M.S., 2090; (?) 1407, Carnbrowys, Ant. III., 230; (?) 1353, Carnbrou, Spald. Cl. Mis., V., 248. *Càrn brutka*, "cairn of the fairies' dwelling." The Elfs' Hillock and Glenshee (q.v.) are not far distant. The last two references are doubtful as applying to this place, and, if rejected, I should say the name is most probably English, or rather broad Scotch, though it is certainly very much older than we have any record of.

Cairnbridles, obs. (Cairnie). Cf. Tillybridles, Auchindoir. Like several other Gaelic generic terms, Cairn and Tilly enter into combination with broad Scotch in forming place names; in other words, they have been borrowed into Scotch. Bridles and breedles are common old forms of braid-leys = E. broad-leys.

Cairn Brallan (Cabrach).

Cairn Cat (Gartly). Tradition has always pointed out this cairn as marking the site of an old battlefield. Cf. Cairn Catta, near Peterhead, where there is no doubt a battle was fought in early times. This would suggest *Carn catha*, "cairn of battle or fight," if the change from Gaelic *catha* (pron. *cáha*) to *cat* were possible. [More probably *Carn cait*, "Cat-cairn." Cf. Cairnequhat.]*

Cairncósh (Tullynessle). 1696, Carnkoish, Poll Book; 1686, Cairn-coiss, Court Bk. of Whitehaugh. *Càrn coise*, "cairn of the foot." If *coise*, gen. of *cas*, is the proper word, the name seems to indicate that there had once been a cairn at the foot of the hill, where the farm standing now is.

Cairncoúllie (Leochel). 1598, Carnecullecht, R.M.S., 757; 1511, Carnecouly, R.M.S., 3626. *Càrn cullaich*, "boar's cairn."

Cairndale (Cluny) and **Cairndye** (Midmar). These are different spellings of the same name, which is popularly supposed to mean "David's Cairn."

* Professor Mackinnon.

Cairndeard (Auchindoir). The Val. Roll spells Cairndard, but the pron. is Cairndàird. Perhaps *Càrn da aird*, "cairn of the two heights." The "two heights" are certainly not very prominent, but still they are a feature on this ridge.

Cairndoor (Glengairn). The proper form and pron. of "door" is doubtful. Some of the natives of Glengairn say Cairndoir. The name seems to have fallen much out of use. "Cairn of the water" (the Gairn) may possibly be the meaning, but *dobhar* generally becomes *dour*.

Cairn Deuchrie (Huntly, 6). "Cairn of the black corrie." See Deuchrie.

Cairnequhat, obs. (Tarland, det. 3). 1606, Charnequhat, Retour 106. *Càrn a' chait*, "Cat-cairn."

Cairneyfárroch (Auchindoir). Val. Roll, Cairniefarroch; 1696, Cairn-farroch, Poll Book. *Càrn a' charraigh*, "cairn of the pillar-stone, or rock." There is no standing-stone at the place now, and if there ever was, it would long since have been turned to some "useful" purpose. *Farroch* is common in Irish names, and means "a place of meeting or assembly." Joyce, I., 207.

Cairneyley (Coull).

Cairnfield (Monymusk), now Cairnley.

Cairn Fioul (Corgarff). Laing (Donean Tourist) says "on the Shannoch Hill," but the name is now unknown.

Cairnford (Alford).

Cairngauld (Kildrummy). *Càrn gaill*, "stranger's cairn, or English-man's cairn."

Cairn Geldie (Braemar). Gaelic pron. Geaully. See Abergeldie.

Cairn Gorm of Derry (Braemar). See Derry Cairngorm.

Cairngow, on Meikle Balloch (Cairnie). Also called Horngow. *Carn gobha* (gow), "Smith's cairn." Tradition says the moss on this hill was greatly esteemed by smiths before coals were introduced into the country.

Cairnhall (Kintore).

Cairnhill (Culsalmond, Drumblade, Tough).

Cairnie (Parish). The modern parish of Cairnie was formed by the union of the old parishes of Drumdelgie Botarie and Ruthven, in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 18th centuries. The name seems to have been taken from the half dauch of Butharry, claimed by the Bishop of Moray in 1227 and 1232 (R.E.M.), and described in charter of 1545 (R.M.S., 3103) as the lands of Carne. The Huntly Rental of 1677 gives the modern spelling, Cairnie. The Gaelic form is *Cairneach* or *Carnach*, "a stony place, or place of cairns."

Cairnie (Skene).

Cairnlea (Corgarff). *Carn liath*, "grey cairn."

Cairn Leúchan (Glenmuick). *Carn fhliuchan*, "cairn of the little wet places."

Cairnmòre (Logie Coldstone, Auchindoir, Glass). *Càrn mòr*, "big cairn." A great cairn on Cairnmore Hill, Glass, was removed about fifty years ago, and found to cover a stone cist, above which was a slab 6 x 3½ feet, having, it is said, an inscription upon it, but the stone was destroyed.

Cairn Mùde (Lumphanan). A cairn on the south-west corner of Stot Hill. Local tradition says that a great battle was fought in the neighbourhood, and that during the flight of the "Danes" their leader fell, and was buried under this cairn. There are many smaller cairns scattered over the hill, supposed to cover the remains of those who were killed in the battle. Whatever fragment of truth there may be in the tradition, Mude is probably a personal name. It is certainly not *mod*, "a court of justice," judging from the height of the hill, and the pron. which is Myüid.

Cairn na Glasha (Braemar). *Càrn na claise*, "cairn of the furrow."

Cairn of Gilderoy (Strathdon, 6). Gilderoy was a noted freebooter, who frequented this part of the country. He suffered for his crimes in 1638, and is commemorated in the well-known ballad, "Gilderoy was a bonnie boy." See "Ballad Minstrelsy of Scotland."

Cairn of Maule's Ha' (Kildrummy). Conspicuous rocks on the north slope of the Howe of Mar.

Cairn O'Neil, Site of (Kintore). When opened, this cairn was found to cover a stone coffin, in which was an urn containing bones. Tradition says Neil was a chief who fell in a battle between the Scots and the "Danes."

Cairn Park (Kintore). Cairn O'Neil formerly stood on this ground.

Cairnroy, obs. Aberg., pp. 1766. *Càrn ruadh*, "red cairn."

Cairn Sawvie (Crathie). *Càrn saobhaidhe* (sàovie) "cairn of the fox's den."

Cairnton (Forgue, Kemnay, Peterculter).

Cairntoul (Braemar). Several explanations of this name have been suggested, but none of them are quite satisfactory. (1) *Càrn an t-sabhail* (toul), "barn cairn," that is like a barn. (2) *Càrn tuathal*, "north cairn," but this hill happens to be the most southerly but one of the Cairngorm Mountains. (3) Carrantuohill, Ireland, has been mentioned as probably a parallel name. It means a reversed reaping-hook, *i.e.*, having the teeth on the convex instead of on the concave side. This is plausible, but as to whether it is the true meaning of Cairntoul or not, I do not venture an opinion.

Cairntradlin (Kinellar) 1696, Cairntratlaine, Poll Book; 1642, Carnetradlezeane, Retour 261; 1494, Carnetrailzeane, Ant. III., 242. (In these last two references z=y.) St. Triduana was one of the three virgins who accompanied St. Regulus to Scotland. Her name is commemorated in Tradlines, Forfarshire, and in Kintradwell, Caithness, where she is locally called Trullen. This form of the name corresponds very closely with Carnetrailzeane of 1494, and with the Tröllhæna of the Orkneyinga Saga. Beyond the similarity of the names, I have no authority to connect the saint with Aberdeenshire.

Cairn Trumpet (Kildrummy).

Cairnwalloch (Cairnie). *Càrn a' bhealaich* (bh=v), "cairn of the pass." See Cormellat.

Cairnwell, The. Hill and well-known pass over the Grampians, south boundary, Braemar. There is a well near the public road, which is popularly supposed to have given rise to the name, but it is really a corruption of *Càrn a' bhealaich*, "cairn of the pass." The local Gaelic pron. is Carnwallak, and Balfour (ante 1657) has Carnavalage.

Cairnwhelp (Cairnie). C.S. Cairnfulp. 1662, Craignequholpe, Retour 363; 1638, Ernequholp, Retour 242; 1600, Carinquholpe, Huntly Rental; 1534, Carnequhilpe, R.M.S., 1453. *Carn cholpa* (?), "cairn or hill of the heifers." *Colpa*, obs., "a cow or heifer." Although I have marked this derivation doubtful, the name is certainly Gaelic. Had it been E. or Sco. the arrangement would have been reversed—not Cairn Whelp but Whelps' Cairn.

Cairn William (Monymusk). This hill-name does not appear in any old writing, so far as I know. Its construction seems to be Gaelic, and the meaning is, no doubt, William's Cairn. William is borrowed from English, and occasionally appears in place names, such as Coire Uilleim Mhòir, Glenmuick. There is no local tradition in connection with this name.

Caisteal na Caillich, shoulder of Conachcraig Hill (Glenmuick, 6). "Castle of the old woman."

Caldfrush Burn (Birse, 6). *Allt fraoich*, "heather burn." Except in Birse names, I would not venture to suppose such a corruption possible.

Calfward (Leochel and Inverurie). "Calves' park."

Callievar. Hill on the borders of Alford, Kildrummy, Leochel and Tullynessle. Coillebhar and Callievar are both given on the O.S. map at different points of the same hill. The "Wood of Mar" has been suggested as the meaning, but I do not see any reason why the hill should have been so called. There were, at all times, many more extensive woods in Mar than this one. Neither does the pron. suit, the C.S. being, as Macfarlane spells the name, Callievaar. *Coille Charr*, "wood of the summit," as on the O.S. map, is probably right.

Calúrg Wood (Birse). *Coille luirg*, "wood of the shank or hill slope."

Camiestone (Kintore). On this farm is a large stone, supposed to mark the grave of a Danish general, named Camus or Cambus, who fell in battle, and was buried here—hence the name Camiestone. There are, however, several Camiestones in various parts of the country, and a more probable derivation is the Scot. word *camy* or *camie*, derived from G. *cam*, crooked or bent. It may be these stones were march stones, erected intentionally in a bent or sloping position. Lowtand stone has the same meaning, and there was a march stone so named on the church lands of Arbroath in Tarves or Udney. Clovenstone, a well-known march stone, gives the name to the farm next to Camiestone.

Camlet (Crathie). 1688, Camblet; 1677, Camlet, Aberg. pp.; 1607, Camlett, R.M.S., 1962. *Cam lic* or *lichd*, "bent hillside." This farm is situated in the centre of a remarkable bend in the hill, like a corrie, from which the name is no doubt derived. *Leachd*, gen. *lichd*; older form *leacht*, which appears in place names such The Leight, Corgarff.

Cámmel (Rhyinie), near Balhinny, Essie. Tradition points out this place as the site of a battle, but nothing is known of the combatants. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Camp-hill.

Cammie, Burn and Hill of (Birse). *Camadh*, "a bend." The burn flows half its course due north and then bends sharply round to the west at a right angle.

Camock Hill (Corgarff). *Camag*, "a crook, or bent, crooked place."

Cá Mòr (Corgarff, 6). *Cadha mòr*, "big pass." The name applies to the hollow between Càrn Ealasaid and Beinn a' Chruinnich.

Campfield (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Camphell, Poll Book. (See Camphill.)

Camphill (Lumphanan). 1696, Camfield, Poll Book; 1480, Camquhyle and Camquhile, Ant. II., 38. These places may have derived their names from camps, or supposed sites of camps, but the old spellings are in favour of the Gaelic *Càm choille*, "bent or sloping wood." *Càm choille* (Camquhill), from its close approximation to the English, becomes

Camphill by the introduction of *p*, and still further develops into Campfield by the change of *ck* to *f*, and the addition of *d* following *b*. All these changes are common, and appear in the old and present forms of the names—Camquhile, Camfield, Campbell, Campfield and Camphill. The local pron. Camfell is not uncommon.

Camphill (Peterculter). This name is different from the two preceding, and is certainly derived from the remains of a camp or hill-fort.

Camus o' May (Tullich). 1685, Camissamay, Retour 466 ; 1676, Camissamari, Aboyne Records, 343 ; 1638, Comesunnay and Camosmeyr, Retours 242 and 243 ; 1600, Comes i Maye, Huntly Rental. *Camus* means "a bay or bend," here referring to a bend of the Dee. May is possibly a personal name, and to be compared with Kincardine O'Neil, and perhaps Aboyne.

Camusour (Tarland, det. 3). *Camus odhar*, "grey" or "dun bend."

Candacraig (Tarland, det. 3, Glengairn). 1696, Canacraig, Poll Book ; 1600, Chandocraige, Huntly Rental. *Ceann dà chreige*, "end of two rocks."

Candle Hill (Insch, Oyne, Rayne). On these three hills are stone circles, which have no doubt given rise to the name, from a fancied resemblance of these pillar stones to candles. Candle Hill, Inch, is also called Candle-stane Hill. The name Candle-lands occurs in this and other counties, applying to lands set apart for meeting the cost of candles in the cathedrals and churches. These hills were not, however, very likely to be set apart for this purpose.

Candycraig (Aboyne). See Candacraig.

Cannie Burn (Kincardine O'Neil, Clatt). 1203-1214, Kanyn, Ant. II., 55 ; 1233, Kanyn, Ant. II., 56. *Cean-fhionn*, "white-faced, greyish." In the latter sense the name may apply to the burn, but generally the usage is to speak of the Burn of Cannie, which may mean the burn of the Hill of Cannie, for the hill and burn-name commonly go together. It is possible that Cannie may be an older form of Kindy, as it certainly is of Candy. Kan, Can and Kin represent Ceann, but I have no evidence that these burn-names are the same. See Kindy.

Canup Hill (Crathie). Hill on which is the Princess Royal's Cairn. *Cainb* means "hemp," but I do not see that this helps to the meaning of the name, unless the word applies to any other plant than that which yields the hemp of commerce. Cf. Sheannacannup, Knockando.

Caschan Aighean (Corgarff, 6). "Hinds' streamlet." *Agh*, "a hind, heifer."

Caochan Bheithe (Braemar, 6). "Streamlet of the birch."

Caochan Cam (Corgarff, 6). "Crooked streamlet." Head of the Duiver.

Caochan Claise (Tarland, det. 3). "Streamlet of the furrow."

Caochan Crom (Tarland, det. 3). "Bent streamlet."

Caochan Dail (Glenbucket, 6). "Streamlet of the gathering," or "of the dale."

Caochan Dearg (Tarland, det. 3). "Red streamlet." Trib. of Ernan.

Caochan Dubh (Corgarff). "Black streamlet." The name is common throughout the district.

Caochan Luachar (Corgarff, 6). "Rushy streamlet." Trib. of Allt a' Choilich.

Caochan Raineach (Corgarff, 6). "Ferny streamlet." The estate map spells Cuchan Ronnach, and I have always heard the name pronounced so, following the G. *Caochan raineach*.

Caochan Suibhe (Corgarff, 6). C. Suivey, estate map. *Saobhaidhe* (*bh=v, dh* mute), "a fox's den." Trib. of Allt a' Choilich.

Caochan Seileach (Tarland, det. 3, 6). "Streamlet of the willows." Trib. of Caochan Crom.

Gaochan Tarsuinn. A common name both on Deeside and Strathdon. The meaning is "cross streamlet," and generally applies to small tributaries running into the main stream almost at right angles.

Capperneuk (Chapel). In old times a capper was a maker of caps or wooden dishes. The word does not appear in the Dict., but I have heard it applied to turners. I do not know if it explains this name, but it is probable. Cf. Muggarthaugh and Hornershaugh.

Carden (Oyne).

Cardensbrae (Keig).

Cárdenstone (Cushnie). There is here a well, said to be dedicated to St. Carden.

Cardlunchart Hill (Towie, 6). I should think this name must have been originally Carnlunchart, "the cairn of the shooting-bothy." I have no means of knowing if it was; but the one name has no sense or meaning, so far as I see, while the other has.

Carew (Logie Coldstone). The spelling suggests *G. ceathramh* (kér-uv), "a fourth" (of a plough-gate), but the pron. is kār-ōō, apparently indicating the last syllable as the qualifying term. If the name is taken as a compound, it becomes a greater puzzle. At the place there is no *cathair*, "fort," *càthar*, "mossy ground," *càrr*, "rock," nor *car*, "a bend." All these words are inadmissible, because unsuitable, and throw us back on *ceathramh*, however the change of accent is to be explained. In Ireland the stress is sometimes on the first syllable and sometimes on the last. Cf. Carewe, Kincardineshire.

Carinaloquhy, obs. (Rhynie). 1508, R.M.S., 3276; 1578, Cornealache, R.M.S., 2814. Now called Craigwater Hill, at the head of the Ealaiche Burn. Cairnaloquhy probably means "the cairn of the rocky or stony," from *ailleach*, der. of *ail*, "a rock or stone."

Carlingcraig (Auchterless).	} Carlin, Carling, "an old woman, a witch, a hag." Cf. Cnoc Caillich, Hag's Hill.
Carlingden (Auchindoir, 6).	
Carlin Hill (Towie, 6).	

Carlógie (Aboyne). 1685, Garlogie, Retour 466; 1641, Carlogie, Retour 256. *Car*, "a bend or turn," may be the word here used. The Dee takes an abrupt turn and encircles this farm on three sides. Garlogie, as in the Retour of 1685, is evidently wrong, as *garbh* would be accented. *Car lagain* means the "bend of the little hollow."

Carmaferg (Birse). This hill-name is variously pronounced and written Carmaferg, Carnaferg and Carn Ferg, and the meanings assigned are still more numerous. Carmaferg suggests a monumental cairn in honour of St. Fergus, bishop of the Picts, who, in the 8th century, laboured in Caithness, Aberdeenshire, and finally in Forfarshire, where he died at Glamis. Saints names are often much corrupted, and Ferg may possibly represent Fergus, though there is no evidence that it does. *Fearg*, "anger," has been proposed, but I fail to see any sense in the term as applied to a round heather-clad hill. Probably we have in this name the change of *ch* to *f*, and the Gaelic may have been originally *Carn chearc*, "cairn of the hens" (grouse). If this is right, the *a* in Carnaferg is not the art-, but a euphonic half-vowel sound common in G. pron., and occasionally introduced into the modern spelling. I think this is the most probable derivation of the name.

Càrn a' Bhacain (Corgarff, south boundary). "Cairn of the little bend or projecting hillock."

Càrn a' Bhealaidh (Glenmuick). "Cairn of the broom."

Càrn Allt an Aiteil, a point on Ben Avon. C.S. Càrn Allt an Achton, O.S.N.B. *Carn Allt an Aitinn*, "cairn of the juniper burn."

Càrn a' Mhàim (Braemar). "Cairn of the round hill." *Mam*, gen. *a' mhaim*. (mh=v.)

Càrn an Fhìdhleir (west boundary, Braemar). C.S. Carn Eelar. Considering the wild surroundings of this hill, one might suppose the Gaelic to be *Càrn an Eileire*, "the cairn or hill of the deer walk"; but, as given in the map, the meaning is the "Fiddler's Cairn." See "Badenoch Names."

Càrn an t-Sagairt, Mor and Beag (Braemar). "Big and little cairn of the priest."

Càrn an Tuirc (Braemar). "Cairn of the boar."

Càrn an Uillt Leth (Braemar, 6). Allt Leth rises in Càrn Liath, therefore *Allt Liath* and *Càrn an Uillt Lèithe*, "cairn of the grey burn."

Càrn Aosda (Braemar). "Old cairn." This name appears to be now unknown in the district.

Carnaveron (Alford). 1637, Carneverane, Ant. IV., 141; 1552, Carnaverane, Ant. IV., 145; 1532, Carnawerane, R.M.S., 1194. C.S. Carnéveron. On this hill are the remains of a large cairn, under which were found several stone cists, and in one of them was an urn containing ashes and pieces of bone. The writer in the New Stat. Acct. infers that the name means the Cairn of Sorrow—*Carn a' bhroin*, I suppose—but were it so, the stress would fall on the last syllable, instead of the second. Carnaveron may contain the name of the chief person buried under the cairn, but I make this suggestion merely as possible. In Perthshire, parish of Crief, is Mealneveron, which seems to be parallel, but if it really is so, the article, represented by *n*, would not likely precede a personal name. The only alternative I can offer as the possible meaning of this name is that it means the Cairn or Hill of the Offering, *i.e.*, the Mass—*Càrn Aifrinn*. The open-air celebration of the Sacrament, as practised in the Highlands, may go back to very ancient times. In Ireland it does so, and we find names which at least have the same sound, and perhaps the same meaning as Carnaveron. Cf. Ardanaffrin, Drumanafrin, Mullanafrin and Knockanafrin—the height, ridge, summit and hill of the Mass. Joyce, I., 119.

Càrn Bad a' Ghuail (Corgarff, west boundary). C.S. Ghaoil. *Càrn bad a' ghobhail* (houl). "Cairn of the clump of the fork."

Càrn Bhac (Braemar). *Bac*, gen. *baic*, a bend, pit or bank.

Càrn Chrionaidh. *Crionadh* means "withering." The natives say *Càrn Crion*, "small cairn," or "withered, sterile cairn."

Càrn Creagach (Braemar). "Craggy cairn."

Càrn Crom (Braemar). "Bent or crooked cairn or hill."

Càrn Cruinn (Braemar). "Round cairn."

Càrn Cuilchathaidh (Corgarff). "Cairn of the back of the snow-drift"—so the map-name, but the estate map and C.S. have Càrn Cuilchavie, which could not possibly be the pron. of Cuilchathaidh. The name is doubtful, but it may be the same as Culcavy, Ireland, "hill-back of the long grass"—Cul-ciabhach; Joyce, II., 339. The map-name of this hill has led to the adoption of the same form in "Ford of Cul Chathadh," a ford on the Feith Bhait, which I think should be *Cul* or *Cuil chadha*, "the hill-back or corner of the pass," that is the old drove road over the hills from Corgarff to Glenavon.

Càrn Damhaireach (Braemar). *Carn Damh-riabhach*, "cairn of the brindled or grey stags." This is how the name is understood by the Gaelic-speaking natives, but they pronounce it Damarlach. For the same form of cor., see Lamawhillis.

Càrn Dearg (Braemar). "Red cairn."

Càrn Dubh (Braemar). "Black cairn."

Càrn Ealasaid (Corgarff). "Elizabeth's cairn." No tradition.

Càrn Eas (Braemar). "Cairn of the waterfall." See Allt an Eas Mhoir and Bhig.

Càrn Elrig Mor (Braemar). See Elrick.

Càrnequinge, obs. (Glentanner). *Càrn na cuimhne*, "cairn of remembrance."

Càrn Fiacan (Braemar and Crathie boundary). Should be *Carn fiachlach*, "toothed cairn or hill."

Càrn Geoidh (Braemar), "Goose cairn." C.S. Cairn Yeoie = *Carn Gheoidh*.

Càrn Geur (Braemar, 6). "Sharp pointed cairn."

Càrn Ghille gun Triubhas (Braemar, 6). More commonly called **Braigh Coire Caochan nan Laoch**, q.v. The former means "cairn of the lad without breeches." Who he was tradition does not say. Cf. in Irish names **Lough Gillagancan**, "loch of the lad without a head," and **Lough Gillaganleane**, "loch of the lad without a shirt." Joyce, I., 194.

Càrn Greannach (Braemar, 6). As given in the map, the meaning is "rough cairn," that is the vegetation is rough or coarse. Perhaps *grianach*, "sunny."

Càrn Iain (Corgarff, 6). More likely *Càrn Eun*, "birds' cairn."

Carnieston (Insch).

Càrn Ime (Corgarff, 6). "Butter cairn." Probably a place where butter was made at the time of the summer pasturing.

Càrn Leac Saighdeir (Corgarff). "Cairn of the soldier's grave."

Càrn Liath (Braemar) "Grey cairn."

Càrn Meadhonach (Corgarff, 6). "Middle cairn."

Càrn Mhic an Toisich (Corgarff). "MacIntosh's cairn."

Càrn Moine an Tighearn (Crathie). "Cairn of the laird's moss."

Càrn Mòr (Braemar, Strathdon). "Big cairn."

Càrn na Craobh Seileach (Braemar, 6). "Cairn of the willow trees."

Càrn na Criche (Braemar, 6). "Cairn of the boundary." A march cairn between two estates.

Càrn na Cuimhne (Crathie). C.S. *Cairnaquheen*, "Cairn of remembrance." This was the gathering place of the Farquharsons in old times.

Càrn na Drochaide (Braemar). "Cairn of the bridge." Two hills so named near Braemar, north and south of the Dee.

Càrn na Gabhair (Corgarff, 6). "Goat's cairn." Gabhair=gour.

Càrn na Greine (Braemar, 6).

Càrn na h-Uamha Duibhe (Braemar, 6). "Cairn of the dark den or hollow."

Càrn na Leitire (Corgarff, 6). "Cairn of the hill-slope."

Càrn na Moine (Braemar). "Cairn of the moss."

Càrn nan Sac (Braemar, south boundary). "Cairn of the sacks." Sac is common in place names both in this country and in Ireland, but the reason why places are so called is purely conjectural.

Càrn nan Seileach (Braemar, 6). "Cairn of the willows."

Càrn nan Sgliat (Braemar, 6). "Cairn of the slates."

Càrn Oighreag (Corgarff). "Cairn of the cloudberries."

Càrn Tiekeiver (Braemar, 6). The O.S.N.B. describes this cairn as a "conspicuous corner of Ben Avon, south-west of Carn Dearg, and close to the county boundary." The name seems to mean the "Cairn of Keiver's house," but what that may have referred to it is useless to conjecture in the absence of tradition.

Càrn Uaighe (Corgarff). "Cairn of the grave or den."

Càrn Ulaidh (Braemar). "Cairn of the treasure." The tradition is that a lump of gold, wrapped in a bullock's hide, is hidden in a cave in the hill.

Carr Mhor (Braemar). "Big rock." *mh*=*v*.

Carr Odhar (Braemar). "Dun rock."

Carskie Burn (Skene, 6). *Crasg*, "a crossing."

Carterfolds (Midmar). Now Newton of Corsindae, but part of the name remains in the "Croft of Carters."

Carvie, Glen and Water (Strathdon). See Glencarvie.

Casaiche Burn (Clatt, 6). This name may be derived from *ceasach*, der. of *ceis*, "a basket," meaning a causeway constructed of wicker work or boughs of trees, crossing a stream or marsh. A modification of these wicker bridges is still common in our own country. Poles are laid over a burn, across these are placed branches, and a covering of turf makes a sufficient bridge at a small cost. Cf. Casey Glebe, Cassagh, and Cornakessagh. Joyce, I., 362.

Caskieben (Dyce). 1548, Caskiebend, Court Books of Abdn., Col. 116; 1439, Caskybaren, R.E.A., I., 236; 1357, Caskyben, Ant. II., 37; 1219-1237, Caskyben, Rec. Fam. of Leslie, I., 148. Although there is a Caskieberran in Fife, the spelling of 1439 must be an error. The two older references no doubt give the correct form of the name, whatever it may have been before that time. Perhaps all these references are to Caskyben, Kinkell, but it is probable the one place borrowed the name from the other. Which of the two is oldest is a disputed point, though I incline to Caskieben, Dyce.

Cassiestyle, obs. (Drumblade). See Causeyend.

Castle Croft (Leslie, 6). There is nothing known about a castle at this place.

Castle Fraser (Cluny). [The old name was Muchell.] Muchil-in-Mar, V. of D. Col., p. 637; ante 1657, Muchell, Balfour; 1654, Mulcalia, Straloch; 1451, Mukwale, Chamb. Rolls; 1429, Mukwele, R.M.S., 134; 1268, Mukual, Chart. of St. Andrews, Ant. I., 179. *Muc bhaille*, "pig-town." This does not necessarily imply that pigs were reared or kept at this place; the name may have quite a different meaning.

Castle Heugh (Drumblade, 6). On the farm of Troupsmill.

Castlehill (Auchindoir). Name of a farm, but there is no tradition of a castle at or near the place. It is on the north side of the hill, which, no doubt, was originally called Druminnor, and on the south side is Druminnor House, formerly Castle Forbes. From the castle the hill may have been Castle Hill—though I do not know that it was—and the farm may have taken the hill-name.

Castleknowe (Leochel). Site of Lynturk Castle.

Castle Stone (Kinnoir). A large stone or rock on the top of Mungo.

Castle Yards (Inverurie, 6). An arable field, north of the Stanners, in which "The Bass" is situated. Supposed to be connected with the castle of the Bass. O.S.N.B.

Catach Burn (Strathdon). This burn flows out of Clashnagat, and is given in the map, Càdhach Burn. I cannot explain either form of the name.

Cat Craigs (Rhynie, 6). Jagged rocks situated on the south-west slope of the Hill of Kirkney.

Catden (Culsalmond). C.S. Ca'dén.

Catenellan (Crathie). Val. Roll. 1848, Catenealan, Aberg. Rental. The spelling here given is an attempt to represent in English form the Gaelic pron. of Cat-eilean—so the Gaelic natives say, and they are no doubt right. It is a humorous name suggested by the size of the island, which is only a few square yards in extent.

Cattens (Alford).

Catterans' Howe (Cabrach, 6).

Cattie Burn (Birse, Keig, Tough). *Coillteach*, adj., "wooded," sub., "a wooded place." See Abercattie, Tough; old form, Abercawltie.

Cauldron Burn (Auchindoir, 6). Flows out of a spring in the Currack, which is so named from the bubbling up of the water. O.S.N.B.

Cauldron Howe (Premnay, 6). Howe like a caldron or kettle.

Cauldhame (Keig, Tarland). 1696, Coldholme, Retour 498. "Coldhaugh or meadow," according to the spelling of 1696, but Coldhome generally means a house on an exposed situation.

Causeyend (Drumblade). On reclaiming the land in the neighbourhood of this place, an old "causey" was discovered, supposed to be a Roman road, but much more likely a footway for men and cattle through the marshes between Cassiestyle and Causeyend.

Causeyton (Cluny).

Ceann a' Chuirn (Corgarff, 6). "Head or end of the cairn."

Chapelbrae (Newhills).

Chapel Cairn (Rhynie). Remains of a chapel near Finglenny. The Bell-Hillock is beside the cairn.

Chapel Croft (Auchterless, Newhills).

Chapelernan (Tarland, det. 3, Strathdon). Mentioned in Retours of 1606 and 1628. See Ernan Water.

Chapelhaugh and Ford (Kildrummy). Near site of St. Machar's Chapel.

Chapel Hill (Aboyne, 6). No remains of Chapel.

Chapel Hill (Gartly, 6). See St. Finnan's Well.

Chapelhill (Glass, B).

Chapel of Garioch (Parish). The date of the foundation of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin of the Garioch is unknown. Lady Christian Bruce, widow of Sir Andrew of Murray, founded a chaplainry there, endowed from the lands of Drumdurnoch and Meikle Warthill.

There were also endowments from Margaret, Countess of Douglas, Lady of Mar and Garuiach ; Alexander, Earl of Mar ; Isabel Mortimer, widow of Sir Andrew Leslie ; Leslie of Pitcapel ; Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Ogilvie ; Sir Alexander Galloway, and others. See Rec. Fam. of Leslie, I., 95. The old name of the parish was Logiedurno ; and it is said that the parsonage of Fetternear was united to it in the beginning of the 17th century, and that at the same time the old church of Logiedurno ceased to be used, the parish church being removed to the Chapel of the Garioch. These statements are only partly true, for it appears in the Poll Book (1696) that the clerk who drew up the Return for the parish was "Reader at the Kirk of Logiedurno." At what time Chapel of Garioch came to be recognised, or used, as the name of the parish, I do not know, but I have not found it in old writings earlier than 1682. It is not mentioned in the Poll Book.

Chapel of St. Fergus (Dyce). The old kirk of Dyce stood on the site of this chapel.

Chapel o' Sink (Chapel). The name applies to a stone circle.

Chapel Park (Forge).

Chapel Pot (Chapel). On the Don, near site of St. Ninian's Chapel.

Chapelton (Auchindoir, Kildrummy, Leslie, Strathdon).

Chapelton (Drumblade). In a charter of 1624 (R.M.S., 645), conveying the Chapelcroft, the chapel on Chapelton is called "lie Nine-madinchapell." The foundations of the building and the gravestones in the churchyard were removed about forty or fifty years ago to build a farm steading. The Chapel Well is still known by that name.

Chapeltoune (Chapel), obs.

Chapel Yard (Cushnie, 6). Near Corbanchory, where, it is supposed, there had once been a chapel.

Charsk, Meikle and Little (Strathdon, 6). From G. *crasg*, "a crossing." The road from which these two hills derive the name also passes the Ca' dubh Hill, q.v.

Charter Chest (Braemar). A recess in the face of Craig Clunie, in which Invercauld hid his charters and other valuable papers when he joined in the Rebellion of '15.

Chest of Dee (Braemar). The name is sometimes applied to a pool or pot in the Dee, three miles west from the Linn ; and sometimes to the rapids above the pool, where the stream runs through a rocky gorge. I suppose the rocks on either bank form the chest.

Christ's Kirk (Kennethmont). 1626, Christiskirk de Rothmurrielle, Retour 178 ; ante 1560, Rochmuriel or Christ's Kirk, Eccl. Div. of the Diocese, Col. 218. Christiskirk is also mentioned in the "Registre of Ministers and their Stipendis sen the yeir of God 1567," Col. 228. The Kirk of Rathmuriel [Cf. Murrial] or Christ's Kirk is now incorporated with Kennethmont. The date of the union is unknown, but it was before 1634. See Scott's Fasti. At Christ's Kirk, in old times, an annual fair was held in the month of June, which was known as "Christ's Fair." More commonly it was called the Sleepy Market, because it began at sunset, and terminated one hour after sunrising. Latterly it was a scene of all manner of wickedness, and had become such a scandal that the country demanded its suppression. It was discontinued about the middle of last century. See Macfarlane's Geo. Col. in Col., p. 623.

City Hillock (Logie Coldstone, 6). I think this name should be Sity, like Sittyton (pron. Seatyton), whatever the meaning may be.

Cividly (Keig). 1696, Siwdly, Poll Book ; 1638, Schevedlie, Retour 242 ; 1563, Sevedlie, Rec. Fam. of Leslie, III., 43. Probably *suidhe*, (suie or see), "a seat," is the first syllable, but I do not know what *včēdlie* represents. Cf. Pitvedlies, Kincardine.

Clachcurr Hill (Tarland, det. No. 1).

Clachdubh Hill (Glenbucket, 6). "Black-stone Hill"—*clach dhubh*.

Clachenturn (Crathie). 1607, Clachinturne, R.M.S., 1962. *Clach an t-suirn* (*s* mute), "Stone of the kiln." There is a lime-kiln marked on the map at this place, very likely occupying the site of the kiln which gave rise to the name.

Clachie Burn, at the base of the Mither Tap, Bennachie. In the march of the church lands of Keig and Monymusk, it is called "Alde Clothi"—*rivulus petrosus*, Col. 172. "Stony Burn."

Clagganghoul (Crathie and Braemar). Gaelic pron. *claigionn guail*, and, according to an absurd tradition, it means "Hillock of the coals." It may have been a place where charcoal was made. There is no "fork," *gobhal*, which could have originated the name. The house which has borrowed this name I have marked as in Crathie and Braemar, which is literally true. The boundary line runs through the centre of it.

Claggans, obs. *Claigionn*, "a skull," used topographically as meaning "a round bare hillock," more commonly as "a fertile field." E. pl. s added to this name.

Clais an Toul (Glenmuick, 6). *Clais an t-sabhail* (pron. toul), "Furrow or hollow of the barn." See Clais Toul.

Clais Chaol (Corgarff, 6). "Small hollow."

Clais Gharbh (Logie Coldstone, 6). "Rough hollow."

Clais Liath (Tarland, det. 3). "Grey hollow."

Clais Meirleach (Tarland, det. 3). "Thieves' hollow." A small rocky glen near Culnabaichan.

Clais Mhor (Strathdon, 6). "Big hollow."

Clais na Fearna (Braemar, 6). "Alder hollow."

Clais nam Bo (Glenbucket, 6). "Cows' hollow."

Clais nan Gad (Strathdon, 6). Also called Glac of Lochans. A deep ravine, very steep and rocky on either side. According to the estate map, the name should be Clashnagat = *clais nan cat*, "cats' furrow."

Clais Toul (Corgarff, 6). Toul generally represents *an t-sabhail*, "of the barn," as in Clais an Toul, Glenmuick, q.v. Clais Toul may be derived from *toll*, gen. *tuill*, "a hole," but the "hollow of the hole" would be rather a curious name.

Claivers Howe (Towie, 6). Said to be a hollow where shepherds and others met to enjoy a quiet gossip. Generally spelt clavers, though pronounced claivers. Allied to Dan. *klaffe*, "to slander"; Ger. *klaffen*, "to chatter." As understood in Aberdeenshire, clavers means idle stories, often untrue and scandalous, retailed over the country with a mischievous intention.

Clarack (Tullich). 1686, Clarach, Retour 466. *Clarack*, "a bare, level place."

Clashachdhu (Tarland, det. 3). *Claiseach dhubh*, "black furrow or hollow."

Clashbattock (Crathie). "The drowned or very wet hollow," from *bàite*, "drowned." Cf. Battog and Bauttagh, Ireland. This name applied to a farm or croft now incorporated with Balnoe.

Clashbogwell (Newhills). Clashbog may be either Gaelic or broad Scotch, for both parts of the name are borrowed from Gaelic, and are in common use. The meaning is the "boggy hollow."

Clashbrae, obs. (Cairnie). The same remark applies to this name as to the former. See Clashbogwell.

Clashconich, obs. Aberg., pp. 1767. *Clais còinnich*, "hollow of the moss."

Clash Curranach (Glenbucket, 6). *Clais corranaich* (?), "hollow of the coranich or funeral cry."

Clashead (Tough).

Clashencape, Stripe of (Auchindoir, 6). *Clais an caib* (?), "hollow of the gap."

Clashenloan (Towie, 6). *Clais an lòn*, "hollow of the marsh."

Clashentepie Hill (Glenbucket and Strathdon). *Clais an t-seipeil*, "hollow of the chapel." The name may have some connection with the church lands described in Reg. Ep. Abd., I., 309.

Clash-holm (Kincardine O'Neil).

Clashindarroch (Rhynie). *Clais an daraich*, "furrow or valley of the oak." In the Estate Books—*Clashnadarroch*, "valley of the oaks, or of the oakwood."

Clashinore (Strathdon). C.S. *Clashinyeòir*; G. *Clais an fhèidir*, "furrow or hollow of the grass—grassy hollow."

Clashinràich (Glengairn). *Clais an fhraoich* (*fh* mute), "furrow or hollow of the heather."

Clashmach (Huntly). C.S. The *Cláshmach*. The first syllable is *clais*, "a furrow or trench," and this is the one feature in the long level ridge of the hill. The last syllable, *mach*, is doubtful. *Maigheach*, "a hare," has been suggested; also *muc*, "a pig," and *magh*, in the sense of "a battlefield." Tradition points to three "battlefields" immediately behind this pass or *glac* in the hill, where there were recently numerous cairns and mounds. None of these suggestions is satisfactory, because they all suppose the accent to have shifted to the first syllable, which is possible, but there is no evidence that it has done so. I have never seen the name in any old document.

Clashmarket (Tarland, det. 2). This is a curious nickname to be applied to a place, for I do not see what else it can be. A *clashmarket* is "a tattler, a gossip; one who keeps a market for clashes," Scot. Dict.

Clashmuck, Aberg. pp. 1766. *Clais muc*, "pigs' furrow."

Clashnair, Rocks of (Cabrach, 6).

Clashnarae Burn (Kildrummy, 6). The form given in the map is doubtful, for it seems to have no meaning, at least in Scot. Gaelic, though it would be correct in Irish. Perhaps it should be *Clais nan reithe* (*th* mute), "rams' furrow," corresponding to the Scot. name Ramslack.

Clashnearby (Towie, det. 6). *Clais na h-earba*, "roe's furrow."

Clashneen (Gartly). This hill-name seems to be now forgotten in the district, but the O.S. map is no doubt correct. Cf. The Claisnean. G. *Clais nan eun*, "birds' furrow or hollow."

Clashnettie (Tarland, det. 1). *Clais an aitinn*, "furrow or hollow of the juniper."

Clashrathan (Glenmuick). On Allt na Guibhsaich. *Clais raithne*, "bracken hollow."

Clashwalloch Burn (Glenbucket, 6). *Clais d' bhealaich*, "furrow or hollow of the pass."

Clatt (Parish). 1696, Clett and Cleatt, Poll Book; 1501, Clatt, R.M.S., 2588; 1256, Clat, R.E.A., II., 40; 1157, Clat, R.E.A., I., 6. The H. S. Dict., under *Cleit*, "a rugged eminence,"—from Norse *Klett*, "a rock, cliff"—refers to Clatt as a place-name derived from this word. Perhaps it may be so, but it is doubtful, because we do not know how Clat was pronounced in 1157. The name may be centuries older than our earliest reference, and it is difficult to see how a Norse word could have found its way into the heart of Aberdeenshire, and become a place-name where there are so few of the sort. Although *Cleit* and *Cleat* are common in the west and north of Scotland, Clat may be Pictish.

Clatterns (Forgue, 6). A hollow part of the old road from Bridge of Forgue to Frendraught Castle. A.S. *Clatrun*, "a clattering, a rattle"; D. *Klater*; *Klateren*, "to rattle." Imp. Dict. Cf. Clattering Ford and Clattering Briggs.

Clatynfar (Birse). Appears in the Bishops' Rental of 1511, and nowhere else. It is probably intended for Clynter, which is not mentioned in the Rental.

Claybockie (Braemar). I am uncertain about the accent. The stress is on the second syl., and I think *o* is short in Gaelic, and, if not long, is certainly longer in English pronunciation,—G., Clä-bóchkie. *Cladh bòcaidh* means "the bank of the apparition," but it is more probable that bockie is a der. of *boc*, "a buck," and Claybockie would thus mean "bucks' bank." Cf. Achvochkie, Morayshire, and Culbokie, Ross-shire.

Claydikes (Kincardine O'Neil).

Clayford (Premnay).

Clayhooter Hill (Kildrummy). This name and the three following are of uncertain origin. They may be either English or Gaelic, but more probably the former. Hööter may be a form of *hotter*, "a quaking moving mass," and Clayhooter thus mean "boiling clay." If Gaelic, *cladh* + *culter* (*chulter*), pron. hööter, "the bank of the back-lying land."

Claymellat, obs. (Rhynie). This place was upon or near to Bogin-cloch. The Gaelic hill-name *Ord* means "a hammer or mallet," and "mellat" may be a translation, Claymellat thus meaning "a clay mallet-shaped hill." If the name is Gaelic clay may represent *cladh*, "a bank," but I know no Gaelic word resembling *mellat*. See Clayhooter and Cf. Cormellat.

Claymill (Leochel). I am told there never was a water-mill at this place, which is probably true, because there does not appear to be any stream near it, and it is not recognised in the Poll Book, 200 years ago, as a mill. Still, as a Scotch name, it might have originated in some other way, perhaps in connection with brick or tile making. As a Gaelic name, *cladh mill* would mean "mound-bank."

Clayshot Hill (Rhynie). In the south of Scotland, Clayshot would mean "a clay field or plot of ground," but I am not aware that *shot* was ever in common use in this part of the country. If it was, it has now died out. A Gaelic derivation has been suggested, but it is not quite satisfactory.

Cleanbrae (Huntly). "Clean" in the sense of "well cultivated, cleaned or cleared of stones, broom, whins, &c." Near to this farm the O.S. map shows Clean Hill and Pool, which I suppose to be the hill and pool of Cleanbrae. It is, however, possible that the name is parallel to Cline Burn, Stathdon, q.v.

Clearfield (Aboyne). "Clear" has much the same meaning as "clean" in Cleanbrae, q.v.

Cleikhimin Pot (Towie, 6). A fine fishing pool on the Don. The name is used in quite a different sense from the following word, and refers to the hooking and drawing in of the fish.

Cleikumin (Lumphanan). Formerly name of a farm, which now appears to be called Hillhead. It is probably of the same class of humorous names as Hadagain, Scrapehard, Wardlesend, and Picktillum, all indicating bad land and a hard life for the tenant.

Clerkneuk, obs. (Cairnie). Probably "Clarkhous of Ruthven" of the Huntly Rental of 1600, which was no doubt the parsonage or manse attached to the Church of Ruthven.

Cliftbog (Auchterless).

Cline Burn (Strathdon, 6). "The Cleen" is the slope between Lady-lea Hill and Clashentiple, and Cline Burn is more correctly the Burn of the Cleen or "slope," from G. *claan*, "squinting, inclining, sloping."

Clinkstone (Insch). 1696, Klinkstoune, Poll Book. There is no notable stone at this farm, and, as the accent is on the first syllable, the name probably means some person's town. "Clink" may be a nickname, as in Clinkie's Well, near Huntly.

Clinter, Mill of (Birse). 1549, Clynter, R.E.A., I., 445. See Clinterty.

Clinterty (Newhills). 1649, Bishopis-Clintertie, Retour 297; 1430, Bischape-Clyntree, R.E.A., I., 230; 1381, Clyntree, R.E.A., I., 135; 1367, Clyntreys, Col. 240; 1316, le Crag de Clentrethi, R.E.A., I., 44. The stress is on the first syllable, which must therefore be the qualifying term. Though the vowel is now short, the *e* and *y* of the old spellings seem to indicate that it was once long, and I know no other word except *claan*, "sloping," "inclining," which it can possibly represent. The latter part of the name is evidently a corruption. The old forms have only two syllables, except the Latinised Clentrethi. On the north side of the Don, about three miles distant, is Fintray, which appears as Fyntrach, c. 1175, Fyntre in 1257, and Fyntreff in 1316. Trethi, trach, tre, treff and tray

may be modern forms of the old G. *treabh*, older *treb*, "a township or hamlet"; Corn. *tre*, W. *tref*. Possibly the name is Pictish, and the Brythonic *tref* may have been the original word used in both these names.

Cloak (Lumphanan, Kildrummy). 1324-1329, Cloychok, Ant. II., 36. *Clach*, "a stone," dat. *cloich*, and dim. term. *og*, meaning "stony land." Cf. Cloghoge, Ireland, Joyce, I., 413.

Clochan Burn (Birse, 6). Pl. of *Cloch*, "stones."

Clochan Yell (Glenmuick). Hill-name. *Clachan geal*, "white stones."

Cloch Choútsach (Corgarff). The Couttse's Stone, or as in the O.S. map, Coutt's Stone—*Clach a Chouttsaich*. The former is as I have always heard it in the district. The stone is said to commemorate the Couttses of Cromar who fell in a contest with the Allens of Corgarff. One of the peaks of Ben Avon bears the same name, but there is no tradition connected with it.

Cloch Dhus (Glass). *Cloch dhubh*, "black stone" hill, so called from the great boulder stones on the summit. E. pl. s added.

Cloch Faun Burn (Corgarff) joins the Don west of Vannich, on the north side. So says Laing in the "Donean Tourist," and I suppose he means *Cloch bhàn*, "white or light coloured stone." The O.S. map, however, names this burn Allt Clach Mheann, q.v.

Clochmalōō (Rhynie). A spur of rock jutting out on the face of the Tap o' Noth, 30 feet high in front and 8 feet high behind. It appears to have been named in honour of St. Moluac (St. Molocus), who is also commemorated in Kilmolew, in the barony of Lochaw (Chart 1450), and in Kilmalew in the lordship of Morvern (Chart 1508). St. Moluac was patron saint of Mortlach, Tarland, Clatt, and probably Cloveth (Kildrummy). He may have been also patron saint of Rhynie. The spelling Clochmaloo has no authority; it merely represents the pronunciation, and Clochmalew is preferable, because it agrees with other place-names similarly derived. Clochmaluidh of the O.S. map is quite wrong, as it gives the stress on the second syllable.

Cloch More (Skene, 6). *Cloch mhor*, "big stone." A huge granite boulder, round which in former days a small hamlet or clachan stood. O.S.N.B.

Clochranford (Cairnie, Huntly). G. *Clacharan* or *cloichirean*, ford of the "stepping-stones."

Clochran, now applies to a large rock on the west side of Boddam Hill, but a considerable distance from where the stepping-stones in the Deveron were. The name may therefore be the dim. der. of *clack* or *clock*, *clochair*, *clochran*, meaning a "stony place."

Clochter Stone (Towie). A large whinstone boulder, 10 feet high, on the Don, near Drumallachie. O.S.N.B.

Cloghill (Newhills).

Cloichedubh Hill (Rhynie). See **Cloch Dhus**.

Clonheugh (Kildrummy, 6). Possibly a hybrid, "the heugh or high bank of the meadow." More likely the name is a cor. of *cluain each*, "horse meadow." It is haugh-land on the Mossat Burn.

Cloughmaugh Burn (Drumblade) is given in Macfarlane's Collections (1724), and in a description of the Lessendrum marches the name appears as **Clocknack**. It is now unknown in the district, and the burn is called the **Knightland Burn**.

Clova (Kildrummy). c. 1366 **Cloueth**, Col. 219, and the same spelling in 1266 and 1275, R.E.A., I., 29 and II. 52. In 1327, King Robert Bruce gave a charter of **Cloueth**, Forfarshire, to his nephew, Donald, 12th Earl of Mar; and in 1374, Robert II. gave one half-davoch of **Clouethe**, Aberdeenshire, to William, Earl of Douglas. Although these properties at one time belonged, at least in part, to the crown, the name common to both may have originated quite independently. I cannot make a single suggestion as to the meaning.

Clovenstone (Kintore). Named from a march stone, split into two parts, one lies on the lands of Thainston, and the other on the burgh lands of Kintore.

Clovercraig (Newhills). Should be Clovencraig.

Cluggen Howes (Strathdon, 6). I suppose *Claigionn*, "a skull or round hillock," may have been the name of one of the knolls beside this place, which are now covered with wood.

Cluine or Cluny Water (Braemar). Mr. MacBain, in "Badenoch Names," under Cluny, says:—"The root is *cluain* (meadow), and the termination is doubtless that in *A' Chluanach*, a cultivated plateau behind Dunachton, and the dative singular of this abstract form would give the modern Cluny from the older *cluanaigh*."

Clune (Birse). 1696, Cluny, Poll Book; 1511, Clune, R.E.A., I, 376; 1170, Clone, R.E.A., I, 12. See Cluine Water.

Cluny (Parish). See Cluine Water.

Clury (Logie Coldstone). Perhaps from *cloichreach* or the oblique case, *cloichrigh*, "a stony place," der. of *clach*, "a stone." The guttural *ch* occasionally drops, as in the Irish names Cleraun and Clerragh, Joyce, I., 415.

Clyan's Dam (Monymusk).

Clystie Burn and Bogs (Tullynessle).

Cnap a' Chleirich (Braemar, 6). "The knob or knoll of the cleric or clergyman."

Cnap a' Choire Bhuidhe (Crathie, 6). "Knoll of the yellow corrie."

Cnapan an Laoigh (Braemar, 6). "Little knoll of the calf."

Cnapanarochan is a knap or point on Meall an Tionail on the borders of Crathie and Braemar. It is not marked on the O.S. map, but elsewhere is given Cnap Nathaireachin, "the adders' knap." This form of the name is doubtful, because there is in Arran a place called Narachan, and the same name occurs in Ardgour and Kintyre. The late Dr. Cameron, in "Arran Place-Names," conjectures that the name may be

descriptive. It can hardly be derived from *nathair*, a serpent. Possibly *ardachan*, "high ground, or the height," may be the word, and An Ardachan might become Narachan. The spelling I have used represents the C.S. of the district as I found it.

Cnapan Garbh (Braemar, 6). "Rough little knap or point."

Cnapan Òra (Braemar, 6). "Golden little knap." The highest point of Cairn Geldie.

Cnoc Cailliche (Auchindoir, 6). "Hag's Hill." There are traces of an old fort on this hill.

Cnoc Chalmac (Glengairn, 6). "Little Malcolm's hill."

Cnoc Dubh (Glenmuick). "Black hill."

Cnoc Guibneach (Corgarff, 6). *Cnoc guilbneach* (?), "hill of the curlews." The *l* of *guilbneach* would most likely drop in local pronunciation.

Coachford (Cairnie).

Coatmore (Coull). Cotmore, Val. Roll. Probably "muir of the cots."

Cobairdy (Forgue). 1596, Culbardie, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 155. *Cul*, "a back"—a hill-back or slope. Although *bard*, in place-names, often means a "bard or poet," in this case "an enclosure" is a more likely meaning. Mr. Mackay, in "Sutherland Place-Names," says *bard* is generally understood in this sense throughout the country. *Trans. Gaelic Soc. of Inverness*.

Cobilseitt, obs. (Alford). Rental 1552, Ant. IV., 144. Seitt, seat and seatt, in this and the following names, are, no doubt, the same in meaning as sett or tack; and the coble-sett gave the use of the ferry-boat and the right of toll, frequently also a house and croft—hence Cobletoun and Coblecroft.

Cobleheugh (Aboyne, Towie).

Cobleseat, obs. (Kemnay). Poll Book.

Cobleseatt, obs. (Monymusk, Keig). Poll Book.

Cobletoune, obs. (Tullich). Poll Book.

Cocheris. Said to be in the barony of O'Neil, 1505, R.M.S., 2900. The writer of the "View of the Diocese" says, under Leochel, "Corse, of old cotharis." Col. 600.

Cochran Village (Kincardine O'Neil). Said to have been formerly Cochran's Croft.

Cockardie (Kincardine O'Neil). 1593, Cowkairdie, R.M.S., 67; 1511, Colcardy, R.E.A., I., 354. *Cul* or *cuil ceardach*, "hill-back or corner of the smithy."

Cockbridge (Corgarff). This bridge crosses Allt a' Choilich, Cock Burn—hence the name.

Cock Cairn (Aboyne). Probably translation of Carn Coilich.

Cock Hill (Birse). See above.

Cocklarachy (Drumblade). 1557, Cokclarrachie, R.M.S., 1228; 1554, Coclaroquhy, R.M.S., 972; 1423, Culclerochy, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 127. *Cul cleirich*, "the (hill) back of, or belonging to, the cleric or clergyman." Lady Elizabeth of Gordon dedicated one half of the lands of Cocklarachy for the endowment of the Chaplainry of Saint Mary of Coclarachie, in the "Yle of Coclarachie," which she built in St. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, where she and her husband, Sir Alexander Seton, were buried. The earlier connection of Cocklarachy with the church, which gave rise to the name, is unknown.

Cockmuir (Rayne). "Grousecock muir" (?).

Cockston (Gartly). Cock and Cox are surnames common in the Poll Book.

Coillebhar (Kildrummy). See Callievar.

Coille Chamshronaich (Strathdon, 6). *Caylachameron*, estate map. "Cameron's Wood." North of Craig of Bunzeach.

Coireachan Dubha (Braemar, 6). "Black corries."

Coire Allt an Droighnein (Braemar, 6. South boundary). "Corrie of the thorny burn."

Coire an Freumh (Glengairn, 6). Between Carn Bhacain and Tom Cha. "Corrie of the root." There is a moss at the foot of the corrie, probably containing fir roots.

Coire an Sput Dheirg (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the red spout." The C.S. is *Coire spùtan dearg*, "the corrie of the little red spout."

Coire an Tobair (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the well." North side of Scarsoch.

Coire an t-Sagairt (Braemar, 6). "The priests' corrie." On the west side of Little Culardoch.

Coire an t-Slugain (Glengairn, 6). "Corrie of the gullet." South side of Càrn a Bhacain.

Coire Bhoghadaire (Braemar, 6). "The archer's corrie." On Beinn Bhreac.

Coire Bhrochain (Braemar, 6). C.S. *Coire Brochan*, "porridge kettle." This corrie is in Braeriach, and I suppose has been considered to resemble a porridge pot.

Coire Buidhe (Braemar, 6). South of Creag Doineanta. "Yellow corrie."

Coire Chuil (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the back," but I think the name should be *Coire gobhail*, "corrie of the fork," which it is, the burn flowing through it being one of the forks at the head of the Bynock Burn.

Coire Clach nan Taillear (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the tailors' stone." The *clach* is a large rock near the road leading from Braemar to Strathspey, where three tailors perished in the snow about a century ago. O.S.N.B. .

Coire Creagach (Braemar, 6). East side of Monadh Mor. "Rocky corrie."

Coire Crion Roib (Braemar, 6). "Robert's little corrie." Glen Dee.

Coire Dhonnachaidh (Braemar, 6). "Duncan's corrie." Scarsoch.

Coire Etchachan (Braemar, 6). See Loch Etchachan.

Coire Feragie (Braemar).

Coire Glas (Braemar, 6). "Grey or green corrie." East side of Creag Liath.

Coire Gorm (Braemar, 6). "Blue or green corrie."

Coire na Caillich (Braemar, 6). "Hag's corrie," the hag being A'Chailleach, an upright stone situated on the Ey Water.

Coire na Ciche (Crathie, 6). "Corrie of the pap." North-east side of the Meikle Pap, Lochnagar. The same name also occurs on the south-east face Beinn a' Bhuid.

Coire na Cloiche (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the stone." A rocky corrie on the south-east side of Derry Cairngorm.

Coire na Craige (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the craig or rock." South boundary.

Coire na Craoibhe Òra (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the golden tree," so the O.S. map, but elsewhere it is called *Coire craoibh an òir*, "the corrie of the tree of the gold." The story is that, once on a time, the laird of Dalmore hid a bag of gold under this tree, that he afterwards removed it and buried it on the top of Cairn Geldie, placing over it a great stone marked with a horse shoe, and there it remains. The marked stone has never been discovered.

Coire na Feinne (Braemar, 6). See Allt Coire na Feinne.

Coire na Leirg (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the slope or pass."

Coire na Meanneasg (Braemar, 6). Probably *mean-easg*, "Corrie of the little marshes," but I have not heard this name pronounced, and can only conjecture that the stress is on *mean*. This corrie is in Glen Clunie, south-east of Mor Sròn.

Coire nam Freumh (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the roots." The Burn of Corriemulzie rises in this corrie.

Coire na Muice (Braemar, 6). "Pig's corrie." The name occurs several times in the district.

Coire nan Clach (Braemar). "Corrie of the stones."

Coire nan Imireachan. See Allt Coire nan Imireachan.

Coire na Poite (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the pot."

Coire na Saobhaidhe (Crathie). "Corrie of the wild beast's or fox's den."

Coire na Sgreuchaile (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the shrieking or screeching," but there does not appear to be anything in, or about, the corrie to account for such sounds. Perhaps, at one time, it may have been supposed to be haunted. It is on the north-east side of Mòr Shròn.

Coire Neid (Braemar, 6). "Corrie of the nest," either literally or resembling a nest. It lies between Sgor Mor and Cairn Gregor.

Coire Odhar (Braemar, 6). "Dun or grey corrie."

Coire Riabhach (Corgarff, 6). "Brindled corrie."

Coire Ruadh (Braemar, 6). "Red corrie."

Coire Ruairidh (Braemar, 6). "Roderick's corrie." Head of Allt an Dubh Ghlinne.

Coire Uilleim Mhor (Glenmuick, 6). "Big William's corrie." The name commemorates the murder of William Cameron, a shepherd, about a century ago, who was buried in this corrie. The story of this event is told in McConnochie's "Lochnagar."

Coireyeltie (Braemar). *Coire tìlde*, "hind's corrie."

Coirmoir (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Curmor, Poll Book. Probably Morchory of the Hospital Charter of 1250, R.E.A., II., 274. *Coire mòr*, "big corrie." It is on the south-west side of the Hill of Fare.

Coldhome (Insch, Forgue). See Cauldhame.

Coldrach (Braemar, Crathie). One on the Clunie and the other on the Burn of Monaltrie. *Coll* and terminal *trach* (?), "a place of hazels." Cf. Cultry, Fife, in 1459, Cultrach; also Coultry, Ireland.

Coldstream (Drumoak).

Coldwells (Inverurie, Kennethmont, Tullynessle).

Coldwell Shaw (Auchindoir, 6).

Collesachy, obs. (Glenmuick). Aberg. pp. 1795.

Colliehill (Rayne). *Coll-choille*, "hazel-wood." Cf. Cullahill, Colehill, and Callowhill, Ireland, Joyce I., 515.

Colliestown (Lumphanan). 1696, Colstone, Poll Book; 1680, Colliestown, Retour, 444; 1657, Colliescroft. From personal name, Collie.

Collfthie (Gartly). 1600, Colluthye and Culluthye, Huntly Rental; 1534, Coluthie, R.M.S., 1453. *Cùil* or *Cùl-uchdaich*, "corner or back of the slope or hillside." Cf. Colluthie or Culluthy, Fife, in charter of 1508, Colluchty.

Collmuir (Coull).

Collònach (Huntly). *Cùl lònach*, "marshy hill-back." Cf. Colonach, Kincardine.

Collòrden (Logic-Coldstone). "Back or corner of the little ord or hill."

Colly (Clatt). 1511, R.E.A., I., 362. I do not know any such place. Perhaps Calsie is meant.

Colly Riggs (Coull). Patches in the moor north of Mortlich (hill), which were at one time in cultivation, but have been allowed to run wild. What Colly means is unknown.

Colnabaichan (Tarland, det. 3). *Cùl* or *Cùil nam bàthaichean*, "the back or corner of the byres,"—so the Gaelic people of Corgarff understand this name.

Colpy (Culsalmond). The derivation of this name is very doubtful. *Colpach* means a heifer, bullock, colt. If Colpy is derived from this word, the name must have lost its prefix, whatever that may have been, and there is no reference old enough to show whether it has done so or not. If it was originally the burn-name, Allt Colpaich, as in many similar cases, might have become the Burn of Colpy, as it now is. Cf. Killy colpy, "the steer's wood," Ireland. Colpy, may, however, represent a personal name. In the parish of Turriff are several farms bearing the name of Colp, formerly Colpie and Colpe, and in Co. Meath is the parish of Colp, named after Colpa, one of the legendary heroes of the Milesian colony. Colban is one of the Mormaers of Buchan mentioned in the Book of Deer, and from him, or some one of the same name, may have come this place-name. I incline to think this second suggestion is the more probable.

Colthill (Banchory-Devenick). Though now written Culthill, I think, "Hill of the colts." The name is not uncommon, both in Scotland and in England.

Colýne (Forgue). 1696, Collyne, Poll Book; 1699, Cullyne, Retour 516. *Cùl* or *Cùil loinne*, "back or corner of the enclosure."

Comalégy (Drumblade). 1552, Colmalegy, R.M.S., 767; 1403, Culmalegy, R.M.S., pp. 252, 253. The name is difficult, but I suggest as

possible *Cul meall-lagain*, "the back of the *malégy*," or "hill of the little hollow," which may have been at one time the name of the hill behind this farm, now Hill of Comalegy. Millegin, Grange, may have the same meaning.

Comartown (Strathdon). See Cummerton.

Combscauseway (Culsalmond). Comb, Combe and Coombe are common place names in England, and from the land-name has come the personal, which probably appears in Coomb's Ditch and Coomb's Edge. Comb's-causeway may have been a roadway through a marsh, formed by some one of the name. As a place name *comb* means a deep valley; properly the end of a valley shut in by hills.

Comers (Midmar). 1504, Comoriis, Ant. II., 45. *Comar*, obs., "a meeting" of streams, glens or roads. This place is at the junction of two burns forming the Cluny Burn.

Comesnakist, obs. (Braemar). Poll Book; 1564, Cambusnakeist, Col. 88. *Camus na ciste* or *ciste*, "bend of the chest(-like hollow), or coffin."

Comfety (Forgue). 1505, Colmyste, Ant. III., 590; 1394, Culmesty, R.E.A., II., 287; 1358, Culmysty, Ex. Rolls I., 551.

Commons (Kintore). Formerly part of the Commonty of Kintore.

Conachcraig (Crathie and Glenmuick). Some of the Gaelic people say Conachchreig. I do not know what Conach represents, unless it is *còinneach*, meaning "a foggy or mossy place," which it is all over the peat moss at the foot of the craigs. No doubt *o* in *còinneach* is long and in Conach it is short, but this may be accounted for by the stress falling on the last syllable of the name. Whatever the word may be, it is repeated in the same parish, in Connachat Moss, and the two names must go together.

Concraig (Skene). Possibly a corruption of *ceann creige*, "Craig-head." A place higher up the hill is called Hillhead of Concraig, but this can scarcely be called a translation of the name. Concraig is nearly as common as Kinncraig, but in neither case have I found any material difference in the old forms.

Condoll, Burn of (Tullynessie). 1391, R.E.A., I., 248; 1391, Burn of Condeland, R.E.A., I., 188, 189; 1387, Burn of Condiland, R.E.A., I., 176. This place is now obs., and the name forgotten, even as a burn-name. I do not know how it was pronounced. See Conland.

Confunderland (Cushnie). C.S. *Conföonnerland* or *fünner*. 1696, *Curfunderland*, Poll Book; 1683 *Corwhinderland*, Ant. IV., 337; 1554, *Corquhinderland*, Ant. IV., 754; 1553, *Colquonderland*, Retour; 1511, *Conquhonderland*, R.M.S., 3592. The last syllable seems to be English. Whether Con, Col, or Cor is the proper form of the first syll. I do not know, and there is nothing to indicate a preference for any one of them. *Quhonder* may represent *conair*, "a path or road"; or it may be *conbhair*, "a dog-kennel." Cf. *Badnacuinner*, Birse.

Cóngalton (Rayne). Congal is evidently a personal name. There is an old barony of the same name in Dirleton parish, Haddington, and Congleton is a town in Cheshire. I do not find the surname in this part of the country, but it is possible that, as nearly the whole of the parish formerly belonged to the Church, one of the ecclesiastics may have brought the name from the south. There was a Saint Congal, but I do not see that he had any connection with the district.

Conglass (Inverurie). 1625, *Knokinglas*, Retour 194; 1355-7, *Knockynglas*, Col. 538; 1257, *Cnokinglas*, R.E.A., I., 25. *Cnocan glas*, "grey or green little hill."

Conglassy, obs. (Keig). 1233-1253, Col. 620. Following Conglass, and having only a single reference, it is unsafe to conjecture what Con means.

Coniecleuch (Cairnie). 1677, *Connocloich*, Huntly Rental; 1662, *Connachloich*, Retour 363; 1284, *Culnacloyth*, R.E.M., 462. *Cùl na cloiche*, "back of the stone," or "stony hill-back."

Coningar (Midmar, 6). An artificial (?) mound on the Glebe, about 30 feet high. There is a hollow on the summit, with a small mound in the centre. There is a trench round the base of the knoll. Tradition says it was a Mote hill. Whatever it may have been in early times, the name means a "rabbit warren." See Cunnigar Wood, Cluny.

Conland (Forgue). Conland in Fife was formerly Condellan, which appears to be the same as Condeland, Tullynessle. There can be little doubt Conland, Forgue, has been contracted in the same way as Conland, Fife.

Connachat Moss (Crathie). See Conachcraig.

Conor Mòr (Braemar, 6). A prominent hill at the head of Quoich Water. *Conair mhor*, "big path or road," is a possible, but doubtful, derivation of the name. The road from Invercauld, through Gleann an t-Slugain, and crossing over to Glen Quoich, runs up to the head of the Quoich, and terminates at the base of this hill. Whether this road may have given rise to the hill-name I cannot say for certain.

Conrie, Glen and Water (Strathdon). See Glenconrie.

Cóntlach (Auchindoir). 1650, Contlay, Ant. IV., 315; 1513, Contelauch, Ant. IV., 227; 1507, Contelauche, R.M.S., 3159. *Ceann tulaich*, "Hillockhead," or possibly *Con-tulach*, "Dog-hillock." There are two hills in Aberdeenshire called "Doghillock," and the name occurs in other parts of the country. The old name was Correkyneane.

Cóntlach Well (Tullynessle, 6).

Cóntlaw (Peterculter). 1598, Contlay, R.M.S., 811; 1446, Contulioch, Ant. III., 183. See Contlach.

Contolly, obs. (Kincardine O'Neil). Hospital Charter, R.E.A., II., 274.

Conyng or Cuning Hill, The (Inverurie). The popular notion is that this name means "King's Hill," from A.S. *cynig*, "king, ruler, prince," and that the "Hill" is an artificial mound covering the remains of King Aed or "Eth of the swift foot," who is said to have died at "Nrurin" (Inverurie), A.D. 878. The Pictish Chronicles, however, state that he was buried at Iona; and it is disputed whether he died at Inverurie or at Strathallan, Perthshire. As to the mound being sepulchral, there is no evidence; and it is uncertain whether it is natural or artificial. It is allowed that there are no old references to the name, and that it is comparatively modern. Evidently there is nothing known about the place, and probably there is little worth knowing. It is not unlikely that at one time it had been a rabbit warren, and derived the name from O.E. *coning*, *cunning*, "a rabbit"; G. *coinean*, Ir. *coinin*, W. *cwning*, O. Fr. *conil*, *conin*.

Conzie (Forgue). C.S. Quainye and Queinye. 1699, Coinzie, Retour 516; 1549, Counyie, Col. 118; 1459-1470, Conzie and Conze, R.M.S., 1005. *Cuinne*, obs. G. "a corner"; Scot. Coynye (Barbour). See Pit-fancy.

Cook's Hill (Kildrummy).

Cookie's Shiel Loch (Kildrummy, 6).

Cōōlah, The (Braemar, 6). As given in the O.S. map, the spelling well represents the Gaelic *cùlaobh*, "the back, back parts," which I have no doubt is the meaning of the name. It applies to a hill on the south boundary of the county.

Coombs Well (Gartly, 6). I have never heard of this well on Whitelums being considered a holy well, though, like St. Combs, Lonmay, it may have been dedicated to Columba. More likely it is named after some more obscure person. See Combscausaway.

Coranie Hills (Cluny). C.S. Corénnie. 1620, Forest of Coranie, Retour 168. *Coire eanaich*, "corrie of the marsh."

Corbàanchory (Cushnie). 1696, Curbanchrie, Poll Book ; 1464, Corbanchory, Ant. IV., 330. Banchory, or *bàn choire*, "light-coloured corrie," is probably the name of the corrie near to this farm, which lies into the face of Callievar Hill. Cor is very doubtful, and is probably a corruption. It may be *cùrr*, "a place, site, corner, end." The stress falling on *bàn* would shorten the vowel of the first syllable.

Corbeg, obs. (Birse). 1511, R.E.A., I., 377. *Coire beag*, "little corrie."

Corbies' Hill (Kildrummy). *Corbie*, Scot. "a raven," Fr. *corbeau*, L. *corvus*.

Corbies' Nest (Auchindoir, 6). A small hollow at the head of Corbies' Stripe, where, it is said, a pair of ravens used to nest. O.S.N.B.

Corbies, The (Kildrummy, 6). A brae face covered with loose boulders and cropping rocks, nicknamed "Corbies." O.S.N.B.

Corbiestongue Wood (Auchindoir, 6). A peculiar trench in the hill-side, through which runs a small stripe. The outline of this hollow is supposed to resemble a corbie's tongue. O.S.N.B.

Corbisha Pool, on the Dee, Abergeldie Water. "Corbie's Haugh." See Breda.

Corblelack (Logie Coldstone). I have not found any old references to this place, and do not know what cor means. See Blelack.

Corbus, Burn of (Birse, 6). It is uncertain whether Corbus or Carbus is the proper spelling, or, indeed, if either is correct. Judging by the course of this burn, as given in the map, I have no doubt Comus, or, as often written, Cambus, is what the name should be—G. *camus*, "a bend." The bend is a strongly marked feature.

Corchinnan Burn (Auchindoir, 6). 1513, Correkynyeane, Ant. IV., 227 ; 1507, Corrykeynzane, R.M.S., 3159. *Coire cean-fhionn* (*fh* mute), "greyish corrie."

Gorcraig (Rhyndie, 6). A group of rocks on the south side of Clay-shot Hill. *Coire creige*, "corrie of the craig."

Gordach (Kincardine O'Neil). Probably *cùl* or *cùil ardach*, "back or corner of the high field."

Gordamph (Alford, 6). *Coire daimh*, "ox corrie." Cf. Delnadamph.

Gordice, Forest of, obs. (Dyce). 1509, Ant. III., 224; 1316, Cordys, R.E.A., I., 43. *Coire deas* (?), "south corrie," is possible, though not quite satisfactory. Apart from the question of the phonetics, I do not know a south-lying corrie in Dyce, but the forest may have been more extensive than the limits of the present parish.

Cordie Hillock (Gartly, 6). On the east side of Gartly Station.

Cordòn, Burn of (Corgarff). *Coire domhain*, "deep corrie," the 6-inch map has it, and no doubt correctly.

Core, The (Gartly). The corrie beside Corncattrach is called "The Core," and the burn which rises in it is the "Core Burn." So also on the farm of Brawlanknowes. "The Core" is the corrie behind the Clashmach.

Corgarff (Parish). 1507, Corgarf, Ant. IV., 219. *Coire garbh*, "rough corrie."

Coritobrith (Keig) is mentioned in the description of the marshes of the church lands of Keig and Monymusk given in the Spald. Cl. Col., p. 172. The name is properly *Coire tobair*, "corrie of the well"—*vallis fontis*, the writer of the deed explains. The well has been identified as St. Tobran's Well on Brinie Hill, the source of the Fowlesy or Camach Burn. See Proc. Soc. of Ant., Vol. VI., 220. The name appears in the O.S. map as Oberon's Well—the king of the fairies' well. Both names are evidently corruptions of *tobar*, "a well."

Corivrán (Braemar). Forest near head of Dee, View of Diocese, Col. 643. 1654, Cory vren, Straloch's map. *Coire bhàran*, "raven's corrie." See Allt Shillochvren.

Corlŭch Hill (Strathdon, 6). *Coire lic*, "flagstone corrie." So I understand the name, though I do not remember any corrie of this description. Partial cultivation and planting may, however, have changed the appearance of the hill.

Cormalet (Cairnie). Hill and farm. C.S. Corm  llet. 1677, Cormellet, Huntly Rental; 1638, Cormaleit, Retour 242; 1600, Corfmellatt, Huntly Rental; 1534, Cormalite, R.M.S., 1453. See Claymellat, Rhynie.

Cornabo (Monymusk). 1702, Carnabo, Ant. III., 504; 1588, Carnabo, R.M.S., 1617. *C  rn nam bo*, "cows' cairn"; or *Coire nam bo*, "cows' corrie."

Cornabroicht (Cabrach). *Coire nam broc*, "corrie of the badgers." Perhaps *coire* should be *c  rn*, but I think not. The name is now forgotten in the district, but there can be little doubt it applied to the hill, or the corrie in the hill to the east of the pass, called Ballochbegy in charter of 1508. This hill, or part of it, according to the description of the old march, seems to have been included formerly in Upper Cabrach, though it now belongs to Lower Cabrach. See charter of 1508, R.M.S., 3276.

Corncattrach (Gartly). 1605, Cornecatrauche, Huntly Rental; 1582, Carncattarauch, R.M.S., 1494; 1549, Carncathro, R.M.S., 623; 1516, Cornecathro, R.M.S., 129. *Coire na cathrach*, "corrie of the fort"; but possibly *c  rn cathrach*, "cairn or hill of the fort," which may refer to Shanquhar or the fort from which Shanquhar derived the name. There are no remains of any fort in the neighbourhood other than the castle of Gartly, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that there had been, in early times, a hill-fort near to Shanquhar. Cf. Stracathro, formerly Strath-catherach. See "Land of the Lindsays," p. 326.

Corncloth Burn (Auchindoir, 6). *Coire nan cloch*, "corrie of the stones," *i.e.*, stony corrie. Unlike the two previous names, Corn here represents *coire-nan* without doubt, because it is a corrie, and the name could not apply to anything else.

Corndavon (Crathie). *Coire an damhain*, "corrie of the little stag." This is now a shooting-lodge, and was formerly a farm. It has borrowed the name from the corrie, out of which runs the Burn of Corndavon.

Corneill (Strathdon ?). Perhaps Neil's corrie, but the place is now unknown.

Cornellan (Tullich). [Val. Roll.]

Corneyhaugh (Peterculter, Forgue).

Corntulloch (Aboyne). 1696, Cuntillich, Poll Book; 1676, Con-tullich, "Records of Aboyne," p. 347. *Ceann tulaich* (?), "Hillockhead."

Corquhittachie (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Curfuttachie, Poll Book. *Coire choillteachaidh* (*dh* mute), "corrie of the woods or wooded places." The name is obscure, but I suppose the *ll's* to have dropped and the terminal *aidh* added.

Corrach (on Mount Keen). *Coireach*, "full of corries." The name applies to the craigs on the north side of the hill.

Corrachree (Logie-Coldstone and Tarland). 1507, Correcreif, R.M.S. *Coire chraoibhe*, "corrie of the tree," or *chraobh*, "of the trees" (*ch* = *v*).

Corrëën Hill (Tullyneastle). *Coire eun*, "corrie of birds."

Corrennie Hill (Kincardine O'Neil). *Coire rainich*, "ferny corrie."

Corrie Meikle (Tarland, det. No. 2).

Corriebeg (Midmar). *Coire beag*, "little corrie."

Corriebreck (Strathdon). Farm named from *Coire breac*, "speckled corrie."

Corriehoul (Corgarff). *Coire ghobhail*, "corrie of the fork." There are several small farms bearing this name, borrowed from the neighbouring corrie. "Corrie of the fork" exactly describes the place, which is a

sort of double corrie. From the west side comes the burn, misnamed in the O.S. map, Allt Coire Tholl, and from the east side a branch called Little Grain. These small streams form the "fork" of the name.

Corrie Hill (Keig).

Corriemore (Glenbucket). *Coire mòr*, "big corrie."

Corriemulzie (Braemar)—*z = y*. Gaelic G.S. Corrievùilie and Corvùilie. 1564, Corremulze, Col. 87; 1438 and 1451, Cormuly and Cormoilze, Chamb. Rolls. *Coire maoile* (?), "corrie of the hill brow." Cf. Corriemulzie and Strathmulzie, Ross-shire.

Corriearn (Glenmuick, 6). *Coire an iaruin*, "corrie of the iron." I suppose the springs on this side of the Pananich Hills are impregnated with carbonates of iron like those at "The Wells," and that the name has been suggested by the red iron-scum characteristic of these mineral waters. The name applies to one of the peaks of the Pananich Hills, but the corrie is a little to the east, and is called, in the O.S. map, Corrie of Corn Arn.

Corrievrach (Glenmuick). 1766, Corywrauch, alias Riloscroft, Aberg. pp.; 1600, Coirvroche, Huntly Rental. *Coire bhruach*, "corrie of the banks."

Corr Riabhach (Corgarff). *Coire riabhach*, "brindled or grey corrie."

Corrybeg (Glengairn). *Coire beag*, "little corrie."

Corrydown (Auchterless, Gartly). 1696, Coridoun (Gartly), Poll Book; 1592, Corridoune, Huntly Rental; 1534, Corredowynne, R.M.S., 1453. *Coire dùin*, "corrie of the hill fort" is possible, and at this place in Gartly there are traces of what may have been a dùn. Dùn is, however, generally pronounced "doon"; and *domhain* "deep," or *donn* "brown," would more readily become "down."

Corryhili (Strathdon).

Corrylair (Gartly). 1696, Corilar, Poll Book. *Coire làire*, "corrie of the mare"; or *coire làir*, "corrie of the floor or site." The former is the more probable meaning.

Corse (Forgue, Kinnoir). The Corse of Kinnoir (farm) is beside the old Kirk, and it is probable there was a parish cross here in early times. Corse is the old Scotch form of cross, and generally applies to a stone cross, or a stone standing in place of a cross. It also applies to a cross road, or cross-lying hill, and has the same meaning as the common Gaelic words *crasg* and *tarsuinn*.

Corscamshoch, obs. (Kintore). Camshoch, in broad Scotch, means "crooked," but the derivation is doubtful. The land bearing this name is now, so far as cultivated, included in the farm of Fernybrae, and the features of the place are, no doubt, much changed. The name is probably descriptive, but I do not know how or to what it applies.

Corse Castle (Coull). 1482, Oneil Corse and le Corss, Col. 607. The View of the Diocese says the old name was Cotharis, but this appears doubtful. A Charter of 1505 (R.M.S., 2900) conveys the lands of Cocheris, in the barony of Oneil, to Gilbert Hay of Ardendracht, and this could not have been the Corse, which at that time was possessed by the Forbes's, as it had been for at least 29 years previously.

Corsefield (Midmar). "Cross-lying field."

Corsehill (Dyce, Gartly, Rhynie). These hills are probably all named from the crossings of public roads. In Dyce and Rhynie the name also applies to farms.

Corseknowes (Drumblade). A short road crossing over the knowe from Huntly to Drumblade no doubt gave the name to this farm.

Corsemaul (Glass). Maul is probably G. *maol*, "the brow of a hill," and may have been the original name of the hill, or part of the name. Corsemaul, I think, means the "crossing of the Maul," that is the road from Glass to Dufftown, which crosses over the northern slope of the hill. Being, in the winter, still a difficult and sometimes dangerous crossing, it is easy to understand how, in old times, the "Corse" would be so closely associated with the hill as eventually to form part of the hill-name as we now have it.

Corse of Laigh (Auchindoir, 6). A low ridge, over which the road from Cabrach to Lumsden passes.

Corse of Monelly (Forgue). See Monelly.

Corse Stone (Auchindoir, 6). A rough pillar-stone on the summit of a knoll to the north of Druminnor. Whether it was ever the Cross of Kearn Parish is very doubtful, as it really forms part of a stone circle. It is, however, not unlikely that it was supposed to have been the parish cross, at the time when the word *corse* was in common use.

Corshalloch (Gartly, Glass). 1600, Coirschallauche, Huntly Rental. *Coire seilich*, "corrie of the willow."

Corsiestone (Drumblade). 1696, Corsestone, Poll Book; 1588, Corsystane, R.M.S., 1592. The name may have originated from boundary stones of the church-lands of Cocklarachy. These lands were often marked off by stones, "corsit with mell and chesaile."

Corsindæ (Midmar). 1696, Corsenday, Poll Book; 1544, Corsindawe, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 214; 1542, Corsendave, Ant. III., 499; 1540, Corsindaa, Ant. IV., 419; 1444, Corsindawe, Ant. IV., 340. I think there can be no doubt Cors here means "crossing" or "cross-lying," because there are, or were, on the same property, and close to each other, Corsefield, Corsluchie, and Corskie." "Dawe" is one of the old forms of the Davah or Daugh of Inverurie; and "day" finds a parallel in the Daies of Oyne and Premnay (q.v.). Both words are borrowed, Cors from English into Gaelic, and daugh from Gaelic into broad Scotch, but the name is most likely broad Scotch, meaning either the "crossing of the daugh," or the "cross-lying daugh."

Córskie (Cluny, Gartly, Midmar). A common hill-name found all over the country. *Coire uisge*, "watery corrie," has been suggested, but, apart from the question of accent, the name seems to be always associated with a road crossing over a hill, and is probably a form of Gaelic *crasg*, which, indeed, is only the Gaelic form of English *crossing*. Cf. Craskins.

Córs luchie (Midmar). Cf. Corse of Laigh, of which I think Corsluchie is merely a contracted and somewhat altered form.

Corrman Hill (Inverurie).

Corss, obs. (Cairnie). This place was near to the church, and it is possible that here there was a cross, dedicated to St. Martin, the patron saint, although there is no such record or tradition. Cf. St. Nathalan's Cross, Tullich.

Corvichen (Drumblade). 1696, Carveichen and Cravechen, Poll Book; 1600, Carvechine, Huntly Rental; 1588, Carwechin, R.M.S., 1592; 1548, Crewethin, Ant. III., 512; 1541, Crevehyn, R.M.S., 2328. The meaning of this name is somewhat obscure. *Crioch bheitheachain*, "the boundary or end of the little birch-wood" is possible. *Crioch* becomes *cre* and *cri* in place-names, as in Crimond—old form (1458), Creichmont. *Beitheach* (*th* mute) is a derivative of *beithe*, "birch," and this part of the name may be formed like Guisachan, Beachan and Allt Bheitheachan. Although I consider this derivation probably correct, it is possible that "vichen" may represent *beathaichean* (*th* mute), "beasts," or *bàthaichean*, "byres," but neither of these words would combine with *crioch*.

Cosalde (Chapel of Garioch?). "Burn-foot" (?) Mentioned in the "Marches of the Episcopal lands of Keig and Monymusk." See Albaclanenauch.

Oosh, Mill of (Crathie, 6). Cosh is in Gaelic *cois*, dat. of *cas*, "a foot," here meaning "hill-foot." No doubt the name is partly translated, like Littlemill, on the same stream.

Cossack Burn (Glengairn, 6). Trib. of Coulachan Burn. See Casaiche Burn.

Costlyburn (Kinnoir and Longhill, Huntly). I suppose Costly means "foot of the knoll" (*cos tulaich*), but if so, the stress has shifted from the second to the first syllable, possibly through contraction.

Cothill (Peterculter).

Gots of Thernie (Auchterless).

Cottown (Forgue).

Coùlachan (Glengairn). Trib. of Gairn. *Cùl*, "the back," terminals *ach* and *an*, meaning the burn of the "little back-lying place."

Coul Burn (Kildrummy, 6). "Back Burn."

Coùlick Hill (Strathdon). Perhaps "Turf Hill," from *cùlag*, "turf."

Coùlins (Strathdon). *Cùilean* (?), "nooks or corners." The Coulins are a few scattered cottar houses—hence the English plural.

Coùll (Parish). 1366, Cule, Col. 219; 1188-1199, Cule and Cul, Ant. II., 27. *Cùl*, a (hill-) "back," or *cùil*, "a corner."

Coùllie (Monymusk). 1628, Coulie, Retour 210; 1543, Cowille, Ant. IV., 481. *Coille*, "a wood." (?)

Coul of Newe (Strathdon). *Cùil* or *cùil*, corner or back of Newe, either Castle Newe or Ben Newe, the latter most likely.

Couls, obs. (Drumblade). Now part of Cocklarachy. The E. plural indicates several crofts of the same name.

Coulvoulin Plantation (Tarland, det. 3). *Cùl* or *cùil mhuilinn*, "the back or corner of the mill." There is no mill near, but the "Plantation" is immediately behind the farm of Milltown.

Counseltree, Burn of. Trib. of Burn of Skinna.

Counterford (Premnay). Farm on the Gadie.

Countesswells (Peterculter).

Courtcairn (Cluny). A farm near Castle Fraser, which has probably derived the name from a cairn where land-courts were held in old times.

Courthillock (Aboyne). From the Poll Book this place appears to have been a croft near the Castle. The name has, no doubt, the same meaning as Mut- or Moothillock and Courtcairn.

Courtieston (Leslie). Cruterstoun, temp. David II., Robertson's Index; 1368, Cruthyeristoun, Col. 549; 1359, Cruterystoun, Ant. IV., 155. These old forms suggest the personal name Crowther, Crouther, Cruder or Crouder.

Couttach or **Couttacht**, obs. (Aboyne). 1511, Rental, R.E.A., I., 375. *Coillteach*, "a wooded place." Cf. Leep Cuttach.

Cowbrigdale (Oyne).

Cowbyres (Chapel of Garioch).

Cowford (Leochel).

Cowie Burn.

Cowie (Forgue).

Cowie Wood (Huntly).

Cowie is a common cor. of *coille*, "a wood." Cf. Cowie, formerly Colly, Kincardine.

Cowlèy (Auchterless) is probably broad Scotch, and means the "cows' ley," though *cùl* or *cùil liath*, "grey back or corner," would easily become Cowlèy.

Cowphúrnìe (Tullynessle). Poll Book; 1686, Coufarne, Court Book of Whitehaugh; 1614, Colquhornie, Ant. IV., 543; 1418, Curqubrony, R.E.A., I., 217; 1400, Corquhorny, R.E.A., I., 202. The name once applied to a croft, now to a field on a shoulder of Millhochie. With such variety in the old spellings it is hard to say what the original form was, but *coire* is not applicable, while *cùil*, "a corner," exactly describes the place. *Cùil chaornach*, "rowany corner," might have become Colfurny—as the spelling is in the Session Records—by the change of *ch* to *f*, which change perhaps shortened the vowel sound of *ao*. I give this explanation as purely conjectural, as it rests on the later forms of the name, the earlier being unintelligible.

Coxton (Gartly). 1605, Coickstoun, Huntly Rental; 1577, Cokstoun, R.M.S., 2799. Cock and Cox were common personal names in the county in old times, as appears in the Poll Book.

Còyle, The (Glenmuick). *Coille*, "a wood." On the south-east side of this hill is a spot called *Coille mhor*, where, a few years ago, was a small clump of old trees. Probably *Coille mhor* (*vòr*), "big wood," was the original name, now shortened to Coyle. It will be noticed that the vowel sound in Coyle is long, and in *coille* it is short, but this lengthening of the vowel is common in monosyllabic names, *e.g.*, Bad, now Baad.

Coynachie (Gartly). C.S. Quýnnachie; 1696, Coinachee, Poll Book; 1592, Conzeauchye, Huntly Rental; 1534, Connachie, R.M.S., 1453. *Coinneachadh* (?), "meeting, or a place of meeting."

Cradle Howe (Strathdon, det.). A small hollow, named from its peculiar shape.

Cradle Stones (Kinnoir). Two large stones on the top of Mungo.

Craggan Rour (Braemar). *Creagan reamhar* (*rour*), "thick craigs." Cf. Carrigrou, "thick rock," and Reenrou, "thick point," in Ireland, Joyce, II., 419.

Craibstone (Newhills). 1696, Craibstoun, Poll Book; 1554, Crabbies-toune, Retour 21; 1524, Crabstoun, Ant. III., 244. King Robert I. granted a charter to John Crab of the lands of Prescoly, Granden, Auchmolen and Auchterrony (Robertson's Index, 17, 32). John Crab, a Flemish engineer, was employed at the siege of Berwick, 131, and again at Perth, 1332. He became a burgess and customer of Aberdeen, and one of the commissioners to Parliament, 1365-7. (Exchequer Rolls, Pref. lxxxii.). Auchterrony or Achriny, as appears in a charter of 1367, included the Watirton and Welton, near to which is Craibstone, and there can be little doubt the place was named after this early proprietor.

Craich (Tough). 1609, Creach, Ant. IV., 146. *Craobhach*, "a wooded place."

Craig (Auchindoir, Dyce).

Craig Brock, a large rock in the Bin Wood on the boundary of Huntly and Cairnie. *Creag broc*, "badgers' craig."

Craiglogie (Auchindoir). 1364, Craglogy, Ant. IV., 373. *Creag lagain*, "craig of the little hollow."

Craigearn (Kemnay). 1644, Craigcarne, Retour 276; *Creag shearna*, "alder craig."

Craigencat (Cabrach). *Creagan cat*, "little craig of the wild-cats."

Craigend Hill (Gartly).

Craigendarroch (Tullich). *Creag an daraich*, "craig of the oak."

Craigendinnie (Aboyne). *Creag an t-sionnaich* (*s* mute), "Fox's craig."

Craigengell Hill (Towie, 6). *Creagan geal*, "little white or light-coloured craig."

Craigenget Hill (Towie, 6). See Craigencat.

Craigenglow Wood (Echt). *Creag an gleo* (?), "craig of the strife or contest." *Gleo*, obs.

Craigenhig (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Craighieve, Poll Book. *Creag an taoibh*, "craig of the side."

Craigenseat (Drumblade). In old Scotch sett and tack were synonymous, as in Millsett and Milltack, Newsett and Newtack. Crofts and small farms often took the names of the tenants to whom they were "sett"—hence Craigen's sett, modernised into Craigenseat. See Cobil-seitt.

Craigentrinny (Huntly, 6). 1600, Craigintrynie, Huntly Rental. The latter part of the name is doubtful. *Creagan trianach*, "craig of the third part," perhaps of a ploughgate, is possible; so also is *Creag an t-sruthain*, (trüán), "craig of the streamlet,"—the Burn of Craigintrinny.

Craig Ferrar (Aboyne). See Ferrar.

Craigahall (Kennethmont, Cairnie).

Craighead (Glass, B.).

Craigheedy Hill (Towie, 6). I suppose "heedy" is the Scot. dim. of head, and that the name means "the little head of the craig." The next point of the ridge is Craig Hill.

Craighill (Alford).

Craigiebeg (Kildrummy). *Creaga beag*, "little craigs."

Craigiebuckler (Banchory-Devenick).

Craigiedarg (Skene). *Creaga dearg*, "red craigs."

Craigiedows (Strathdon). *Creaga dubh*, "black craigs": E. pl. s added.

Craigielea (Tarland, det.). *Creaga liath*, "grey craigs."

Craigsteps (Leochel).

Craigietake (Rhynie). This hill is in the Essie division of Rhynie, and is named in the O.S. map Orditeach.

Craigievar (Leochel). 1696, Craigievarr, Poll Book, and "The Family of Forbes," 1580, has the same spelling; 1536, Cragevare, Ant. III., 222; 1513, Cragyver, Ant. IV., 350; 1457, Cragyuer, Col. 606. A family of Mortimers possessed the lands of Craigievar for nearly 200 years, and during most of their time the name is generally spelt Cragyuer or Cragyver. However this may be explained, it is unlikely that the popular pronunciation was different from what it is now, because a change from *ver* to *var* would be unusual. There can be no doubt that Craigievar and Coillevar (q.v.) must go together. If Craigievar is the original pron. of the name, the Gaelic form is probably *Creag a' bharr*, "craig or the summit, end, extremity." Cf. *Creg y vaare*, same meaning, "Manx Names."

Craiglaggan Burn (Keig, 6). *Creag lagain*, "craig of the little hollow."

Craiglash (Kincardine O'Neil). *Creag ghlas*, "grey craig."

Craig Lash (Birse, 6). See Craiglash.

Craiglea Hill (Towie). *Creag liath*, "grey craig."

Craig Leek (Braemar). *Creag lic*, "craig of the flagstone."

Craiglich (Coull). Same as Craig Leek.

Craiglogie (Auchindoir, 6). *Creag lagain*, "craig of the little hollow."

Craigmahandle (Aboyne).

Craigmahaggilis (Rhynie). If this form is right, the meaning seems to be "craig of my church"; but the name is more likely a corruption of *Creag na h-eaglais*, "Kirk-craig." The craig is not far distant from the site of the old church of Essie.

Craigmancie (Forgue). Sometimes also written **Craigmanzie**. It is probable that the old pronunciation was **Craigmanyie**, the change having arisen from the spelling **Craigmanzie**, in the same way as **Corriemulzie** is now often pronounced **Corriemulcie**. If this conjecture is right, the present form of the name may represent *Creag meannain*, "the kids' craig," either because frequented by kids, or because the rents of these small holdings were paid by so many kids, according to old custom.

Craigmaud Moss (Monymusk, 6). *Creag mòid* (?), "court-craig."

Craigmeadow (Keig).

Craig Meggen (Glenmuick). *Creag meacan*, "craig of the roots,"—fir-roots in the "Moss of Meggen," which is often mentioned in the Abergeldie Papers.

Craigmill (Leochel). It is probable this name is a partial translation of *Creag muilinn*, "craig of the mill," because there never could have been a mill where the farm standing now is, but it may have been the craig of Mill of Fowlis, which is no longer a mill, though the name remains.

Craigmill (Chapel of Garioch).

Craigmore (Birse). *Creag mhor*, "big craig."

Craig Myle (Kemnay). *Creag maoil*, "craig of the (hill) brow." *maol*, "bare," would give *mhaol* (mh=v), though, no doubt, *m* might be restored in C.S.

Craigmyle (Kincardine O'Neil). Same as Craig Myle.

Craig na Eoin (Logie Coldstone, 6). *Creag nan eun*, "birds' craig."

Craignagour (Strathdon). 1609, Craigingour, Ant. IV., 470. *Creag nan gabhar*, "craig of the goats."

Craig na Slige (Aboyne). As given in the O.S. map, the meaning is "craig of the shell," but what that signifies I have no idea. Probably the name is much corrupted. The C.S. is Craig na slick.

Craignathunder (Oyne). In the form we have this name it is neither Gaelic, broad Scotch, nor a good hybrid. Possibly "thunder" is a fragment of the Gaelic hill-name, common in Ireland, *Ton re gaoith*, "backside to the wind"—very appropriate to this craig of Bennachie. Cf. Thundergay, Arran, and Tanderagee, Ireland.

Craigniach Strathdon). *Creag an fhithich*, "raven's craig."

Craignook (Clatt).

Craignordie (Crathie). *Creag an ordain*, "craig of the little Ord." The O.S. map gives *Creag an orduigh*, "craig of the order, decree or ordinance."

Craig of Bunsach (Strathdon). Properly Bunzach. See Bunnzach.

Craig of Prony (Glengairn). See Prony.

Craig of Tulloch (Glengairn).

Craigour (Glass, Kincardine O'Neil, Midmar). *Creag odhar*, "dun or grey craig."

Craigover (Lumphanan). 1680, Craigour, Retour 443; 1639, Craigover and Craigowerforde, Retour 247; 1488, Cragoure, Ant. II., 40. I think there can be no doubt this name is the same as the preceding. "Our" has been anglicised into "over," under the impression that Craigowreforde meant the craig over or above the ford, instead of the ford of Craigour.

Craig Pot (Keig). A pool or pot in the Don.

Craigrae Beg (Glenmuick, 6). *Creag riabhach bheag*, "little grey craig." *Riabhach* generally takes the form of *riach*, but occasionally drops *ch*.

Craig Roy (Glass, 6). *Creag ruadh*, "red craig."

Craigshannoch (Midmar, Oyne, 6). One of the hills so named lies to the south of Midmar Castle; the other is the peak of Bennachie, marked 1500 in the O.S. map. *Creag sionnach*, "craig of the foxes."

Craigs of Bogs (Auchindoir, 6).

Craigston (Skene).

Craig Vallich (Glenmuick). Called Craigieballoch in the Aberg. papers. *Creag a' bhealaich* (bh = v), "craig of the pass."

Craigveg (Tarland, det. 3). *Craig bheag*, "little craig."

Craig Walgan (Logie Coldstone). *Creag bhalgan*, "craig of the little bags or bulges."

Craigward (Huntly). "The ward or enclosure of the craig."

Craigwatch (Glass, B). *Creag mhaide* (vaitch), "craig of the stick." Timberford is close to this place, and, in old times, there may have been a plank-bridge over the burn, or through the moss.

Craigwater Hill (Rhynie). Craigwater applies to the burn rising in this hill, the old name of which was Carinaloquhy (q.v.).

Craigwell (Aboyne).

Craigwillie (Huntly). 1696, Cragcullie, Poll Book ; 1567, Craigcullie, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 155 ; 1547, Cragculle, R.M.S., 102. *Creag coille*, "craig of the wood."

Craig Yòuie (Crathie). *Creag ghaoith*, "windy craig."

Crámlet, The (hill) (Birse). *Crom leathad*, "bent or curved slope."

Crampstone (Kildrummy). Probably a personal name. Cramp, Cramb and Cram are still surnames occasionally met with.

Cranbóg Moss (Rhynie).	} These three names may be either Gaelic or broad Scotch. If Gaelic, the meaning would be "tree (<i>crann</i>) of the bog, loch and hollow" respectively ; but the sense is not quite in harmony with the Gaelic nomenclature of this county. It is therefore more likely that "cran" is the old Scotch for a heron, and the names would thus mean "Heron bog, loch, and corner (lug)."
Cranlóch (Forgue).	
Cranlúg (Peterculter).	

Cranniecat Hill (Tullynessle).

Crannoch Hill (Tullich). *Crannach*, "full of trees, wooded."

Cransmill (Rhynie). Formerly Mill of Finglenny.

Cranstone (Kildrummy).

Craskins (Tarland). *Crasgan*, borrowed from E. "crossing."

Crathie (Parish). 1564, Crathye, Ant. II., 89 ; 1451, Crathy, Chamb. Rolls. c. 1366, Creychyn, Col. 218 ; 1275, Creythi, R.E.A., II., 52. In modern Gaelic Craichidh—Sgìre Craichidh, Parish of Crathie. The meaning is very obscure. The reference of 1366 suggests *creachan*, "a

stony declivity or bare summit of a hill," but the older spelling makes this derivation doubtful. In noticing the same name in Badenoch, Mr. MacBain says:—"The form Crathie possibly points to an older Gaelic Crathigh." See Badenoch Names.

Crathienard (Crathie). 1564, Crathynard, Ant. II., 89; 1451, Crachenardy, Chamb. Rolls. *Cracken* + *airde*, "Crathie of the height" = Upper Crathie. Cf. the form of the name in 1451 with that of 1366 under Crathie.

Cravie, obs. (Tullynessle). *Craobhaidh*, "a woody place."

Crawstane (Rhynie). An undressed pillar-stone, 6 feet high, 30 inches wide and 15 inches thick, having the fish symbol and a fantastic animal, perhaps intended to represent a deer, incised upon it. As it stands in the neighbourhood of the old church, it may have been the cross-stone of Rhynie. Its present name is probably a corruption. It is in a cultivated field, and, no doubt, has always been a favourite perch for rooks, thus leading to the change from Cross-stane to Craw-stane. Cf. Craw-stane, Edinburgh, another in Auchindoir and one in Wigton; also Crawstane Butt, Inverurie.

Crayfold (Chapel of Garioch).

Creag a' Bhuilg (Braemar, Crathie). "Craig of the belly or bulge."

Creag a' Chait (Braemar). "Craig of the cat."

Creag a' Chlamhain (Crathie, 6). "Craig of the buzzard."

Creag a' Chleirich (Braemar, 6). "Craig of the cleric or clergyman."

Creag a' Ghaill (Crathie). "Craig of the stranger." C.S.—*nan Gall*, "of strangers."

Creag a' Gldas-uillt. Craig of the Glas Allt (q.v.).

Creag a' Ghobhainn (Crathie). C.S. Craig Gowan, "Smith's craig."

Creag Aighean (Tarland, det. 3). "Hinds' craig."

Creag a Mhadaidh (Braemar). *Mh=v, dh* mute, "Craig of the dog or wolf."

Creag an Airidh (Birse, 6). C.S. Craigharry. *Creag na h-airidh*, "Craig of the sheiling."

Creag an Aonaich (Tarland, det. 3). C.S. Craighnach. *Creag an aonaich*, "craig of the marsh." *Bad na Moine* ("clump of the moss") is at the foot of this craig, and to it the name no doubt refers.

Creagandubh (Glenbucket, 6). "Little black craig."

Creaganducy (Birse). *Creagan giubhsaich* (giucy), "Little craig of the fir-wood."

Creag an Fhéidh (Braemar, 6). "Deer's craig." *Fh* mute.

Creag an Fhithich (Braemar, 6). (*Fh* and *th* mute.) "Raven's craig."

Creag an Fhuathais (Braemar, 6). (*Fh* and *th* mute). "Craig of the spectre." This seems to be the hill named by Grant in "Legends of the Braes o' Mar," *Creag an aibhse*, about which he tells that, once on a time, it was haunted by a spectre, which became the terror of the district, but, on the earnest appeal of the people, the Sagart Beag (little priest) of Braemar erected an altar and cross on the top of the hill, and there said mass, after which the spectre was no more seen. This story may be partly modern fiction, but it may have a considerable foundation in fact. Even if it is only probably true, it suggests that names, which seem to refer to religious ceremonials in most unlikely places and surroundings, may have originated from circumstances which were in perfect harmony with these old times.

Creag an Innein (Strathdon). "Craig of the anvil." Hills are so named from some fancied resemblance to an anvil, either in the shape of the hill or rock upon it.

Creag an Loch (Braemar). "Craig of the loch."

Creag an Lochain (Braemar). "Craig of the little loch."

Creag an Lurachain (Crathie, 6). C.S. *Creag Lùrachan*. *Lùireachan*, "a cowardly, skulking little fellow," has been suggested, but it is probable the word is descriptive. Cf. *Beinn Lurachan*, Argyllshire.

Creagan Riach (Tullich). *Creagan riabhach*, "brindled or grey craigs."

Creag an Sgòir (Glenbucket). "Craig of the sharp rock."

Creag Anthoin (Braemar, 6). "Anthon's or Anton's craig." This Anton murdered a noted smith, the Gow Crom of Corriemulzie, and fled the country after the deed, but was followed by Gillespie Urrasach (Gillespie the Bold) and killed, and his head was brought to Deeside and buried near Creag Anthoin. See "Legends of the Braes o' Mar."

Creagantoll (Birse, 6). "Craig of the hole," according to the map. *Creag an t-sabhail* (toul) "Barn knoll," is more likely, the C.S. being Craigentoul.

Creag an t-Seabhaig (Braemar, Tullich). Pron. tyùag. "Hawk's craig."

Creag an t-Sean-ruighe (Braemar, 6). Pron. tean ruie. "Craig of the old sheiling."

Creag Bad an Eas (Braemar, 6). "Craig of the clump of the waterfall."

Creag Beinne (Corgarff, 6). "Craig of the hill." A rocky hillock on Camock hill.

Creag Bheag (Braemar, 6). "Little craig." *Bh=v*.

Creag Bhiorach (Glenmuick, 6). "Pointed craig."

Creag Choinnich (Braemar). "Kenneth's craig."

Creag Coire na h-Oisinn (Crathie, 6). "Craig of the corrie of the nook or angle."

Creag Doineanta (Crathie and Braemar). If *doineanta* is the right word the name should be *Creag Dhoineanta*, "stormy craig"; but natives say *Creag Doin*, which is understood to be *Creag Damhain*, "craig of the little stag."

Creag Ghlubhais (Crathie). "Craig of the fir."

Creag Liath (Glenmuick). "Grey craig."

Creag Loisgte (Braemar, 6). "Burnt craig."

Creag Mheann (Corgarff). "Craig of the kids."

Creag Mhor (Braemar). "Big craig."

Creag Mullaich (Glenmuick). "Craig of the top or summit."

Creag na Creiche (Glengairn, 6). "Craig of the spoil."

Creag na Dàla Moire and **Creag na Dàla Bige** (Braemar). So the O. S. map. The common pronunciation is *Craigandal mhòr* and *bheag*. *Craigandal* may mean "craig of meeting"—perhaps a common meeting place for hunting expeditions.

Creag na Dearcaig (Braemar, 6). "Craig of the little berry."

Creag nan Gamhna (Glenbucket, 6). Pron. *gowna*, "Steers' craig."

Creag nam Ban (Crathie, 6). C.S. *Creag na ban*, "Craig of the women." Tradition says witches were burnt on this hill—hence the name.

Creag nam Meann (Corgarff). "The kids' craig."

Creag nan Gabhar (Braemar). Pron. gour. "Goats' craig."

Creag nan Leachd (Braemar). "Craig of the flagstones."

Creag na Sithinn (Glenmuick, 6). (*th* mute.) "Craig of the venison."

Creag na Slowrie (Glenmuick). *Creag na slabhraidh* (slowrie), "Craig of the chain."

Creag na Spaine (Crathie). C.S. Craig Spàingie or Spàinye. I cannot give any satisfactory explanation of this name. According to the map, the meaning is "Craig of the spoon," but where the resemblance is to a modern spoon, or what a Braemar spoon was like in old times, I have no idea.

Creag Phadruig (Braemar). "Patrick's craig."

Creag Phlobaidh (Glenmuick). Common spelling, Craig Phibe. "Craig of piping"—perhaps referring to the howling of the wind beating on the face of the craigs.

Crèak (Auchindoir). 1511, Crawok, Ant. IV., 455. *Craobhach*, "full of trees, a wooded place."

Crichie (Kintore). 1551, Creyche, Ant. IV., 525; 1481, Creichie, Ant. III., 234. Crichie, Old Deer, is given in a charter of 1246 (Ant. IV., 3) Crehyn, which seems to be G. *creachan*, "a stony declivity or bare summit of a hill." Cf. Crathie.

Crighton Stone, The (Rayne). Also the Federate Stone—two large stones on the top of the Hill of Rothmaise, supposed to commemorate some fatal encounter between the Crichtons of Frendraught and the Crawfords of Federate.

Crinoch, Mill of (Glengairn). *Crìonach* means "decayed trees." [*Critheanach*, "a quaking bog," might explain the name.]

Crochauli (Braemar). The writer of the "View of the Diocese" (Col 642), says St. Bride's Chapel was at Crochauli, but does not mention where the place was.

Croftmillan Burn (Huntly, 6).

Croft Morrell, obs. (Kildrummy). Ant. IV., 312. See Balmoral.

Croft Muickan (Braemar). Probably named after some person.

Croft of James and Fyvie (Forgue). No doubt James and Fyvie were early occupants of this croft. There is no tradition connected with it.

Croich, The (Rhynie). *Croich*, "a gallows." Probably at one time the Gallowhill of Lesmoir, though another knoll is now known by this name.

Crombie (Auchterless). *Cromaidh*, der. of *crom*, "bent or sloping."

Crom Leiter (Corgarff, 6). "Bent or curved slope."

Cromwellside (Rayne). I do not find this name in the old writings, and it may be modern; but Cromwell sometimes occurs representing G. *crom-choille*, "bent or curved wood."

Cronach (Birse). 1755, Cranna, Ant. II., 75; 1591, Crandach, R.M.S., 1898. *Crannach*, lit. "full of trees"; "a wooded place."

Crookmòre (Tullynessle). 1696, Crookmoor and Crookmoir, Poll Book. "Crook or bend of the moor." There is no hill at this place which could be properly called a *cnoc*.

Crooktree (Kincardine O'Neil).

Crosflat, obs. (Rayne). 1335, R.E.A., I., 62.

Cross or Corse Dardar (Birse). There are several large cairns on this hill, and a pillar-stone called the Stone of Corse Dardar, but there are no traditions giving any light as to the origin of the name.

Cross of Fare (Kincardine O'Neil). A cross-road over the slope of the Hill of Fare, leading from Kincardine O'Neil and Midmar to Echt. Formerly a drovers' resting-place. Cross = "crossing."

Cross of Saint Catherine (Alford). Mentioned in a charter of 1523, Ant. IV., 143.

Crost, obs. (Glenmuick). Poll Book. Properly Crosg = "crossing."

Croùlie, Hill of (Glenbucket, 6). *Crunadh shliabh* (*dh* and *sh* mute), "hard moor or hill."

Crow Hillock (Logie-Coldstone and Tarland, 3). Part of Braeside Wood, on which are very old Scotch firs, where there has been a rookery "for ages past." O.S.N.B.

Crowmallie (Chapel of Garioch). A stone, 4 feet high and 5 feet long. Meaning of the name unknown.

Crowness (Cluny). Both syllables are equally accented, and the name is therefore most likely modern. Crownest appears in various parts of the country as a place-name, but I have not found any older forms of Crowness. Cf. Cuttacks Nest, Auchindoir.

Crow Wood (Huntly).

Cruichie (Drumblade). 1693, Creichie, Ant. III., 520. Same as Crichie, Kintore (q.v.).

Cudlartrie (Monymusk or Keig). 1588, R.M.S., 1617.

Cuidhe Crom (Glenmuick). C.S. Cuie crom = G. *Cuithie crom*, "the bent trench or wreath or pen." The peak of Lochnagar so named is marked on the one-inch map 3552. The sickle-shaped trench is on the north-east side, and the winter snow often lies in it until far through the summer—hence the popular rendering of the name, the bent snow-wreath.

Culag Hill (Towie, 6). *Cùlag*, "turf."

Cùl Allt (Braemar). Burn on the north shoulder of Culardoch; "back burn," as generally understood.

Culàrdoch (Braemar). "Back of the high field." See Ardoch.

Culbalauche. 1507, R.M.S., 3159. *Cùl* or *cùil bealaich*, "back or corner of the pass."

Culblean, Hill of (Tullich). Kilblen, Fordun; Kylblene, Wyntoun. The name is locally understood to mean "the warm hill," but I do not know any Gaelic word meaning "warm" which could by any possibility be represented by *blean*. Comparing the old form, Kylblene with Cullybleen, Tullynessle, and Killyblane, Ireland, the Gaelic is probably *Coille bliain*, "wood of the flank or groin." Tradition says that in old times the hill was covered with oak wood. Blian is common in Irish place-names, and sometimes means any hollow or curved place (Joyce). Here the word might apply to the cleft between the Hill of Culblean and Cnoc Dubh, in which runs the Burn of the Vat.

Cul Cathadh, Ford of (Corgarff, 6). See Carn Cuilcathaidh.

Culdrain (Gartly). 1534, Cowdrane, R.M.S., 1453; 1511, Coldrane, R.M.S., 3599. *Cùil draighionn*, "corner of the thorns." *Cùil*, "recess," is the proper word here, not *cùl*, "a back."

Culdubh Hill (Strathdon, 6). "Black back" hill.

Culfork (Alford, Strathdon, Towie). 1523, Colquhork, Alford, Ant. IV., 143; 1403, Culquhork, Towie, Ant. IV., 435. *Cùl* or *cùil choirc*, "hill-back, or corner of oats."

Culfössie (Echt). 1607, Culquhorsie, Retour 107; 1435, Culquhorsy, Ant. III., 582; 1411, Culquhorsy, Ant. IV., 179. Quhorsy is probably a slightly altered form of the common hill-name, Corsky, as it appears, with the initial consonant aspirated, in Tulyquhorsy. The meaning would thus be "back of the crossing"—very appropriate still, the farm being on the road crossing from Waterton to Echt, which are places on the two main roads of the district leading to Aberdeen.

Culhay (Tullynessle and Forbes). The spelling is the same in Poll Book, 1696, Rental of 1552, and charter of 1532. The last syllable is doubtful. "Back or corner of quagmire"—*caedh*—would be applicable to the place, but I do not find this word in Scotch Gaelic, nor in O'R. Irish Dict., though Joyce uses it. *Cul* or *cùil na h-atha*, "back or corner of the kiln," may have become Culhay by the loss of the article.

Culispik, obs. (Kildrummy or Glenbucket). Mentioned in charter of the dominical lands of Kildrummy, of date 1508, R.M.S., 3251. *Cul* or *cùil easbuig*, "the bishop's (hill) back or corner."

Cullèrlie (Echt). 1630, Easter and Wester Collairleyis, Retour 216; 1506, the two Cullerleis, R.M.S., 3071. *Cùl ard shleibh* (slie), "back of the high moor."

Cullybline (Tullynessle). Val. Roll, Cullybleen; 1696, Cullyblein, Poll Book. See Culblean.

Culméllie (Cushnie). 1374, Culmelly, Col. 593. *Cùl* or *cùil meallain*, "back or corner of the little hill."

Culquharry (Strathdon). 1507, Culquhary, R.M.S., 3115; 1451, Culquhare, Chamb. Rolls, III., 524; 1359, Culqwore, Ant. IV., 718. The oldest reference suggests *cùl* or *cùil choir*, "back or corner of the corrie," but the hill forming the west side of the corrie is given in the O.S. map Tom a' charraigh (q.v). The two names must go together.

Culquhony (Strathdon). 1546, Colquhoni, Ant. IV., 233; 1507, Culquhony, R.M.S., 3115; and the same in 1438, Chamb. Rolls, III., 383. *Cùil choinnimh* (?), "corner of meeting."

Culreoch, obs. (Glengairn). *Cùl* or *cùil riabhach* (reach), "brindled or grey back or corner."

Culsalmond (Parish). 1545, Culsalmond, Kyrktoun de, "sett," R.E.A., I., 430; 1446, Culsalmonde, Decreet signed at, Mis. of Spald. Cl., V., 285; c. 1366, Culsamuel, Tax., Col. 221; same in 1257, Bull of Alexander IV., R.E.A., I., 25; 1202-6, chart. fund. Lundoris, Col. 246;

1198, Bull of Innocent III., Col. 248 ; 1195, Culsamiel, Bull of Celestine III., confirmed by Nicolas IV. in 1291, Ant. IV., 502. Old people of the district pronounce the name Culsáhmön. I do not think much reliance can be placed on the early ecclesiastical references to Culsalmond. Three of them are in documents written in Rome, and the spelling of the names of the other churches in the Garioch is very irregular. The charter by Earl David—1202-6—which may be considered a secular writing, evidently gives the names as they appear in the Bull of 1195. It is unfortunate that, between 1366 and 1446, we have no references to show how the name changed—if it did change—within the short period of 80 years, from Culsamuel to Culsalmonde. Without further evidence, I do not see that it is possible to conjecture with any certainty what the original form of the name was, and a guess, in such a case as this, is of no value whatever.

Culsh (Braemar, Glengairn, Kildrummy, Tarland). 1564, Quiltis, Braemar, Ant. II., 90 ; 1696, Culst, Glengairn, Poll Book ; 1508, Qwiltis, Kildrummy, R.M.S., 3251. Culsh and Culst are E. phonetic spellings of *G. coillte*, pl. of *coille*, "a wood."

Culstrúphan Road (Glenbucket, 6). *Cùl* or *cùil sruthain* (struan), "the back," or more probably "the corner," "of the streamlet." There is here the change of *th* to *f*, represented by *ph*. *Sruthan* is frequently changed in the same way in Irish names. Though I have no doubt this is the derivation of the name, I am not certain that it is native to the district, because I do not find it in any old writing. It is true the road runs up to the sharp turn of a streamlet beside Beltamore, but I am unable to say if this "corner" gave rise to the name.

Culter Cumming (Peterculter). Philip Cumin or Cumming, son of Cumin of Inverallochy, acquired the lands of Culter by marriage, about the beginning of the 14th century, and the property remained in the family till 1729. A Royal charter was granted in 1512-13, by which the name of the barony was changed to "Cultir Cummyng," R.M.S., 3814. A confirmation followed in 1598, R.M.S., 811.

Culternach (Cairnie). A slope of the hill between Broadland and Drumdelgie. *Coilltearnach*, "a woody place, a shrubbery, or shrubby place." H. S. Dict. and O'R.

Culthibert (part Tough and Cluny). *Cùil thiobairt*, "corner of the well."

Cults (Banchory Devenick, Kennethmont). 1505, Quyltis, Ant. III., 260. Same as Culsh (q.v.).

Culwyne (Cabrach). *Cùl uaine*, "green hill-back."

Culyarne (Kinnoir, 6). *Cùil fheadrna*, "corner of the alders."

Cummer Stone (Huntly). } It is sometimes difficult to determine
Cummerton (Gartly). } whether these names are derived from
 Scot. *Cummer*, "a gossip, companion" (Fr. *commere*, a gossip, a godmother), or Gaelic *comar*, "a meeting of streams, roads, or glens." The spelling is little guide, because Cummer and Comar are sometimes both used in reference to the same place. The Scot. *cummer* was also used to denote a witch, which is probably the sense in Cummer Stone. In the old trials for witchcraft a common charge was that the witches danced round a stone on which the devil sat and piped or fiddled. Comartown and Cumerton may be either from Gaelic or broad Scotch, but the latter is most likely.

Cumine's Trench (Auchterless, 6). This trench is to the west of Kirkhill, and tradition says it is the site of a camp occupied by the Cumines before the battle of Barra in 1308.

Cummingston (Oyne).

Cumrie (Cairnie). 1534, Cumre, R.M.S., 1453; 1226, Cumery, R.E.M., p. 22. *Comar* (obs.), a meeting of streams, roads, or glens.

Cunnach Moss (Drumoak, 6). Cunnach is evidently a form of Scot. *cannach*, G. *canach*, cotton grass, cats' tails, moss-crops—*Eriophorum vaginatum*. The word is common in broad Scotch as *cannach* and *canna*.

Cunningar Wood (Cluny, 6). Cuningar, cunningaire, cunnyngarthe, "a rabbit warren." O.E. Conygarthe. Sw. Kaningaard, from kanin "a rabbit," and gaard, "an inclosure." See Scot. Dict., new ed.

Cunrie Craig (Insch, 6).

Curbey, Burn of (Birse 6).

Curbrótack (Cairnie). *Curr bhrothach*, "a foul place or corner," i.e., marshy, boggy. The next farm is called "The Gutter." Both names seem to have the same meaning.

Curfidlie (Kincardine O'Neil). Corfeidly, Val. Roll. *Coire fenda-lach* (?), "corrie of the cattle."

Curlagin Burn (Keig). *Coire lagain*, "corrie of the little hollow."

Currach (Auchindoir, 6). *Currach*, obs., "a bog, marsh." This place is a marshy hollow on the farm of Wheedlemont.

Currach Pool (Clatt, 6). Also Currach Stripe and Well. See Currach.

Curracks, The (Premnay, 6). It is said that at one time there were two large stones at this place, resembling currachs or light carts. This is possible, but Curracks is more likely the same as Currach.

Currie, The, obs. (Braemar). See Currach.

Curwick Burn (Midmar, 6). Curwick seems to be a corruption of Currach.

Cúshiestown (Rayne). 1566, Custestoun, Ant. III., 378. The name, no doubt, means some person's town, but whether Cushies represents a personal name or an official, such as the "Custos de Fyvie," there is no evidence.

Cushlachie (Towie). 1696, Cushlaihie, Poll Book.

Cushnie (Parish). Now united with Leochel. 1511, Quisny and Cuschny, R.M.S., 3592 and 3626; 1490, Quisne, Act. Dom. Con., Col. 594; 1390, Cusschene, R.M.S., 187.17; 1366, Cussheny, Tax., Col. 219. The hills of Cushnie are proverbially cold, and this has evidently suggested the derivation *cuisine*, obs., "ice, frost," which is very doubtful. Cushnie occurs in Aberdeenshire three times, also in Clackmannan, Forfar, Kincardine and Stirling. Cushnie, Fordun Parish, was of old Coschnocht, which seems to indicate *cois*, dat. of *cos*, "a foot," and terminal *neach*, probably corresponding in meaning to our Scotch name Foot o' Hill.

Cutbeard Hill (Gartly, 6).

Cuttleburn (Auchindoir, 6). } Scot. Cuttie or Cutty has a variety of
Cuttieshillock (Coull, 6). } meanings. As an adj. it means "short,"
 as in cutty-stool, cutty-spoon, cutty-pipe, but in this sense it does not enter into place-names. As a sub. the general meaning is "a hare," but, in some parts of the country, cuttie is understood to be a dim. of *cout*=*colt*. Either of these two meanings may apply to Cuttieburn and Cuttieshillock.

Cuttleburn (Coull). }
Cuttlehill (Cairnie, Newhills). } Cuthill is the more common form
Cuttle Hill (Cairnie). } of this name, which is found all over
 Scotland, and it also occurs in Eng-
 land. It is difficult to assign with
 certainty the derivation of each individual name, because there are two *cuthill's* of exactly the same spelling, but having entirely different meanings. To cuttle or cuthil corn was to remove it, when cut, from low ground to an exposed situation for winning or withering. The same term was used when corn was brought from a distant field to the neighbourhood of the stackyard to wait the first opportunity of securing it. Corn was also cuttled to allow cattle to pasture on the stubble-field. This old custom survives to a limited extent, but the term is obsolete. The derivation is doubtful, though it may be a form of E. wheedle, or at least from the same root. Coaxing is sometimes applied to the similar efforts to secure a crop in a bad season. Cuthill appears in combination in Cuthilgurdy, Cuthiltoun, Cuthilbrae, Cuthildail, Cuthilfuird, Cuthilhill, Cuthillsydes, Cutle-aicker,

and Cuthillhall. The Cuthill and "lie Cuthill" also occur. Cf. Cuttlehurst, Yorkshire; Cuttlestone, Stafford; Cuthill, Cornwall. Some of these are probably derived from the cutting of corn, but certainly not the whole of them. "Mains of Deer, called Cuthell," Cuthillhall, Cuthiltown, and the Cuthill must, from the first, have been places of importance. Jamieson gives Cuchil or Cuthil, "a forest, grove, or place of residence." His illustrative extracts clearly indicate the sense of the term, but the derivation from W. *coedawl*, "belonging to a forest," is not quite satisfactory. See Scot. Dict., new ed.

Daes (Oyne).

Daies (Premnay).

Daieshillock, obs. (Oyne). Poll Book. } These names appear to be
 Premnay, appears in 1678 as the "Half of the Dauchs," Ant. III., 400, } contractions of Davach or
 and in 1633, Davakis, Retour 221. } Daugh, with E. pl. *s* added.
 Cf. Dawe, Inverurie. Daies,

Dail a' Bhoididh (Braemar, 6). "Sow's haugh."

Dail a' Mhoraire, obs. (Braemar, 6). "Earl's field."

Dais (Kennethmont). See Daes.

Dalachupar (Corgarff). *Dail a' chubair*, "cooper's field."

Dalanduie Burn (Cabrach, 6). *Dail an t-suidhe* (tuie), "field of the seat."

Dalbàgie (Glengairn). Dalbàdgie, Val. Roll and C.S. 1696, Dellbadie, Poll Book; 1688, Dilbaydie, Aberg. pp. *Dail bhàite*, "drowned field," that is, wet, swampy, which part of it still is.

Dalbèradie (Monymusk). Dalbraidie, Val. Roll and C.S. *Dail bràide*, "field of the upper part or height." *Dail braide*, "field of theft," is possible, but does not quite suit the accent.

Dalcheipe, obs. (Glentanner). "Neir Glentaner Kirke (says Balfour, 1630-57), where was a ford of the Dee." *Dail chip*, "field of the stump or stake." Cf. Coblestock. Cobleheugh was also near the Kirk of Glentanner, ford or ferry being available, according to the state of the river.

Daldergy (Tarland, det. 3). *Dail dearcan* (?), "field of the berries."

Daldownie (Crathie). C.S. Daldùnìe. *Dail dunain*, "field of the little knoll." I am not certain that this meaning is applicable. There may be a knoll or heap at the place, though it lies in a hollow close to the Gairn.

Dalfad (Glengairn). The last syllable is doubtful. *Fad*, "long," would give *Dail fhad* (ǽd), and "long field or haugh" is inapplicable. *Dail fàd*, "turf field," is descriptive, but the vowel is long.

Dalfing (Chapel of Garioch). *Dail fiodhain*, "field of the wen or excrescence." There is a small pointed knoll at the place, which may account for the name.

Dalgowan (Braemar, Kincardine O'Neil, 6). *Dail gobhainn*, "Smith's field."

Dalgræssich (Strathdon, det.). Dalgrassick, Val. Roll. *Dail greusaiche*, "shoemaker's field or haugh."

Dalhaikie (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Dalhekie, Poll Book. *Dail chuilce*, "reed field." There are marshes in the neighbourhood, with abundance of reeds.

Dalhandy (Strathdon, 6). See Delhandy.

Dalherrick (Cluny). *Dail churraich* (?), "field or haugh of the bog." Dalherrick, as the common spelling is, suggests *carraig*, "a rock," but there is no rock or craig near the place. Moss-side is, however, the next farm.

Dalhibity (Banchory Devenick). See Kebbatty.

Dállance Pot (Huntly). In the Deveron.

Dalliefour (Glenmuick). 1688, Dillifour; 1622, Delfour; 1599, Dalfour, Aberg. pp. "Field or haugh of the pasture," from *W. Paur*. So Mr. MacBain in "Badenoch Names."

Dálloch (Glass). *Dail*, "a dale," and *achadh*, "a field," "a place of fields or haugh-land." Cf. Dallachy, Bellie.

Dalmadilly (Kemnay, Keig). *Dail na duille*, "leafy field or haugh," is possible, and the interchange of *ma* and *na* is not uncommon. I do not think that *ma* represents the pers. pron. *mo*, "my," because the following cons. would be aspirated, which would give Dalmayilly. Madilly may be a personal name, and perhaps Dalmadilly should be classed with Belmaduthy and Dalmalook, Ross-shire, and Dalmahoy, Edinburgh.

Dalmalochy (Glenmuick). 1763, "Haugh of Aucholie, commonly called Haugh of Dalmulachy," Aberg. pp., which is probably a mis-spelling. *Dail*, "a haugh," and *mullach*, "a summit," could not well go together. *Dail mallachaidh* means "field or haugh of cursing," though what incident may have given rise to the name is unknown. Cf. Sluievannachie, "moor of blessing."

Dalmaik (Drumoak). 1492, Dulmaok, Acta Dom. Con., Col. 278; c. 1366, Dalmayok, Tax. Col. 221; 1359, Dalmayak, R.E.A., I., 85; 1331, Dulmaock, Chart. R.E.A., I., 52; 1157, Dulmayok, Conf. by Pope Adrian IV., R.E.A., I., 6. Dalmaik is now the name of a farm, but it was commonly used by the parishioners as the name of the parish down to 1843. See New Stat. Acc. The Church of Dulmayok, now Drumoak, was dedicated to Saint Mazota, one of the nine maidens who followed Saint Brigid from Ireland and settled at Abernethy. See the legend in the "Breviary of Aberdeen." Saint Maikie's Well is near to the church. *Dul* may be, as has been conjectured, a Pictish form of *dail*, "a field or haugh," but it has mostly died out in Aberdeenshire.

Dalmore (Braemar). The old name of Mar Lodge. *Dail mhor* "big field."

Dalmuchie (Glenmuick). 1600, Dalmuckachye, Huntly Rental. "Pigs' field, or field of the piggery."

Dalnabo (Glengairn). *Dail nam bò*, "field or haugh of the cows."

Dalnine (Tarland, det. 3). Probably a contraction of *Dalnahine* = *Dail na h-àibhne*, "river haugh," i.e., of the Don.

Dalphuill (Glengairn, 6). *Dail phuill*, "field or haugh of the bog or pool."

Dalraddie (Crathie). *Dail radaidh*, "dark or ruddy field."

Dalriach (Kemnay). *Dail riabhach* (bh = v), "brindled or grey field."

Dalrossack (Strathdon, det.). *Dail rosach*, "woody haugh."

Dalsack (Aboyne, det.). 1591, Dulsack, R.M.S., 1898; 1511, Dulsak, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377. In modern Gaelic *Dail sac* is "the field of sacks," but it is doubtful if this is the meaning here. *Sac* is borrowed from A.S., and is therefore not a very likely word to follow *dal*, which is supposed to be Pictish. Possibly "sak" of Dulsak may also be Pictish.

Dalvrégachy (Braemar). "Haugh of the speckled field." From *breac achadh*, "speckled field."

Dalweary (Kintore). The old references to this name vary so little that they are practically the same as the present form. The derivation of "weary" is doubtful. *Iarach*, "west," has been suggested, but is quite inapplicable to this place, and it is difficult to see how the *w* would come in. Whatever the root may be, it is evident it must begin with an aspirated *b* or *m*—bh or mh = v. *Dail mhìodhaire*, "field of the churl," or *Dail mhìre*, "field of the part or division," might either of them give Dalweary, but the qualifying epithets are unusual, and purely conjectural. It is true this place was in early times occupied as two possessions, and called "the two Dalwearies," but there is no evidence that the Dalwearys were "parts or divisions" of lands. Cf. Balverie, Aboyne; Balweary, Fife and Leochel, and Castle Weary, Wigton.

Dalwhing (Aboyne). 1696, Dillwhing, Poll Book ; 1638, Dalquhing, Retour 243 ; 1517, Dalquhend, Records of Aboyne, p. 40. Although there was a Carnequhing in Glentanner, I am not disposed to consider the latter part of these names to be the same, the pron. being slightly different. Dalwhing may be *Dail chuinge*, "field of the narrow pass," that is, the northern entrance to Glentanner. *Chuinge*, I think, would have been pronounced "whing," according to local usage.

Dameye (Monymusk).

Damie (Auchterless).

Damil (Alford, 6). The New Stat. Acc. says there was "recently" the remains of a circular camp on the top of "the Da-mil," which contained an area of 25 acres within an earthen wall and ditch, strengthened, at intervals of one hundred yards, by round buildings, also of earth, of about fifty feet diameter. The O.S. officers say:—"There is not sufficient evidence to call this a camp." The origin of the name is unknown.

Damseat (Echt).

Dancing Cairns (Newhills). A fancy name, I suppose, suggested by the heaps of rubbish from the granite quarries at Auchmull.

Darléy (Auchterless). *Daire* or *doire liath*, "grey thicket." Darleith and Derleith occur in various parts of the country. Darley is also written and pronounced Derley.

Darnie Heugh (Gartly, 6). Darnie seems to be a form of Scot. *darn*, *darne*, *dern*, "secret, concealed," from A.S. *dearn*. The meaning, as applied to a heugh, is not quite clear, unless it be "hidden or concealed" from above, so that one comes upon it unexpectedly. The Scot. Dict. quotes from *Waverley*:—"There's not a dern nook, or cove, or corri in the whole country that he's not acquainted with." Here the meaning appears to be much the same. Cf. Darnebog, Ayr ; Darnefuird, Kincardine ; Dernfurd, Kyle ; Darncruik, Edinburgh ; Derncleuch, Banchory Devenick, but this name is probably borrowed.

Daues, The (Kinellar, 6). On the Don. For *daughs*, with Eng. plural. See **Daugh**.

Daugh (Cairnie, Inverurie, Kintore, Logie-Coldstone). In later times, a daugh of land was reckoned 416 Scotch acres, or 4 plough-gates, each plough-gate being 8 ox-gates. What a dauch was in early times, or how *dabhach*, "a vat or tub," came to describe a certain extent of land is uncertain.

Davan, Loch and Farm (Logie-Coldstone). 1516, the lands of Dawane, R.M.S.; 1503, the lands of Dawen, R.M.S., 2745. Straloch's map, 1654, gives the name, Dawan, to the farm, but does not name the loch. I think the name belonged originally, not to the loch, but to the farm, for in the Poll Book it is called the Davan. It seems possible that Davan is a modern form of *dabhachan*, "little davach," the gutt. *ch* dropping out, as it frequently does in this county. Cf. Daheen in Ireland, meaning "little davach." See also Meikle and Little Daugh, Cairnie, and Davoch, Logie-Coldstone.

Davidston (Cairnie). 1545, Dawestoun, R.M.S., 3103. Possibly named from David of Strathbogie—13th century—though there is no written evidence that it was so.

Davo (Inverurie). Also written Dava and Davah. 1645, Dawache, Retour 281; 1600, "Leslie's half daache lands (of Inverurie), and the other half daache lands, called Artannies," Earldom of the Garioch, p. 29; 1510, le Daw, R.M.S., 3556; 1508, "davate terrarum nostrarum de Inuerowry," R.M.S., 3242. See **Daugh**.

Davoch (Logie-Coldstone). 1696, The Daach, Poll Book; 1600, Dawachmenach, R.M.S., 1050; 1429, Dauchemanache, R.M.S., 127. *Dabhach meadhonach*, "middle dauch." There are still the Wester Middle, and Easter Daughs in the Coldstone division of the parish.

Dawmoor Wood (Oyne, 6).

Dead Haugh (Cabrach, 6).

Dee, The. [This word is etymologically connected with the Latin *dea*, and, as a name, was common among the Celts. It was evidently the name of a river goddess. Cf. the Gaulish Divona, Adamnan's *Lochdiae*, now Lochy in Lochaber, the Dee in Wales, the Devon in Stirling, Devon in England, &c. The oblique case is preserved in Aberdeen, Gaelic *Obar-(dh)eadhain*, probably also in the Don.] *

Dee Castle (Aboyne). Formerly Candacoil. See Kandakelle.

Deelat, The (Kildrummy, 6). *Diollaid*, "a saddle," is frequently applied to a hill supposed to resemble a saddle, or to a connecting ridge between hills. The name occurs both as a Gaelic and broad Scotch name. See Saddle Hill, Drumblade, and An Diollaid, Braemar.

Deerhillock (Birse). Both here and elsewhere this name is understood to mean a hillock where deer were wont to assemble. This may be right, but it would be quite in harmony with the "dry humour" of Aberdeenshire had the name originally meant a "dear-rented" hillock.

Deil's Stane (Kemnay, 6). A great stone, 12 feet high, near the Manse of Kemnay. The legend is that it was thrown by the devil from Bennachie, with the evil intent of damaging the church, in revenge for the good deeds of the parish priest. O.S.N.B.

Delab (Monymusk). 1702, Dullab, Ant. III., 504; 1628, Dillab, Retour 210; 1543, Dulloib, Ant. IV., 481. *Dail lùibe*, "field of the turn or bend"; but possibly *Dail làibe*, "field of the mire." Either meaning might apply here.

Delahaish (Corgarff). *Dail a' chàise*, "field or haugh of the cheese"—pasture favourable to the production of cheese. The next farm is Delavine (q.v.).

Delavair (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Dalavaer, Poll Book. *Dail a' mhaoir*, "field of the 'mair' or bailiff." The name is sometimes pronounced Delavaired, "bard's field," but, had this been the original form, it would not likely have lost the final *d*.

* Professor Mackinnon.

Delaveron (Tarland, det. No. 1). [Val. Roll. C.S. Delavorar: *Dail-a'-mhoraire*, "Earl's field.]"

Delavine (Corgarff). *Dail a bhainne*, "field or haugh of milk."

Delavorar (Braemar). *Dail a' Mhoraire*. See Delaveron.

Deldunan (Corgarff). *Dail dunain*, "field or haugh of the little dùn."

Delèen Haugh (Tarland, det. No. 1). *Dail eun*, "bird's haugh," is probably the meaning. *Dail leathan* (*th* mute), "broad haugh," is inappropriate.

Deler or Delver Burn (Keig). Perhaps a burn that delves or digs into its banks.

Deleva (Tarland). *Dail dha bhà* (*dh* mute, *bh*=v), "field or haugh of the two cows."

Delfrankie (Glenbucket). *Dail Francaich*, "Frenchman's field." Perhaps a follower of one of the Strathdon lairds may have been in France with his master, and nicknamed "Frenchman" in consequence. Similar nicknames are of frequent occurrence in the Highlands.

Delhandy (Strathdon). *Dail Shandaidh*, "Sandy's field or haugh" is locally supposed to be the meaning, but in Perthshire is Balquhandie, and *quh*=ch, which rather favours "Kenny's field."

Delnabo (Glengairn). *Dail nam bò*, "cows' field or haugh."

Delnadamph (Corgarff). *Dail nan damh*, "field of the oxen."

Den, Hill of (Chapel of Garioch). *Den*=dean; A.S. *den*, *denu*, *dene*, "ravine or cleft, with steep sides." It is distinguished from a glen, in this part of the country, by being worn or scooped out, while a glen is formed by surrounding hills.

Den, The (Kildrummy).

Den, Chapel of (Kildrummy). 1560, Chapel of Dene, Ant. IV., 312; 1508, Chaplainry of the Dene, R.M.S., 3251. "Kilbatho, Repochquhy, and Croft Morrell were parts of the patrimony of said chapel." See charter of 1560.

Denend (Forgue)

Denhead (Kintore).

Denseat (Newhills).

Denwell (Cluny, Peterculter).

Deochrie (Huntly). See Deuchries.

Derahous (Birse, Clatt). Also called Diracraft (q.v.).

Deray Croft (Keig, Lumphanan). Deray is derived from *deoraah*, "an exile or pilgrim." In old times the Deora or Dewar was frequently keeper of a saint's relics, commonly a saint's bell, or perhaps a bell dedicated to a saint. The office was hereditary, and gave the right to the possession of the Deray Croft, which at Laurencekirk was called "the Dira Croft alias Belaikers." From the frequent occurrence of the name, it seems probable that, in later times, it may have meant simply the Bellman's Croft. For information as to the office of Dewar, see the "Rhind Lectures" for 1879. Skene connects some of the Deray Crofts with the office of Tosechdera or coroner. This may be correct as applying to "the Derayis landis," but scarcely to the Deray Crofts.

Derbeth (Newhills). *Doire beithe*, "birch grove or thicket." Beth, however, occasionally represents *both*, "a bothy or hut," and it may be so in this case.

Derinach, obs. (Monymusk). 1604, Derinach de Balvak, R.M.S., 1537. I do not know how this name was pronounced.

Derry Burn (Braemar). The burn of Glen Derry, at the foot of Derry Cairngorm (q.v.).

Derry Cairngorm (Braemar). Called also Cairngorm of Derry, and Lesser Cairngorm. The writer of the "View of the Diocese" (Col. 643), says:—"To Mackenzie of Dalmore belongs a good part of Glen Lui, where is the fir wood of Dirrirai." Though I have not found this form of the name elsewhere, it is probably correct. Derry and Dirrirai have almost the same meaning; *dair* is an "oakwood," *dairbhre* is a derivative, pronounced "darrery," according to Joyce. It is common in Irish names, and appears occasionally in our own country.

Desk, now **Dess** (Kincardine O'Neil and Aboyne). 1725, Burn and Slogg of Desk, Macfarlane, Ant. II., 4; 1662, Mill, town and lands of Desk, Retour 363; 1600, Mylne of Desk, Huntly Rental; 1589, Mill of Deis, "Records of Aboyne," p. 166. None of these references are old enough to determine whether the name was originally Dess or Desk, but the Huntly Rental of 1600 probably preserves the name as it was when the property, or part of it, came into the possession of the Gordons. Slogg of Desk may possibly be a slightly anglicised form of the Gaelic *sloc diosga*, "the den or pool of the dish," that is, the cavity into which the water falls. If Dess is the older form of the name, I cannot offer any suggestion as to the meaning.

Déskie (Auchindoir). 1650, Doskie, Ant. IV., 316; 1508, Dosky, R.M.S., 3251. Deskie applies to the farms of North and South Deskie, Deskie Wood and Deskie Burn, the latter, no doubt, giving rise to the name, *dubh uisge*, "black or dark water."

Deskryshiel (Logie-Coldstone). The shieling on the Deskry or in Glendesky.

Deskry Water (Logie-Coldstone, Strathdon, Tarland, det. 1). Ante 1657, Glendeschorie, Balfour; 1508, Discory, R.M.S., 3251. *Deas choir*, "south corrie." Deskry also applies to the farm and mill so called, but, as I understand it, the name properly belongs to the corrie at the head or source of the stream, on the north-west side of Morven.

Desswood (Kincardine O'Neil). See Desk.

Deuchries (Monymusk). 1696, Poll Book. See Duchery.

Deveron, The. 1695, Doveran, Retour 497; 1667, Divron, Retour 382; 1652, Strathdivren, Reg. of Synod of Abd., p. 222; 1608, Doverne, R.M.S., 2075; 1478, Dowarne, R.M.S., 1396; 1474, Devern, R.M.S., 1184; Doverne, R.M.S., 909; 1253-1299, Duffhern, R.E.M., p. 279; 1272, Douerne, R.E.A., I., 30. C.S. Déveron and Dívron. The popular opinion is that Doverne, or Deveron, means "black water." No doubt it is a dark water, and its largest tributary in the Lower Cabrach, or Strathdeveron, is the Blackwater; but it seems to me that all attempts to show how Doverne means "black water" have entirely failed. Dr. Joyce derives the name from the diminutive of *dobhar*, "water"—*dobharan* (bh=v)—but while this derivation is possible, and may be correct, it appears to rest on a spelling which is only 200 years old. It is also difficult to see how the dim. terminal comes in as applicable to the largest river between Don and Spey. Doverne may possibly mean the Black Erne—Dubh + Erne—as Findhorn (in 1094-7, Eirenn) may be the White Erne. The origin of the river-name Erne or Earn is doubtful. In Forfarshire is a small mossy stream called Differan, and in Cornwall Devoran occurs as a place-name. Dyffryn is common in Wales, but it does not appear as a river-name so far as I have observed. Dyffryn in Welsh means "a valley."

Devil's Point (Braemar). A rocky peak on south-east shoulder of Cairntoul.

Devil's Stone or Chair (Huntly). On the Deveron, near the Castle. There is a hole in the stone, supposed to resemble the impression of a cloven hoof—hence the name.

Dewsford (Kintore).

Deyston (Kintore). Modern—personal name, Dey.

Dierdy Burn (Kincardine O'Neil). Mentioned in Hospital Charter of 1250, R.E.A., II., 274. Now unknown.

Dikenook (Clatt).

Dillet, The (Cabrach). See Deelat.

Dillybrae (Glass, 6). } I do not know what Dilly means in these
 Dilly Hill (Inverurie). } two names, and there are no old forms.
 Any derivative of *dail* would be quite
 unsuitable in either case.

Dinnet (Aboyne, Tullich, Parish q.s.). 1696, Dunnot and Dunatye, Poll Book; 1624, Dunnattie, "Records of Aboyne," p. 237; 1600, Dunnatye, Huntly Rental. All these references are to the lands of Mill of Dinnet, partly lying in Aboyne and Tullich. The derivation of this name is very uncertain, because it is not known where the name originates. It is conjectured that it applies to a ford on the Dee, which is not improbable, but there is no evidence that it does. *Dun àtha*, "fort of the ford," has been suggested, but although it is said there are remains of a fort near the ford where the Fir Munth road crosses the river, it seems to me this derivation is inadmissible, because it would throw the stress on the last syllable, thus altering the whole character of the name. Neither do I think *dùn* (dōōn) would change to Dín as in Dinnet, because the true vowel sound almost always remains in accented syllables. If Dinnet describes the ford, the root may be *dian*, "strong, rapid," with the old terminal *aid*; and *Dianaid* is the Gaelic form of Burn Dennet—"rapid stream"—the name of a river in County Tyrone, which seems to be a close parallel to our Dinnet. With so little knowledge as we have of the place and the old forms of the name, I do not see that any derivation suggested can be other than purely conjectural.

Dinriggs, Burn of (Auchindoir, 6). A dry burn between Auchindoir and Cabrach. Dinriggs="Dun or grey ridges."

Dipperden Well (Birse 6). Dipper=water-ouzel.

Diracraft, obs. (Tullynessle). 1641, Retour 255; 1550, the derrahouse land, R.E.A., I., 451. See Deray Croft.

Dish Pot (Auchindoir and Kildrummy boundary). A pot or pool like a dish, in Glenlaff Burn.

Divies or Divvies, Burn of (Drumblade). Mentioned in Macfarlane's Collections and MS. description of the lands of Lessendrum, but now

known as the Burn of Drumblade. Divies is derived from Latin, and means a "boundary." In the forms of *divise* and *divisa* it is common in old writings, and frequently applies to march-burns.

Divothillock (Rayne, 6). "A hillock where divots are cut." Divot, a thin, flat, oblong turf, used for covering cottages, and also for fuel. Scot. Dict. For neither of these purposes are divots now used in this part of the country.

Dockenwell (Cluny).

Dockington (Glenbucket).

Doeli Burn. This name appears in the march of the Episcopal Lands of Keig and Monymusk, which see noticed under Albaclanauich:—"rivulus . . . qui vocatur Doeli quod sonat, carbo, Latine propter eius nigredinem"—a rivulet which is called Doeli, which means "carbo" (charcoal) in Latin, on account of its blackness; but if "carbo," we should have had, not Doeli, but *Guail* or *Guailidh*, "Charcoal Burn," or the burn where charcoal was prepared. Neither the names nor the glosses in this march are reliable, and there must be a mistake in this case, either in the name or explanation. Possibly Doeli should read Dualtie, "black little burn." Mr. Low, in his paper on this march (Proceed. Soc. Ant., 1865), identifies Doeli as the burn which joins the Don to the south of Fetterneir House, by which, I suppose, he means the Marches Burn.

Doghillock (Culsalmond and Glenmuick).

Doire Bhraghad (Braemar). "Thicket of the throat or gully."

Dominie's Cairn (Gartly, 6). This cairn, near Slouch Moss, marks the place where an old schoolmaster perished in a snow-storm, in 1816.

Don, The. [The name appears as Done and Doun in old writings. Probably the oblique case of Dee. See Dee, The.]

Donerty Burn (Kincardine O'Neil).	} These two names occur in the marches of the Hospital lands of Kincardine O'Neil
Donyschy Burn (Kincardine O'Neil).	

(1250, R.E.A., II., 274), and are now unknown.

Dorlethen (Chapel of Garioch). 1696, Dorelethen, Poll Book ; 1625, Darlathin, Retour 195. *Doire leathan*, "broad thicket."

Dorséll (Alford). 1696, Doreseall, Poll Book ; 1657, Dorsoilt, Retour 338 ; 1595, Dorlsall, R.M.S., 225. *Dorus uillt* (?), "door or pass of the burn," *i.e.*, the Burn of Leochel.

Dorsincilly (Glenmuick). 1696, Dorsinsillie, Poll Book ; 1688, Dorsnasillie, Aberg. Papers. *Dorsan seilich*, "doors or passes of the willow." The name is obscure, but may refer to some old cross-roads not now existing.

Dotrick (Midmar). Corruption of *Dubh chreag*, "black craig," that is, a craig overgrown with heather. Cf. Drumdothrik, Maryculter, R.E.A., I., 247.

Douchel's Pool, Abergeldie Water, Dee. Christian name, Dougal or Dougald.

Douglas Burn (Midmar, 6). Trib. of Cluny Burn. Tradition says it is named after an officer who fell in an engagement between the followers of Bruce and Comyn. Whatever of truth there may be in this, Douglas is most likely a personal name. I do not find that *glaise*, "a streamlet," appears in Aberdeenshire place-names.

Doulích Burn (Tullich). Trib. of Queel Burn. *Dubh leac*, "black flag" burn.

Dourie Weil (Cairnie, 6).

Dovehills (Rayne).

Dowers (Peterculter). Possibly borrowed. Dowert and Dowart are common—*dubh àird*, "black height."

Dowmin (Huntly). 1677, Domin, Huntly Rental ; 1600, Domyne, Rental ; 1534, Domyne, R.M.S., 1453.

Downings of Buchaam (Strathdon, 6). Three conical hillocks near Buchaam.

Downside (Tarland). Pron. Dōōn.

Drakewell (Premnay).

Droichsbridge (Alford). Doublet—Droich = *drochaid*, "a bridge."

Druidsfield (Tullynessle) } There are stone circles at both these
Druidstown (Premnay) } places—hence the name.

Druim a' Chaochain Odhair (Corgarff, 6). "Ridge of the dun or grey streamlet."

Druim na Bùirich (Corgarff, 6). "Ridge of the rutting or roaring."
 A projecting ridge on Tolm Buirich.

Druim na Cuaich (W. bound., Corgarff). "Ridge of the cuckoo," according to the O.S. map; but more likely "ridge of the cup or bowl" (*cuaiche*), because on the summit of this hill, in the hollow called Glac an Lochain, there is a round lochlet, which has probably suggested the name.

Druim na Féithe (Corgarff, 6). "Ridge of the marsh." Near to Feith Bhaite, from which it takes the name.

Druim Odhar (Crathie). "Dun or grey ridge."

Drumakrie, obs. (Strathdon). Krie or cree is a doubtful word, but in Logie-Coldstone is Corrachree, formerly Correcrief, which suggests *Druim nan craobh*, "ridge of the trees."

Drumallachie (Towie). 1517, Drummelloche, Ant. IV., 772; 1468 and 1545, Drummuleche, R.M.S., 3114; 1365, Drummelochy, Ant. IV., 158. *Druim mallachaidh*, "ridge of cursing," but why so named I know not. Cf. Sluievannachie, "moor of blessing."

Drumallan (Strathdon). *Druim aluinn*, "fair or beautiful ridge."

Drumanettie (Strathdon). *Druim an aitinn* (?), "ridge of the juniper."

Drumbarton Hill (Tullynessle). "Barton's ridge" (?). Cf. Drum-barton, "*Dùn* of the Britons."

Drumblade (Parish). Drumblate, Poll Book and C.S.; 1567, Drumblaitt, Col. 230; 1504, Drumblat, Court Books, Abd.; 1438, Drumblate, R.M.S., 220; 1403, Drumblathe, R.M.S., 252, 21. Possibly *Druim blatha*, "ridge of blossom," or flowery ridge, applicable to the ridge running along the centre of the parish, when covered with broom, whins, and heather. Although the form of 1403 favours this derivation, in the Exchequer Rolls of 1342 (Vol. I.), the spelling is Drumlat, which seems to show that the *b* following *m*, as in many other cases, is intrusive, and if this is right, the name may have been originally *Druim leachda*, "ridge of the grave." A tumulus, which at one time stood on the north-east end of Newtongarry Hill, when opened many years ago, was found to contain a number of great stones, placed in a circular form, but there is no record of the finding of urns or stone coffins, nor, indeed, of search for anything of the kind. There can, however, be little doubt that this mound covered the remains of some person or persons of distinction. From such monuments names often originated, which in process of time extended to considerable districts. It may have been so in this instance, though it is merely a conjecture based on a single old reference. Cf. Cromblet and Cromlet in this county; also Derlett and Corlat in Ireland. See Joyce, I., 338.

Drumbiair (Forgue). *Druim blàir*, "ridge of the field."

Drumbraik (Echt). C.S. Dumbréck; 1696, Dunbreck, Poll Book; 1611, Dumbreck, Retour 129; 1608, Drumbrek, R.M.S., 2186. *Druim breac*, "spotted or speckled ridge."

Drumbúlg (Gartly). 1600, Drumbulge, Huntly Rental; 1511, Dunbulge, R.M.S., 3599; 1226, Dunbulg, R.E.M., p. 22. *Dun*, "a heap, hill, fort"; *druim*, "a ridge." *Bolg*, gen. *builg*, is sometimes used in Ireland to describe a windy place, but although Drumbulge is very much exposed to wind, the meaning of the name is probably "hill or ridge of the bog."

Drum Castle (Drumoak).

Drumdáig (Leochel). 1696, Drumdarge, Poll Book; 1612, Doundarg, R.M.S.; 1597, Drumdag, R.M.S., 584. *Druimdearg*, "red ridge."

Drumdelgie (Cairnie). 1545, Drumdalgy, R.M.S., 3103; 1464, Drumdelgy, R.E.M., p. 230; 1232, Drumdelgyn and Drumdalgyn, R.E.M., p. 28; 1226, Drumdalgyn, R.E.M., p. 22. *Druim dealgan*, "thorny ridge."

Drumdollo (Forgue). 1696, Drumdola, Poll Book. *Druim dalach*, "ridge of the field."

Drumduan (Aboyne, Glass). 1696, Drumduand, Poll Book; 1539, Drumdovane, R.M.S., 2024. Duan is pronounced dúan and dewan, like E. dew. In other parts of the country the old forms are dovan, dewan and duan. The word is doubtful, and has been commonly given *dubh-an*, "black stream," a derivation condemned by the best Gaelic scholars. Perhaps "duan" represents *dubh-dhonn* (*bh* and *dh* mute), "dark brown"; but if *an* is merely a terminal, *druim dubh-an* may mean "black ridge," or "ridge of the black place," *i.e.*, mossy ground.

Drumdurno (Chapel of Garioch). 1554, Drumdornache, Retour 20; 1453, Drumdurnach, Col. 541; 1355-7, Drumdornauche, Col. 538; Dournach, R.E.A., I., 24. The last reference is to the name of the old parish, later known as Logie-Durno, now included in Chapel of Garioch. Though doubtful, the meaning of Drumdurno may be "the stormy ridge"—*druim doireannach*. Dournach may, however, represent a personal name; but this is not so likely, because Mundurno, Old Machar, was, in 1211, Mundurnachyn, which seems to indicate that the name is descriptive.

Drumel Stone (Rhynie, 6). A rough pillar stone, 7 feet high, standing in the middle of a field on the farm of Old Noth. Meaning of the name unknown.

Drumelrick (Tullynessle, 6). "Ridge of the Elrick." See Elrick.

Drumfergue (Gartly). 1696, Drumferg, Poll Book ; 1602, Drumferge, Huntly Rental ; 1511, Drumquharg, R.M.S., 3599. *Druim chearr*, "ridge of the grouse," lit. "hena." Change of *ck* to *f*. The name was, no doubt, in use before the ridge, now called "The Drum," was cultivated. Without old references, it is sometimes difficult to determine the meaning of such names. Quharg and quhork often represent *choirc*, "oats"; and Culquhork, Culhork, and Culquhark, "the back or corner of oats," are different forms of the same name. Cf. Balquharg, Fife; Dalquhark, Kirkcudbright; Badychark, Leochel.

Drumflettick (Tullynessle). Poll Book. 1686, Drumflatack, Court Books of Whitehaugh. The place is now extinct, but old people pronounce Drumflectick. Meaning unknown.

Drumfold (Cairnie). 1677, Drumwhal, Huntly Rental ; 1696, Drumfauld and Drumfoal, Poll Book ; 1662, Drumquhail, Retour 363 ; 1638, Drumquhuie (Drumquhuil?), Retour 242 ; 1534, Drumquhale, R.M.S., 1453 ; C.S. Drumfâl.

Drumfork (Kincardine O'Neil). *Druim choir*, "ridge of oats"—change of *ck* to *f*.

Drumfottle (Cushnie). 1696, Drumfattie, Poll Book ; 1542, Drummachaty, R.M.S., 2810 ; 1532, Drumquhat, R.M.S., 3115 ; 1511, Thomquhatty, R.M.S., 3626—appears to be the same place, and is probably a mis-reading of the name. *Druim a' chatha*, "ridge of the battle." Cf. Cairn Cat and Cairn Catta.

Drumfours (Leochel). "Ridge of pastures." E. pl. *s* added. See Balfour.

Drumgesk (Aboyne). 1696 and 1538, Drumgask, Poll Book and "Records of Aboyne." Under Drumgask, in "Badenoch Names," Mr. MacBain says:—"The word *gask* seems to have slipped out of use ; it belongs only to Scotch Gaelic, and may be a Pictish word." He conjectures the meaning is a nook, gusset, or hollow.

Drumgowan (Leslie). } *Druim gobhainn* (gowan), "smith's
Drumgowin, obs. (Tullynessle). } ridge."

Drumhead (Birse, Cairnie). Hybrid—"ridge-head."

Druminnor (Auchindoir). 1552, Drumminnor, Ant. IV., 425; 1440, Drumynour, Ant. IV., 395. *Drum inbhir* (inver or inner), "ridge of the confluence," i.e., of Kearn Burn and the Bogie.

Drumlassie (Kincardine O'Neil). Pron. lawsie—meaning unknown.

Drumárgettie (Crathie). *Druim airgid*, "silver ridge"—probably so called from the appearance of the vegetation upon it.

Drummie (Logie-Coldstone).	} <i>Droman</i> , "little ridge," but the dim. in these three names may be Scotch.
Drummies (Inverurie). Now Drimmies —E. pl. <i>s</i> added.	
Drummy (Tarland).	

Drummyduan (Cairnie). A ridge on Auchanachy, overlooking the Burn of Cairnie. See Drumduan.

Drumnachie (Birse). Commonly spelt **Drumneachie** and pronounced **Drumnāchy**. 1511, **Drumnequhy**, R.E.A., I., 371; 1170, **Drummenathy**, R.E.A., I., 12. *Druim an àtha*, "ridge of the ford."

Drumnafanner (Alford). 1657, Drumnawhinder, Retour 338; 1523, Drumnauhonner, Ant. IV., 144. *Druim na conbhaire* (?) (conver conner), "ridge of the dog-kennel." *Druim na conaire*, "ridge of the path or way," is possible. Both derivations are conjectural, and there is nothing to determine which is right. Cf. Badnacuinner, Birse, and Confounderland, Cushnie.

Drumnagarrow (Glenbucket). *Druim nan gearran*, "ridge of the horses"

Drumnaheath (Kintore). 1696, Drumnaheth, Poll Book; 1637, Drumahaiche, Retour 240; 1525, Drumnahaith, R.M.S., 302; 1505, Drumnahacht, R.M.S., 2908. *Druim na h-àtha*, "ridge of the kiln." *Àth* in the gen. with the art. generally becomes hoy, as in Drumnahoy, but sometimes it takes other forms, and Annahagh in Ireland, meaning "ford of the kiln," closely corresponds with some of the older spellings of Drumnaheath.

Drumnahive (Kildrummy). 1696, Drumnahoove, Poll Book; 1508, Drumnahufe, R.M.S., 3251.

Drumnahòy (Cluny). *Druim na h-àtha*, "ridge of the kiln."

Druim nan Saobhaidh (bh = v, dh mute), (Braemar, 6). "Ridge of the foxes' dens."

Drumnapark, obs. (Crathie), Aberg. Papers. "Ridge of the park."

Drumnawheille (Glenmuick). *Druim na coille*, "ridge of the wood."

Drumòak (Parish). See Dalmaik.

Drum of Cárthill (Rayne). Val. Roll, Cartle. Cf. Cartlehaugh, Old Deer, formerly Cartillhaugh.

Drumore (Chapel of Garioch). *Druim mòr*, "big ridge."

Drumquhll Hillock (Towie, 6). *Druim cuill*, "hazel ridge."

Drumriach (Leochel). *Druim riabhach*, "brindled ridge."

Drumróssie (Insch). 1369, Drumrossy, Ant. IV., 720; 1257, Drumrossin, R.E.A., I., 24. I do not know what "rossin" represents, unless it is the dim. of *ros*, "a little wood"—hence *Druim + rossin*, "ridge of the little wood."

Drum's Cairn (Chapel of Garioch, Rayne). There are two cairns so called, one on the field of Harlaw, where the laird of Drum fell when fighting with Maclean; the other is near the village of Old Rayne, where, it is said, Drum was slain when pursuing Donald of the Isles after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. The former account agrees with tradition, the second is evidently wrong with the name.

Drum Schivas (Peterculter). Alexander Forbes Irvine, 19th laird of Drum, "on succeeding to Drum, effected an excambion of land, by "which Schivas, near Methlic and Haddo House, passed into the hand of "the Earl of Aberdeen, and Kennerty, with other land, formerly part of "the barony of Drum, and latterly of Culter, was again acquired, and "called (Drum) Schivas." From "Four Old Families," by Captain Wimberley.

Drumsinnie (Auchterless). *Druim sionnaich*, "fox's ridge."

Drumstone (Skene). The tradition is that Irvine of Drum, when on the march with his men to Harlaw (1411), sat down on a stone, still known as "Drum's Stone," and made an agreement with his brother, Robert, that if he fell in the battle, his brother should marry Elizabeth Keith, daughter of the Earl Marischal, to whom he was betrothed. Another version of the story is also given in "Four Old Families," by Captain Wimberley.

Drum Tootie (Oyne, 6).

Drybrae (Leochel).

Dryburn (Forgue, Midmar). Same meaning as Blind Burn.

Dryden (Auchindoir).

Dualties, The (Cairnie). The name now applies to some small patches of haugh-land at the junction of the Burn of Raemurrack with the Burn of Cairnie, but it has probably been the old name of the former burn, which rises in a moss—*Dubh alltan*, "little black burn"; E. pl. *s* refers to the haughs. Cf. Dowalty and Finalty.

Dual Wood (Auchindoir). *Dubh choille*, "dark wood." Cf. Glassel, Towie.

Dubh Breac Hill (Strathdon, 6). *Dubh bhrnach*, "black bank," is more likely the proper form of the name. Cf. Dubrach, Braemar.

Dubh Claïs (Braemar). "Black furrow or hollow."

Dubh Gleann (Braemar). "Black or dark glen."

Dubh Loch (Glenmuick). 1706, Dullochmuick, Aberg. Papers. "Black Loch."

Dubh Lochan (Braemar). "Black little loch"

Dubrach (Braemar). *Dubh bhrnach*, "black bank."

Duba, Croft of (Kincardine O'Neil).

Dubston (Inverurie, Tullynessle, Birse).

Dubyford (Kincardine O'Neil).

Duchery Beg (Aboyne). "Little Duchery."

Duchery, Hill of (Birse).

Duchrie Burn (Crathie).

Duchries (Oyne). E. pl. s added.

Dubh choire, "black corrie," i.e., overgrown with heather.

Duff Defiance (Strathdon). The name is quite modern, and arises from a dispute about the site of a house—so it is locally reported.

Dughallsburn (Tullynessle). C.S. Dualsburn; Val. Roll, Doulsburn. A burn-name transferred to a croft. Supposed to be from the personal name Dougall, but see Dual Wood.

Duke's Chair (Braemar). An outlying spur on the south side of Carn Cloch-mhuilinn (2010), between Allt Dhaidh Mor and Beag. The name is modern—Duke of Leeds' Chair.

Dukestone (Kildrummy). Same in Poll Book.

Dukewell (Drumblade). 1696, Duickwall, Poll Book. Probably so called from a duck pond. It is said that in old times the tenant was bound by his lease to preserve the well and the stones around it, but the reason for this condition is now forgotten.

Dulax (Glenbucket). 1696, Dulaks, Poll Book. *Dubh leac*, "black flagstone or hill slope." E. pl. added—final cs = x.

Dulridge (Corgarff). 1696, Duclrige, Poll Book.

Dumbathie Hill (Cairnie). Dum is for *dùn*, "a heap, fort." *Dùn beithe* means "the fort of the birch" (wood).

Dumeath (Glass, B.) Hill and farms. c. 1450, "due ville de Dunmethis—Mekyll Dunmetht and littill Dunmeitht," R.E.A., I., 250, 251; c. 1400, Dunmeth, R.E.A., II., 125; 1275, Dummeth and Dunmet, *ibid.*, 52, 55; 1266, Dunmeth, *ibid.*, I., 29. Dumeath is pronounced Dumèith and Dumméth. I do not know what *meath* means—it may be Pictish. Cf. Innermeath, Methlic, and Methven.

Dummuies (Drumblade). C.S. Dummue and The Dummues. 1696, Drumuoy and Dumuoy, Poll Book; 1654, Dumoys, Straloch's map; 1552, Drummowis, R.M.S., 767; 1413, "the two Dummullys," R.M.S., 252. An extract, in 1512, from the Register of Charter of 1403, gives Dunmillis, R.M.S., 3799. [*Druim-mullaich*, "the ridge of the height or eminence"—E. pl. added].

Dunandubh (Corgarff). "Black little hillock."

Dunanfew (Corgarff). *Dùnan fiodha*, "hillock of the timber."

Dunberran (Huntly). C.S. Dumbennan; 1534, Dunbannane, R.M.S., 1453; 1232 and 1222, Dunbanan, R.E.M., pp. 28 and 63. *Dùn beannain*, "dun of the little *beinn* or hill"—the Deveron separates this hill from the Bin. *Dùn* means "heap, hillock, fort."

Dunbreac (Tarland, No. 3). "Speckled hillock."

Duncanston (Gartly).

Duncanstone (Leslie). 1508, Duncanistoun, R.M.S.; 1507, Duncanstoun, R.M.S., 3115. Perhaps named after Duncan, Earl of Mar, who died before 1234, but there is no evidence that it was.

Dundaran (Kincardine O'Neil). The name occurs in the description of the march of the Hospital lands, of date 1250.

Dunfull (Corgarff). Val. Roll, Dunfiel. *Dun phull*, "hill or knoll of the hole, mire, pool."

Dunatye, Mill of (Aboyne). 1600, Huntly Rental. See Dinnet.

Dunlop (Drumblade). March of Lessendrum, M.S. Now called Dunlappies—a sand-hillock on the farm of Lessendrum, formerly surrounded by marshes. *Dun laibe*, "hillock of the mire."

Dun Mount (Cabrach). Doublet—*dùn*, "a heap, hill," and E. mount.

Dun Muir (north-west boundary, Strathdon). *Dùn mòr*, "big dùn or hill." Muir, I think, must be a corruption—the hill is marked in the O.S. map, 2475, and the hill next to it, only 160 feet higher, is Càrn Mòr.

Dunnideer (Insch). Hill, Castle and Vitrified Fort. 1654, Dunidure, Straloch; 1565, Dunnydure, R.M.S., 1637; 1508, Donydure, R.M.S., 3242; 1465, Dony Dowre, Hardyng's map, Col. 554. There are no historical records connected with the castle or the fort; nor are there any reliable traditions in the district. The references given above are comparatively modern; and whether the name is Pictish, or contains a personal name, is purely conjectural.

Dunscróft (Gartly). Dun's Croft.

Dunsdikes (Cushnie).

Dunswell (Kincardine O'Neil).

Durno (Chapel of Garioch). See Drumdurno.

Duiver, The (Corgarff) *Dubh mheur*, "black branch"—a trib. of Meoir Bheannaich. In the O.S. and Estate maps, Allt is prefixed, but Allt Dubh-mheur, "the burn of the black branch," is an awkward name. It is itself the "black branch," and has no branches of any description. The C.S. is "The Duiver," which I have no doubt is right, and suppose Allt is a late addition.

Dyce (Parish). 1537, Diyss, Ant. III., 223; 1488, Dis, R.E.A., I., 320; 1481, Dise, Ant. III., 234; 1329-1371, Dys, Robertson's Index. See Cordice, which was probably the older form of the name, but the early history of the parish is obscure.

Dyce, Bridge of (Forgue, 6). This name is entirely different from the preceding. It appears there was a family of the name of Dyce, who for a long time occupied a croft close to where the bridge now is, and it is probable that one of these crofters erected some sort of wooden structure for passage over the burn, which was replaced by the stone bridge still bearing his name.

Dykenock (Premnay).

Dykehead (Cairnie, Huntly).

Eag Dhubh (Strathdon, 6). "Black hack or cleft." A dark, narrow ravine on the road passing over the Glas Choille.

Eagle's Stone (Glenbucket, 6). This stone is on the north side of Hiller Hill (q.v.).

Ealaiche Burn (Rhynie). Locative case of *al* or *ail*, "a rock," with probably terminal *aidh*, meaning "rocky or stony place."

Ean (Cairnie). C.S. Eēn or The Eēn. In the Huntly Rental of 1677 the name is Oben, perhaps intended for Oven = Ouen. It is, however, doubtful if this reference is reliable, because it does not appear to be written by the same hand as the rest of the Rental, or if it is, the style is very different. If the modern pronunciation correctly represents the old name, Eēn may be the contracted form of *eudann*, "a (hill) face," as in Endovie, Enentier, Indego, and Indiack.

Ear and Iar Allt a' Challtuinn (Braemar, 6). "East and west burn of the hazel"—two burns north-east of Càrn Dearg.

Earl of Mar's Well (Gartly). A well-known spring on a hill above Corncattrach, and not far distant from Cocklarachy, owned by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, in 1423-1425.

Earlsfield (Kennethmont).

Earlseat Hill (Kildrummy, 6).

Easter and Wester Klrn (Crathie). Two tributaries of the Gairn, south-west of Corndavon. Klrn is probably G. *caorunn*, "mountain ash, rowan," but it is a curious burn-name, without any generic term. In the same way, however, Keeran is the name of several townlands in Ireland. See Joyce, I., 513.

Easter Tochres (Coull).

Eastlaw (Chapel of Garioch). Law = A.S. *hildw*, "a hill, hillock, mound."

Easttown (Tarland).

Ebrunhedis, obs. (Birse). 1511, R.E.A., I., 377. "Head or hill of the averins." See Evronhill, which is also sometimes called Ebronhill.

Echt (Parish). 1366, Eycht, Col. 219; c. 1220,, Hachtis and Eych, Ant. II., 46; 1226, Heyth, Ant. II., 47. Echt is probably the name of the builder of the Barmekin of Echt or Dunecht, "Echt's fort." So Duneight, Ireland, is Eochy's fort, Joyce, I., 279. Cf. Aedh, Aodh, Heth, Edh, in Chron. of the Picts and Scots.

Edderlick (Premnay). 1696, Ederlyik, Poll Book; 1678, Hedderlick, Ant. III., 400; 1600, Etherlik, R.M.S., 1032. Hedder, Edder, and Ether are old Scot. forms of heather. Lick is possibly A.S. *leag* or *leg*, "a district," but when used topographically it means simply "a field."

Eddleston (Peterculter).

Edinbanchory (Auchindoir). 1552, Edinbanquhory, Ant. IV., 425; 1402, Edynbanchory, Ant. IV., 457. *Eudan* + Banchory, "the (hill) face of *bàn-choire*," i.e., "light-coloured corrie." See Banchory-Devenick.

Edindiack (Gartly). 1600, Edindiack, Huntly Rental; 1534, Edindeak, R.M.S., 1453; 1490, Edinduvy, Ant. III., 586; 1348, Edyndyvauch, Exch. Rolls; temp. Robert I., Edindovat, Robertson's Index; 1232, Edendyuy, R.E.M., p. 29. *Eudan dabhaich* (?), "hill face of the dauch." *Dabhach* is in Latin *davata*, and retranslated becomes *davat* and *dovat*, as in Robertson's Index. From the old forms of this name, and the fact that the place was a dauch, I do not see that there can be much doubt to the meaning.

Edindurno (Tough). 1696, Edindurnoch, Poll Book; Edindurnache, Charter by Christian Bruce, Robertson's Index. *Eudan doireannach*, "stormy hill-face." The situation favours this meaning, but *durno* is a doubtful word. See Drumdurno.

Edingarioch (Premnay). 1608, Edingarack, Retour 115; 1579, Edingarrach, Ant. III., 399; 1497, Edingarrach, R.M.S., 2383.

Edinglassie (Glass, B., Tarland, det. 3). *Eudan glasaich*, "hill-face of the pasture or ley-land."

Eglis Kian na Dallach (Braemar). "Church at the end of the field." The writer of the "View of the Diocese" says this chapel was at Dalmore—now Mar Lodge—where there are still traces of an old churchyard.

Eglismenethok, obs. (Monymusk). See Abersnethock.

Eistthird, obs. (Cairnie). Retour of 1638—so-called from the common practice in old times of "setting" farms in thirds. Cf. Frethird, Meiklethird, Midthird, Middlethird, Netherthird, Ouer Third, Westthird.

Elf's Hillock (Cairnie). Elves' or fairies' barns were, in old times, believed to be within hillocks such as these which now bear the name. Cf. Elphhillock, Cushnie.

Elisonwell (Kemnay).

Ellen Burn (Glenbucket, 6).

Ellendoon (Rhynie) is given in the O.S. map Ellanduan, as in Millduan, which is not far distant. This is evidently wrong, because the qualifying terms are pronounced quite differently—dune and dewan. The name Ellendoon is loosely applied to a small burn, and to the moors and patches of moss lying on either side of it, but it seems probable it was originally the name of the burn—*Alltan donn*, "brown little burn." For the change from Alltan to Ellen or Ellan, cf. Allantersie.

Ellenfearn (Braemar). *Eilean fearna*, "alder island." There is a small island in the Cluny which gives the name.

Ellieallan (Keig). A well near Longbog. Meaning unknown.

Ellismoss (Kinellar). Ellis = Alehouse. So Alehousehillock, Cairnie, and Muiralehouse, Gartly, are pronounced Ellishillock and Muirellis.

Elphhillock (Cushnie). See Elf's Hillock.

Elrick (Alford, Cabrach, Huntly, Newhills, Skene, Strathdon). Cf. Elrig, Heilrigbeg, Neilrigbeg, Ellerig, Elrig na Curigin, Tom na h-Elrig, Cairn Elrick, Rynelrick, Auchinhalrig, Alrick, Elryck. These are some of the forms of this name, which is common all over Scotland. Mr. MacBain derives it from *iolair*, "an eagle," and term. *og*, meaning "a place of eagles." The difficulty in accepting this explanation is that many of our Elricks are not such places as would likely be frequented by eagles. Elrick in the Cabrach, *e.g.*, is one of the lower slopes of Leids Hill, part of it steep and rocky, but not a place where eagles would ever have nested. So in other cases the name applies to rugged banks of streams or rocky hillocks, and the highest hill of the name in Braemar only stands at 2318 feet. I cannot offer a single suggestion as to the meaning. Elrick in Alford is probably borrowed. It is a haugh on the Don, and unlike any of the Elricks I know. The name does not occur in the Rental of the parish, of date 1637.

Elry Knowe (Huntly, 6). Scot. *elriche*, *elrische*, *elrige*, *elrick*, *Alrisch*, *Alry*—E. *elvish*, abounding in elves. Elry Knowe seems to have much the same meaning as Elf's Hillock (*q.v.*).

Endovie (Alford). C.S. *Endúvy*; 1454, *Edyndovy*, Ant. IV., 142. See *Edindiack*, *Gartly*.

Enentēer (Leochel). Val. Roll. *Ininteer*, O.S. map; 1696, *Innenteir*, Poll Book; 1575, *Enyngteir*, Ant. IV., 756; 1457, *Innynteire*, Col. 606. *Eudan an t-saoir* (*s* mute), "hill-face of, or belonging to, the carpenter."

England (Chapel of Garioch). Tradition says that when King Charles II. was at Pitcaple, in 1650, he remarked that this place reminded him of England—hence the name.

Englishfield (Cairnie). A field on the farm of Smallburn. Tradition says that, during the rebellion of '45, an engagement took place here between the royal troops, called "the English," and the rebels, and the field has ever since been known as Englishfield.

Ennets (Kincardine O'Neil). 1597, Ennettis, Spald. Cl. Mis., I., 154. I think there must have been, in early times, a chapel at this place, although there is no record or tradition of one. The name *Annoid* is so uniformly associated in some way with a mother church or important chapel that there seems no reason to suppose an exception in this case. Following the general usage in this county, Annetswell in Kinnoir is pronounced, and frequently written, Ennetswell. Elsewhere Annet and Andate are common, and are occasionally given in old charters in the plural—Annets and Andates. Balmannocks is close to Ennets, and probably means "monks' town." Maryfield is also near, but this may be a modern fancy name.

Ennoch (Birse). 1511, Ennoch and Ennocht, R.E.A., I., 375; 1170, Enachy, R.E.A., I., 12. *Eanach*, "a marsh."

Ennot Hillock (Strathdon, 6). The O.S. map gives Ennock Hillocks, but the Estate map, "The Waird of Chapelton or the Park of Ennot Hillock." Chapelton and Mill of Ennot still remain, and the names Badnahannet, Balachaileach, and Badaglerack are remembered. The name is derived from *annoid*, "a mother church." The names Church hamlet, Nuns' town, and Clerics' hamlet evidently show that there had been an early religious settlement at this place.

Enzean (Monymusk). 1654, Inzeane, Retour 324; 1543, Ant. IV., 481. *Innean*, "an anvil," hence a hill or hillock like an anvil.

Ernan Water (Tarland, det. 3). See also Invernán, Chapelernan, and Rock Ernan. Chapelernan suggests that the chapel was dedicated to Saint Ernan, and that the stream and glen took the saint's name. Cf. Killearnan, Ross-shire. Earnan may, however, be the dim. of Erne, a common river-name, the meaning of which is obscure.

Ernehill (Cairnie). Now obs. as a farm-name, and the hill is called Arn Hill in the O.S. map, though there are no arns (alders) upon it, and never could have been. 1696, Carnehill, Poll Book; 1662, Cairnehill, Retour 363; 1600, Ernehill, Huntly Rental; 1545, Ernehill, R.M.S., 3103. Cairnwhelp, same parish, is given in Retour of 1638, Ernequholp. Elsewhere Erne appears as a corruption of *ardan*, "little height," and this is probably the meaning here.

Esk na Meann (Corgarff). "Marsh of the kids." The O.S. map changes Esk into Uisge, which is evidently wrong.

Esk na Sleasach (Corgarff). The O.S. map has Uisge na Sleasnaich, whatever that may be. The name applies to a marsh north of Deldunan, but Laing ("Donean Tourist") calls it a burn.

Essachie (Rhynie). See Essie.

Esseyhillock (Newhills). Same as Ashiehillock (q.v.).

Essie, an old parish, now incorporated with Rhynie. Essy, Fordun ; Esseg, Wyntoun ; 1226, Essy, R.E.M., p. 22. The name is derived from *eas*, "a waterfall, rapid," and occasionally a "narrow glen." The adj. form is *easach*, "abounding in falls or rapids," and Essachie is the stream which runs through this glen and joins the Bogie near to Mill of Noth.

Etnach, Forest of (Glenmuick). 1696, Etnich, Poll Book ; 1600 Ethniche, Huntly Rental. *Aitionn*, "juniper," *aitionnach*, "abounding in juniper."

Evronhill (Glass). "Hill of Averins." Averin, or, in C.S., aiverin, is the Saxon name of the cloudberry.

Faenicreigh, Burn of. A small burn forming the march for some distance between Strathdon det. and Towie det. *Feith na crìche*, "marshy burn of the boundary."

Fafernie (Braemar). Hill on the south-east boundary, which seems to be named from some marsh upon it. *Feith fearna*, "alder marsh."

Faichhill (Gartly). 1551, Fachehill, R.M.S., 623 ; 1516, Feauchill, R.M.S., 129. G. *faiche*, "a field, a green" ; Scot. *fauch*, "fallow ground," or land lying out in grass for a term of years, in view of being fallowed and cropped. Cf. Faichfield, Faichfolds.

Faichlaw (Tarland, det. 3). See Faichhill.

Fairley (Newhills). 1661, Bogfuyrly, Gordon's map; 1550, Bogfario, Burgh Rec. Abd., 279; 1523, Bogferlay, *ibid.* 148; 1498, Bogferloche, *ibid.* 68. *Bog feur-lochain*, "bog of the grassy pool."

Fairy Hillock (Drumblade, Strathdon).

Fallamuck Burn (Towie, 6). *Fdl nam muc*, "pigs' pen or sty." Fallamuck may, however, be a corruption of *Allamuic*, "pigs' burn" (q.v.).

Fallow Hill (Culsalmond, Kennethmont). "Pale red, or pale yellow." A.S. *fealo*, *fealive*; O.E. *falan*, *falewe*. Fallow is not given in the Scot. Dict., but seems to have been in use in this part of the country, and is probably descriptive of these hills during the autumn and winter months.

Farburn (Dyce).

Fàre, Hill (Midmar, Echt, and Kincardine O'Neil). 1598, Fair, R.M.S., 811. *Fàire*, "height, hill, sky-line." The vowel sound is long, therefore *faire*, "watching," though common as part of hill-names, would be unsuitable in this case. Cf. *Faire Mhor*, Perthshire.

Farm, The (Drumblade). In the early part of last century, Hugh MacVeagh, an Irishman, settled in Huntly, and greatly promoted the manufacture of linen cloths and threads in the district. As tenant of Upper Poriesmill, where he had established bleach-works, he was accustomed to speak of this place as "the Farm," and the term being adopted by his work-people, passed into common use.

Farmton (Leochel, Strathdon).

Far Tents (Forgue). "Far tenths," I suppose, is the meaning of this croft-name, but whether applying to tenth rigs or any other division of land cannot now be determined.

Fasheilach (Glenmuick). Though now a hill-name, it properly applies to the burn which rises on the south side of the hill and joins Glenmark Water, Forfarshire. *Feith seilich*, "willow marsh or burn." On Deeside, *feith* is understood to mean a burn, or marshy burn.

Feardar Burn (Braemar and Crathie). Gaelic pron. Fèàrdour. 1736, Ferdour and Fardour, Ant. II., 83. *Feith àrd-dobhair*, "marsh of the high or upland water." See "Badenoch Names."

Fecht Faulds (Alford, 6). According to tradition, the field on which the fiercest struggle in the battle of Alford took place. O.S.N.B.

Federaught's Stone (Rayne). On the top of the Hill of Rothmaise are two large stones, called the Crighton Stone and the Federaught Stone, which are probably commemorative of some feud or fatal encounter betwixt the Crightons of Frendraught, in Forgue, and the family of Federaught, in Deer. New Stat. Account.

Feindállacher Burn (Braemar). *Feith an t-salachair*, "marshy burn of the filth or mud"—"the muddy burn," the Gaelic natives understand the name to mean.

Feith Bhait (Corgarff). "Drowned or submerged marsh"—a marsh liable to be flooded.

Feith Mhor Bhan (Braemar). "Big, white, marshy burn."

Felagie (Braemar). C.S. Feláigie—*feith lagain*, "marshy burn of the little hollow."

Felix Croft (Cluny).

Fèrgach (Glengairn). The meaning may be "grassy place," from *feur*, "grass," but it seems to me doubtful, because I cannot explain how *g* comes in.

Ferniebrae (Chapel).

Ferniehowe (Logie-Coldstone).

Ferniòrd (Cairnie). Though this looks like a Gaelic name it is probably a composite, the stress falling on the last syllable. It may have been called "ferny" to distinguish it from "The Ord," which is only a mile or two distant.

Fernybrae (Leochel Cushnie).

Férrar (Aboyne). In all old writings the spelling is practically the same—Ferrar, Ferar and Farer. Possibly the name is derived from *feur*, "grass," and the terminal *ar*, meaning "a grassy place." This, however, supposes the vowel of the first syllable to have been shortened in post-Gaelic times, as in several names in the district within living memory. For the use of the terminal *r* preceded by a vowel, see Joyce II., 12.

Ferretfold (Kincardine O'Neil).

Ferrinay (Cabrach). A well-known spring above Glascory, on the boundary between Cabrach and Rhynie. *Fuaranach*, "abounding in springs."

Ferrówie (Glenmuick). Though now a hill-name, it properly applies to a marsh or marshy burn. *Feith ruighe*, "marshy burn of the shieling or slope"; but the Gaelic natives say *feith ruadh*, "red marsh or marshy burn," and that this is descriptive of the marsh and the burn flowing out of it. Roy is the more common form of *ruadh*.

Fetternear (Chapel of Garioch). 1511, Fethirneyr, R.E.A., I., 364; 1241, Fethyrneir, R.E.A., I., 16; 1157, Fethirneir, R.E.A., I., 6. Fethir is no doubt *fothar*, "a forest," common in Pictish, as it also is in Irish names. The last syllable is doubtful, but probably represents *an iar*, "the west"; and "western forest"—if Fetternear was a forest—would be fairly descriptive, as it lies to the west of the forest of Kintorc.

Feugh (Birse). Glen and Water. 1591, Feuchin and Glenfeuchin, R.M.S., 1898. *Fiodhach* (feuach), "woody," and term. *an*, probably *yn* in older writings, meaning "a wooded place or stream."

Fichlie (Towie). 1629, Fichly, Retour 213; 1613, Faithlie, Ant. IV., 774; 1547, Fechillie, R.M.S., 62; 1506, Fychley, Ant. IV., 442; 1495, Fechle, Ant. IV., 439; 1438, Grange of Feithly, Chamb. Rolls, III., 380; 1376, Fythelych, Ant. IV., 443. The name applies to the Peel of Fichlie, to Carn Fichlie, and to the farm of Fichlie, probably referred to in old writings as the Grange of Feithley. Carn Fichlie suggests a personal name, and this may be possibly correct: but the evidence from the name is insufficient, and, as appears to me, unreliable, because this cairn is commonly called the Cairn of Fichlie, which does not necessarily mean Fichlie's Cairn. I can give no certain explanation of the origin of the name.

Fíchnie (Kinellar). Probably dim. of *faiche*, "a green field." The terminals *an*, *en*, *yn*, occasionally become *ny* or *nie*.

Fíddie (Skene). 1637, Feddie, Retour 240. *Feadan*, "a small streamlet." This farm probably derived its name from a small burn at no great distance from it.

Fidilmonth (Auchindoir). See Fulzemount.

Fidlerseatt, obs. (Gartly). Huntly Rental, 1605; 1577, Fidersait, R.M.S., 2799. Fidler is a surname which frequently appears in the Poll Book, and this croft may have been "sett" to some one of the name. Cf. Fiderswell, Aberdeen, so named from a former owner. It may, however, have been "the Fiddler's scatt"—there was a "Pyperis-lytill-croft" in the same parish.

Fielding (Oyne).

Fifeshill (Peterculter). Farm-name—Fife's-hill.

Fighting Swyle, The (Rhynie). There is no local tradition about this place, which is on Templand, Essie.

Fínarcy (Echt). 1696, Finersy and Findercie, Poll Book; 1618, Fynnersie, Retour 157; 1610, Phynnersie, Retour 124; 1517, Fenersy, Ant. III., 477; 1505, Fynnersy, Ant. III., 419. Perhaps a corruption of *fionn àird* (arj), "fair height."

Findlatree (Tough). 1696, Findlatric, Poll Book ; 1490-1505, Fynlatir, R.M.S., 2811 ; 1446, Fyndletter, Ant. IV., 341. *Fionn leitir*, "fair hillside."

Findlet Hill (Birse). *Fionn leathad*, "fair or light-coloured slope."

Findrack (Lumphanan). 1696, Findarge, Poll Book ; 1636, Findlarg and Findlairg, Retour 230 ; 1597, Finderak, Spald. Cl. Mis., I., 154. Findlairg is probably the correct form of this name—*fionn learg*, "fair slope."

Finglenny (Rhynie). 1600, Finglennye, Huntly Rental. *Fionn ghleannan*, "fair little glen."

Finlat Hill (Strathdon, 6). See Findlet.

Finnygauld (Strathdon). *Feith nan gall*, "strangers' marsh."

Finnyllost (Strathdon). 1513, Fennelost, Ant. IV., 227 ; 1507, Finnelost, R.M.S., 3159. *Feith na loisid*, "marsh of the loisid or kneading-trough." This place seems to have had no connection with the farm of Lost, in the same glen, unless it belonged to it as a rough pasture. The name Lost or Losset is, however, common, and may have been used wherever there was a very productive field. See Lost.

Finzean (Birse). C.S. Fing-æn ; 1591, Fingen, R.M.S., 1898 ; 1549, Fyngen, R.E.A., I., 445. *Fionn-an*, "fair or light-coloured place."

Finzeauch (Keig). Der. of *fionn*—same meaning as Finzean. The name is obs., and the farm is called Harthill.

Firbogs (Oyne).

Fireach, The (Tarland, det. 3). "Moors, hill-land."

Firgigs (Keig). A flat piece of ground, covered with rough pasture and whins, at the north base of the Hill of Airlie. O.S.N.B.

Firley Moss (Kintore).

Fisherford (Auchterless). 1540, Fyschearfurd, R.M.S., 2148. It is said the name is derived from a ford on the line of the Cadgers' Road, Culsalmond, frequented by fish-cadgers in old times.

Fleuchats (Strathdon). *Fliuch*, "wet," old term. *at* and E. pl. *s*—hence "wet places."

Flinder (Kennethmont). C.S. Flinner. 1635, New and Old Flinder, Ant. IV., 514; 1367, Flandris, Col. 539; 1355, Flandres, Col. 538. Tradition says that a colony of Flemings settled in Leslie and Kennethmont at a very early period, and it is possible the name Flandres originated with them. A charter by Earl David, 1171-1199 (Col. 546), conveying the lands of Lesslyn to Malcolm, son of Bartholf, is addressed to "Franks and Angles, Flemings and Scots"; and a charter by Thomas, Earl of Mar, confirmed by David II. in 1357 (Col. 548), conveys the lands of Cruterystoun (Leslie), with the right of Flemish law—"una cum lege Fleminga que dicitur Fleming lauch." A plough-gate of land in the parish of Kinalchmund was granted by Earl David (1189-1214) to the Church of S. Thomas of Abirbrothoc, and it appears to have been perambulated, along with others, by Symon Flandrensis, who may have been one of the colony.

Flooders (Cairnie). A marshy croft, abounding in pools, formerly used for "steeping" lint. Scot. *flodder*, "to overflow," from A.S. *flod*, "a flood." Cf. Flodderburn, Lanarkshire.

Floors (Auchterless, Birse). 1691, Flures, Retour 483; 1555, Fluris, Ant. III., 567. The name is common in the eastern and southern counties, and in old writings the spelling is generally Fluris, though the Register of Dunfermelyn has "les Florys." In Northamptonshire is Floore. I suppose the meaning is "sites," indicating a hamlet or an important building with its offices. In Aberdeenshire the name commonly applies to farm-steadings, and is often pronounced Flēers.

Foardmouth, obs. (Oyne). Cf. Fordmouth.

Foderbirs, obs. (in the barony of Aboyne). 1662, Fochaberis, Retour 363; 1638, Fochabers, Retour 242; 1552, Fodderbris, Records of Aboyne, p. 141; 1506, Forthirbirs, R.M.S., 2963; 1417-1539, Forthirbris, R.M.S., 2100. The Rental of this old lordship is given in the Records of Aboyne (p. 141), from which it appears the lands and forest occupied the north-east corner of the parish of Birse and part of Aboyne south of the Dee. Forthir may be a Pictish form of Ir. *fothar*, "a forest," but I have no evidence that it is so. Cf. Forthirgill, now Fortingall, Perth; Forthar, Fife; Forthires, Forfar; Forthre, Aberdeen; Fortirletter, now Fodderletter, Banff; Fortir de Ardoch, Ross.

Foggymill (Strathdon).

Foggyrig (Rayne).

Foggyton (Peterculter).

Foot of Hill (Dyce).

Foot o' Hill (Gartly). C.S. Fit o' Hill.

Footie (Kincardine O'Neil). C.S. Fittie, a common name, meaning the foot of a hill or field, or other low-lying ground.

Forbes (Parish). 1421, Forbas, Ant. IV., 385; 1366, Forbeys, Col. 219; 1306, Forbees, Ant. IV., 373; 1271, Forbeys, Ibid., 372. The traditional origin of this name is too well known to require particular notice here. So far as I have seen, there is no evidence that it was brought from Ireland or elsewhere. The Church of Forbes appears in the Taxatio of 1275, four years later than the date, according to Sir John Skene, of the oldest Forbes charter, and in 1325 it was erected into a prebend. Had the name been brought into the country by the family of Forbes, almost certainly the old name of the church would have been mentioned in the early church records. If the name is local and descriptive, the derivation may be *fiar bhathais*, "the cold brow," applicable to the range of Callievar, which on the Forbes side faces the east and north-east, and in the shadow of which the kirk lay. This suggestion as to the possible origin of the name I give as purely conjectural.

Forbridge. Meikle Forbridge Hill is on the march between Glenbucket and Strathdon. Forbridge Hill is in Strathdon, on march of Tarland, det. No. 1. The name is put into better English in Meikle Firbriggs, Cabrach. The local authorities, in the O.S. Name Books, give Meikle and Little Forbrig. *Fear bréige* means lit. a "falseman," and is used to describe a heap of stones or spur of rock on a hill-top or side resembling a person. On both these hills in Strathdon are rocks of this description. *Fear breige* is used in the same way in Irish names. See Joyce, II., 435.

Fordie (Kincardine O'Neil). Fordie generally means a little ford, and probably does so here, but the writer of the "New Statistical Account of Lumphanan" suggests that it should be identified with Forthery, at which was a chapel connected with the Church of Lumphanan, the patronage of which was conferred on the Hospital of Kincardine O'Neil by Alan Durward. See R.E.A., II., 274.

Fordipstone (Keig). Poll Book.

Fordley (Chapel).

Fordmouth (Chapel and Culsalmond).

Fordtown (Kintore).

Foreside (Premnay).

Forest, New and Old (Rhynie). 1662, "the two forests of Myttes," Ret. 363; 1600, Forrest, Rental.

Forgue (Parish). Ferigge or Forge, Col. 216; 1485, Forg, Col. 522; c. 1366, Foerg, Col. 221; 1275, Forge, R.E.A., II., 53; 1257, Forge, R.E.A., I., 23. I think it is possible Forgue may represent Gaelic *feurach*, "a grassy place," *ch* perhaps becoming *g* in translating into Latin in early ecclesiastical writings. The name may, however, be Pictish. Cf. Forge or Forgue, in Cornwall.

Forgue, Little (Forgue).

Forle Den (Drumblade). Scot. *whorle*, "a circle or wheel." E. *whorl*. In the north-east counties the pron. is *Forle*, and the meaning generally a "twist or bend," a nearly complete circle. The name has no doubt been suggested by the wimplings of the burn, which, in course of time, has cut out this singular den.

Formestoun (Aboyne). Poll Book. 1685, Formistones, Retour 466; 1573, Formastoun, "Records of Aboyne," 120. I conjecture that Formas represents a personal name, possibly Forman's.

Fornet (Skene).	} 1696, Fornet, Fornett, and Fornat, Poll Book ; 1637, Fornett, Retour 240 ; 1506, Fornatht and Fornacht, R.M.S., 2908. Fornocht, Joyce says, is a "bare hill."
Fornett (Kintore).	

Forntree (Monymusk). "Thorntree." The change of *th* to *f* is common, *e.g.*, Thursday becomes Feersday in Aberdeenshire.

Forteith (Cabrach). Perhaps from *fuar*, "cold," and *teach*, "a dwelling." Cf. Coldhome.

Foudlan or Foudland (Insch). There are no references old enough to determine the origin of this name, and it is quite uncertain whether it is derived from Gaelic or broad Scotch. In 1683, an agreement was entered into between Balquhain and Lesmoir as to the marches of their lands on "Foundland," but it is left uncertain if this spelling actually occurs in the deed (Fam. of Leslie, III., 122). Newfoundland and Muirfoundland are in this county, but I am not aware that either of these names are pronounced *foud*. Sir James Balfour has Foudleine, and Gordon in Macfarlane's Collections, Foudlan (1724). In the old ballad of "The Duke (Lord?) of Gordon's Daughter," the name is Foudlen. It is no doubt much corrupted.

Foulbog (Aboyne). Poll Book.

Foulfoord (Tullynessle). Poll Book. A ford still remembered near Bithnie.

Foulis, West (Leochel). 1696, Foullis, Poll Book ; 1356, Estirfowlys, Ant. IV., 752. The Gaelic is Fòlais, meaning unknown. Cf. Allt Folais, Lochmaree.

Foulis Mowat (Leochel). 1490, Fowlis Mowat, Col. 594; 1479, Fowlis Mowat, Col. 594. Easter Foulis or Foulis Mowat, according to Nisbet, was granted in 1377, by William, Earl of Douglas and Mar, to James Mowat or Monealto. The Mowats held this property for about a century. Tradition says the last of the family was buried at Mowatseat (q.v.).

Fourman, The (Huntly and Forgue). ? *Fuar-mhonadh*, "cold hill." Cf. Fourknock and Fourcuil, Ireland, "cold hill" and "cold wood" (Joyce); also Formanhill and Formond, Fifeshire. Fourman, it has been suggested, is a corruption of Formartyn, the old thanage lying between Don and Ythan, but in Straloch's map the boundary on the west does not include The Fourman. The usage of the district is to speak of "The Forman."

Fowlesy Burn (Keig). Mentioned in the march of the Church lands of Keig and Monymusk, Col. 172. It is identified as the Camach Burn. See Proceed. Soc. Ant., Vol. VI., 219. If the name is as much corrupted in this writing as most of the others are, it is hopeless to guess what it may have been.

Fowls Burn (Towie, 6). 1696, Foules, Poll Book; 1675, Fowellis, Retour 425. Cf. Foulis Mowatt. Fowls was formerly the name of a farm.

Fowls Heugh (Birse, 6).

Fowmart Well, on Newtown Farm. O.E. *foulmart*, "a polecat."

Freifield (Rayne). 1760, Triefield, Macfarlane, Col. 578; 1760, Freefield *alias* Threefield, "Edinburgh Magazine," 1760, pp. 533, 544; 1696, Threefield, Poll Book; 1687, Threefields, Retour 469. Appears to be a change from *Th* to *F*. Cf. Forntree.

Frendraught (Forgue). 1394, Frendracht, R.E.A., II., 287; 1300, Ferendrach, Col. 340; 1322, Ferendraucht, dispen. John XXII., Col. 523; 1257-1268, Ferindrach, Col. 521; 1257, Ferendracht, Col. 520. *Fearann drochaide*, "land of the bridge."

Frosty Hill (Towie, 6). Supposed to be so called from the colour of the grass growing on it.

Fuaran Mor (Tarland, det. 3, 6). "Great Spring." A fine spring on the south-west of Fireach Hill.

Fuaran nan Aighean (Glenmuick, 6). "Hinds' spring."

Fuitte (Drumblade). Poll Book. 1557, Fethy, R.M.S., 1228. Possibly *G. feithe*, "wet land, a marsh." C.S. Fitty, which is a common Scotch name for low-lying land, *i.e.*, the *foot* of the field. Cf. Footie.

Fularton (Kintore). 1696, Fowllartoune, Poll Book. Being in the neighbourhood of the old Forest of Kintore, this place may have been the residence of the King's Fowler.

Fulzement (Auchindoir). 1696, Fulzement, Poll Book; 1650, Fulyement locality, Ant. IV., 316; 1506-7, Fulzement, R.M.S., 3070. Formerly Fidilmonth (q.v.), now Wheedlemont.

Futtie Stripe (Rayne). Cf. Fuitte.

Gadleside (Premnay).

Gady Burn (Leslie and Premnay). 1620, extra aquam de Gadis, Ret. 167; c. 1391, Goudy, R.E.A., I., 246.

Gaindarg, obs. (Glenmuick). 1766, Aberg. pp. Now unknown.

Gairn, Water of (Glengairn). 1685, Gardyn, Retour; 1654, Gardinus and Gardin, Straloch. See Abergairn.

Gairney, Water of (Aboyne).

Gairnshiel (Glengairn). The sheiling on the Gairn. Modern.

Gaitside (Cairnie). Cf. Gateside.

Gallon o' Water (Cairnie, 6). A rock on the Bin, in which is a hollow containing water. The amount of water is said to increase and diminish with the flow and ebb of the tide!

Gallowbog (Forgue).

Gallowcairn (Kincardine O'Neil).

Gallowfield (Kincardine O'Neil).

Gallowhill (Alford).

Gallowhillock (Kildrummie).

In some recent maps, and topographical writings, Gallow, in place-names has been changed into Gallows. I have never heard, in Aberdeenshire, so far as I remember, the pronunciation Gallows, and no change in such a word in maps or writings will

affect the common speech of the people. It is inconceivable that Gallowgate could ever become Gallowsgate because some map-maker thought proper to write it so. Gallow is very common throughout the north-eastern counties and the south of Scotland, and the same form appears in many parts of England and Ireland. In A. Sax. the word is *Galga* or *Gealga*, becoming in mid. E. *Galwe*, following the common change of A. Sax. *g* to English *w*; and from *Galwe* comes Gallow.

Gallow How and Hill (Tullynessle). Always pronounced Galloch, the H of How and Hill having become attached to Gallow.

Gallows Hill (Chapel, Towie).

Galton (Logie-Coldstone).

Gammie's Well (Premnay, 6). A spring near Kirkton, which takes its name from an old schoolmaster.

Gamrie (Glenconrie, Strathdon). I think this name must be borrowed. It does not once appear in any of the old writings, and is not even given in the Poll Book.

Gannoch Hill (Birse). Variouslly written in local publications Geanach, Gainach. ? *Gainmheach*, "sandy." Cf. Gannagh and Glengannagh. Joyce, II., 375.

Garbet (Rhynie, Cabrach, and Birse). This name is somewhat doubtful. Either it is *Garbh-allt*, "rough burn," or *Garbh-ath* (*th* hardened to *t*), "rough ford." One of these burns is crossed by the road to Glenbucket at the "Rochford," and the road to Rhynie was by the Cors of the Garbet, while a third Garbet, in Lower Cabrach, is crossed by the road to Mortlach. The name might thus apply to a ford, but Garbet, Ross-shire, is understood to mean "rough burn," which may be right. If so, we have in the Cabrach *allt* represented by *auld*, *alt*, *al* and *et*, which is possible, but unlikely. On the O.S. map we find The Garbet in Strathdon.

Garbh Allt (Braemar). "Rough burn."

Garbh Shron (Glengairn, 6). "Rough snout."

Garbrek, obs. (Glass). 1545, Garbrek, R.M.S., 3103. G. *Garbh-bhruthach*, "rough slope or hillside."

Garchory (Tarland, det. No. 3). *Garbh choir*, "rough corrie."

Gardnershill (Kildrummie).

Garinsmilne (Culsalmond). Poll Book. 1724, Garnesmilne, Col. 557.

Garioch, The (District). 1497, Garriache, Col. 551; 1424, Garviach, Col. 555; 1403, Garviacht, R.E.A., I., 207; 1357, Garuyauch, Col. 548; 1355-1357, Garuiauche, Col. 537; 1291, Garviach, Col. 501; 1275, Garuiach, R.E.A., II., 53; c. 1175, Garwyach, R.E.A., I., 9. Middle Gaelic, Gairfech; modern Gaelic, Gaireach. It is evident from the references that *garbh*, "rough," is the first syllable. The second is doubtful. *Garbh-chrioch*, "rough bounds," has been suggested, but I do not see how the *r* of *chrioch* could have been lost, while the *v* sound of *bh* in *garbh* remained. *Garbh-chrioch* might have become Garioch, but not, as appears to me, Garviach. *Garbh-achadh* has also been given, but Garioch is not the name of a "field," but a wide stretch of country. Besides, this derivation does not account for the *y* or *i* in the old forms. I prefer *garbh-lach*, "a rough district." Following *bh*, *l*, in this part of the country, would easily slip into the sound of *y*.

Gariochsford (Forgue). 1761, Garriesford, Ant. II., 323.

Garlet, obs. (Logie-Coldstone). 1600, Over and Nether Garlet, R.M.S., 1050. *Garbh-leathad*, "rough slope."

Garlet Hill (Towie). Same as above.

Gárlet Burn (Drumblade). *Garbh leac*, "rough, flag-stone burn," which is very descriptive of the channel, but it may possibly be *Garbh leathad*, "rough slope."

Garlogie (Skene and Echt—same place). 1525, Carlogy, R.M.S., 302; 1457, Garlogy, Col. 281. The accent is on second syllable, and *Garbh* is therefore unsuitable, as it would bear the stress. The ref. of 1525 is most likely the proper form—*Car logain*, "the bend of the little hollow."

Garmaddie, Woods of (Crathie). Gaelic pron. Garumattie. *Gàradh-madaidh*, "wolfs' den."

Garmonend Ford (Chapel, 6). *Garbh mhonadh*, "rough moor"—hence the ford at the end of the rough moor.

Garplabrae (Kemnay).

Garrachory (Braemar). One of head branches of the Dee. *Garbh-choire*, "rough corrie."

Garrack (Echt). C.S. Gárr-äck. Perhaps *garbh* and terminal *og*, "rough place." Cf. Garvoge, Joyce, II., 476.

Garral Burn (Gartly, 6). *Garbh allt*, "rough burn." Cf. Garrol Burn. Garvalt, Garvill, Garweillis, Garwell, Garbells, Garrell, are all forms of the same burn-name in Dumfries-shire.

Garrans, The (Huntly, 6). *Garan*, "a thicket, underwood."

Gárrie, Brae of (Drumblade). 1557, Garrie and Garre, Ant. III., 518; 1551, Gerre, R.M.S., 623; 1516, Garry, R.M.S., 129; 1428, Gerry, Ant. III., 517; 1423, Garry, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 127; 1403, Guerri, R.M.S., 252, 21. Perhaps connected with *garbh*, "rough."

Garrol Burn (Birse, 6). See Garral Burn.

Garromuir Wood (Cairnie). Garromuir may be derived from *G. garbh*, "rough," but as Garrowood occurs on the Isla, and Garronhaugh on the Deveron, Rothiemay, garron, "a little horse," from *G. gearran*, "a gelding," is probably the word here used, so that Garromuir would mean "the muir of the garrons or horses." Garron means a horse of the old Scotch breed.

Garron Burn (Huntly, 6). See Garrans.

Garslogay (Kincardine O'Neil). Mentioned in charter of Hospital lands of Kincardine O'Neil, 1250, R.E.A., II., 274. In Pope Innocent's Bull confirming the same charter it is Garlogin. 1359, R.E.A., I., 83. See Garlogie.

Gartly (Parish). 1600, Gartlye, Huntly Rental; 1580, Gartelie, R.E.M., p. 407; 1578, Gartulie, R.M.S., 2799; 1567, Grantullie, Reg. of Ministers; 1516, Grantuly, R.M.S., 129; 1494, Garnetuly, Ant. III., 302; 1400, Garntuly, R.E.M., 366; 1369, Garnetoly, Ant. IV., 720; 1357, Garintuly, Col., 618; 1350, Grantuly, R.E.M., 365. *Gàradh-antulaich*, "the enclosure of the knoll." *Garadh* means also the place enclosed, the garden, dwelling, or "town," so that Garntuly means the town of the knoll or the Hilltown. See the Retours of 1638 and 1600—"the dominical lands of Gartullie comprehending Mains of Gartullie, commonly called Hiltoune;" and "the dominical lands of Gartullie, commonly called The Hiltoun."

Garwald (Birse). *Garbh allt*, "rough burn." Cf. Garrol.

Gask (Skene). Mr. MacBain says :—"The word *gasg* seems to have slipped out of use. It belongs only to Scotch Gaelic, and may be Pictish. . . . It seems to mean a nook, gusset, or hollow." The latter meaning would suit the Gasks of Skene. See "Badenoch Place Names."

Gateside (Keig, Kincardine O'Neil). "Roadside."

Gathering Cairn (Glenmuick and Birse, 6). A cairn or hill to which cattle or sheep were gathered.

Gauch (Cabrach). 1600, Geyauche, Huntly Rental ; Geach, Straloch. *Gaothach*, "windy"—a windy place. This place is also called "The Dauch."

Geal Charn (Glenbucket). "White cairn."

Geallaig (Glengairn). ? *Geal*, "white," and dim. term. *aig*=*og*, now *ag*. "The White Hill." Cf. Garvoge, "rough place ;" Glanog, "white place ;" Duog, "black place." See Joyce, II., 28, &c.

Géarick (Glengairn). Gerach, Val. Roll. ? *Giorrach*, "short, stumpy heath."

Gearlan Burn (Glass, 6). The name is not uncommon in the form of Garland, probably representing *garbh lann*, "rough enclosure."

Gedjack (Coull). C.S. Gadjack. ? *Caiteag*, "a small bit, a place to hold barley in, a barn."

Ged Pot (Kildrummie, 6). *Ged* (*g* hard), "a pike."

Gelder Burn (Crathie). Gaelic pron. Geauldour. ? *Geal dobhar*, "clear water"—which it is.

Geldie Burn. Head trib. of Dee. Gaelic pron. Geaúlly. It is said to be mossy water.

Gellan (Coull). Gellan, Val. Roll ; 1696, Mill of Gellen and Meikle Gellan, Poll Book ; Galann, note on charter of 1188-1199. ? *Gellan*, "a pillar," or *Gealbhan*, "a fire for drying corn." Many mills seem to be called "Gellie" or "Gellan."

Genachill (Crathie). The hill east of Balmoral. G. soft. C.S. Shennahill. *Seann* (a) *choille*, "old wood." Near Morall on Findhorn is Carn-na-seannachoile.

Gerrack (Echt). See Garrack.

Gerrie, Brae of. See Garrie, Brae of.

Giants' Stone, The (Rhynie). The Giants' Stone lies near the western base of the cone of Tap o' Noth. Legend connects it with a contest between the giant of the Tap and his brother of Dunnideer, where also is a vitrified fort.

Gibetfauld (Huntly).

Gibston (Huntly). See Thomastown, Drumblade.

Gight or Gait Stones (Kildrummie, 6). "Gait" is probably correct, meaning the "gate stones" erected on the roadside to guide travellers in time of snow.

Gillahill (Newhills).

Gillavawn Plantation (Strathdon, 6). C.S. Coillievawn. *Coille bhàn*, "light-coloured wood." A fir wood north of Castle Newe.

Gillgetherbus (Cairnie). Not in map. A spot on the face of a knoll on the west side of the Bridge of Cairnie. It was reputed in old times to be haunted. In the absence of tradition it is possible only to conjecture the meaning of the name. Gillgether may have been the name of some person. Gedder is given in the Poll Book in Cairnie, in 1696, and in the district were the names Gillmihel, Gillanders and Gillespok. There are alder and hazel bushes at the place.

Gimpston (Gartly). 1605, Gypmistoun, Huntly Rental; 1577, Gypmistoun, R.M.S., 2799. "James' town." The spelling follows the popular pronunciation of James. Cf. Gimmison and Jimpson, Bardsley's "English Surnames." The intrusive *p* occurs in Thompson, Simpson, Sampson and Dempster.

Gingomyres (Cairnie). Gingo, perhaps *Ceann-gobha*, "smith's head or hill," with Scotch "myres" attached.

Girnail Pot (Strathdon, 6). Girnall or girnell, "a granary," "a large chest for holding meal." From O. Fr. *gernier*, Lat. *granarium*.

Girnock (Glenmuick). Strath, Glen and Burn. Gaelic pron. Geurnac. Cf. Gernock and Garnock (stream), Ayr.

Glacag (Strathdon, 6). Dim. of *Glac*. "A little hollow."

Glac an Lochain (Strathdon, 6). "Hollow of the pool."

Glacca (Inverurie). Poll Book. "Hollows."

Glachantoul (Glengairn, 6). "Hollow of the Barn."

Glack (Tarland, Rhynie, Leochel, Midmar). Scotch and Gaelic—"a hollow."

Glackentore (Gartly, 6). *Glac an tòrra*, "the glack or defile of the hill."

Glacks Craig (Birse). *Glac* (v. Glack), with Eng. plural: "Hollows' Craig."

Glacnafar (Huntly, 6). *Glac na faire*, "watching hollow." The glack is on the boundary between Huntly and Gartly, and may have been a place for watching against marauders from the hill country; or it may have been a place for watching deer.

Glac na Moine (Glenbucket, 6). "Hollow of the moss." A marshy hollow on the western base of Tomnagour.

Glac Riach (Strathdon, 6). *Glac riabhach*, "grey or brindled hollow."

Glandirston (Kennethmont). 1635, Glanderstoun, Ant. IV., 514; 1507, Glandirstoune, R.M.S., 3115; 1321, Gilleandristone, Col. 627. "Gillander's Town."

Glas Allt (Glenmuick and Braemar). "Grey or Green Burn."

Glaschiel (Kildrummie).

Glaschill Burn (Towie, det., 6).

Glas Choille (Strathdon).

Glaschoille Hill (Towie).

} *Glas choille*, "grey or green wood."

Glascory (Cabrach). Given in charter of 1508 (R.M.S., 3276), and is now called Glassory. It is the corrie to the east of Bank. *Glas-choire*, "grey corrie."

Glasgoego (Kinellar). 1690, Glasgow-ego, Ret. 160; 1524, Glasco, Ant. III., 244; 1511, Glasgow, R.E.A., I., 357; 1505, Glaschaw, R.M.S., 2877; 1490-1500, Glaschawe, Ant. III., 472; 1478, Glaskego, R.M.S., 1396. Ego is a personal name. It appears in Indego, and still exists on Donside. In a charter, 1364, David II. grants confirmation to Ego, son of Fergus, of the lands of Huchtirerne. (Ant. II., p. 10.)

Glasgow-forest (Kinellar). 1619, Glasgow-forrest, Ret. 160; 1600, Glascou-forrest, Ret. 51. David II. granted to Robert Glen the lands of Glasgow le forest, in the Thanedom of Kentore—1329-1371. Robertson's Index. I do not see any propriety in adding to the many guesses already on record as to the origin and meaning of Glasgow.

Gláspits Hill (Birse).

Glass (Parish). 1226, Glas, R.E.M., p. 22. *Glas*, "grey" or "green."

Glasset (Kincardine O'Neil). 1250, R.E.A., II., 274. Perhaps *Glas allt*, "grey or green burn."

Glastermuire (Banchory-Devenick). 1649, Glastermuire, Ret. 296; 1558, Glastirmure, R.M.S., 1264.

Glas Thom (Corgarff, 6). C.S. Glas Tom. "Grey Hillock."

Gledsgreen (Drumblade). Gled = "glead" or "kite." Cf. Poddocknest.

Gleann an t-Slugain (Braemar). "Glen of the swallowhole or gullet."

Glenaven (Birse). 1698, Glenaven, Ret. 508; 1591, Glenaven, R.M.S.; 1898; 1511, Glenawen, R.E.A., I., 375. "Glen of the Aven" (*amluinn*).

Glenbardie (Glengairn). "The bard's glen."

Glenbeg (Braemar). *Gleann beag*, "little glen."

Glenbogfe (Auchindoir). Modern.

Glenboul, obs. (Strathdon). "Glenboul or Rummor" is mentioned in Glenkindie charter of 1357. Neither of these names now known.

Glenbucket (Parish). 1654, Inner Buchet, Straloch; 1507, Glenbouchat, R.M.S., 3159; 1473, Glenbuchat, R.E.A., I., 308; 1451, Inverbuquhate, Chamb. Rolls.

Glen Callater (Braemar).

Glencat (Birse). 1602, Glencatt, Ret. 84; 1591, R.M.S., 1898; 1511, Glencat, R.E.A., I., 373. *Gleann cait*, "wild cat's glen."

Glen Clunie (Braemar). 1564. Clonye, Ant. II., 88. "Glen of the meadow."

Glencoe (Forgue, Rhynie). Glencoe, Rhynie, is probably a fancy name, but appropriate to this corrie, where the mist lingers after it has cleared from the exposed heights. *Gleann-ceotha*, "glen of the mist." Whoever gave this name evidently supposed this was the meaning of Glencoe, Argyllshire, which it is not. The Gaelic of the latter is *Gleann-co'ann*.

Glencolstaine (Logie-Coldstone). Col. 78. See Logie Coldstone.

Glenconrie (Strathdon). 1531, Glenconre, Ant. IV., 750; 1497, Glenconry, R.M.S., 2356; 1426, Glenconre, R.M.S., 56. Perhaps "Conry's Glen." Cf. Craigconry, Ayr. Conary is common in Irish names, but I do not know if it was a Scotch personal name. "Narrow glen" (which it is) has also been suggested.

Glenbuie (Towie). *Gleann cuithe*, "Glen of the trench, pit, or cattle fold."

Glen Derry (Braemar). *Gleann Doire*, "Glen of the thicket, or oakwood"—oakwood always in Irish names.

Glendronach (Forgue). In "Fermartyn" (p. 227), Dr. Temple says that this name dates only from 1825, when the Glendronach Distillery was erected, and that it was derived from Dronac, the name of a small stream in the neighbourhood, by prefixing "Glen" and adding "h." The doubtful element in this story is the success with which the name has been manipulated. Some of the old people say the burn-name is Dronach. *Dronnag* means "the ridge of the back," "a small ridge." Dronnach is "white-backed or rumped." Both these words give a shorter vowel sound than the ordinary pron. of the name, and I prefer *Drothanach*, "breezy," as the more probable origin.

Gleney (Braemar). Cf. Glen Eay, Ross-shire. See Inverey.

Glenfeuchin, Forest of (Birse). See Feugh.

Glenfinzie (Glengairn). 1696, Glenfenzie, Poll Book. See Inverenzie.

Glengairn (Parish). "Glen of the Gairn." See Abergairn.

Glengarry (Lumphanan). Cf. Glengarry in Lochaber, Gaelic *Gleanna-garadh*: *garadh* connected with *garbh*, "rough."

Glengelder. See Gelder.

Glengeusachan. South of Cairntoul. *Gleann giubhsachain*, "glen of the little firwood."

Glenhead (Kemnay).

Glenkindie (Towie and Strathdon). 1535, Glenkyndie, Ant. IV., 468; 1511, Glenkindy, R.M.S., 3589; 1406, Glenkenedy in Mar, Ant. IV., 467; c. 1357, Glenkenety, Col. 618. The two last forms of the name probably did not differ materially in pron. from what we are accustomed to. For Kindie, see under Kindy, but observe the spelling of 1406 given above, corresponding so closely to our modern personal name Kennedy.

Glenlaff (Kildrummie, 6). Possibly *Glenlach*, "glen of the wild ducks." In a charter of 1507 we have Glenlof (R.M.S., 3159), and in a confirmation of 1513 Glenlose (R.M.S., 3875), but these references are uncertain.

Glenlogie (Chapel). "Glen of Logie."

Glentough (Tough). Modern.

Glen Lui (Braemar). *Gleann-laoigh*, "Calf's glen."

Glen Luibeg (Braemar). Little Glen Lui.

Glenmillan (Lumphanan). 1696, Glenmillen, Poll Book. Mullan is at the entrance to this glen—hence the name. *Mulan*, "a hillock."

Glenmuick (Parish). "Glen of the Muick."

Glennieston (Gartly).

Glen Quoich (Braemar). *Gleann Cuaiche*, "glen of the cup, bowl."

Glenshalg (Lumphanan). *Gleann seilg*, "glen of hunting."

Glenshee (Glass). *Gleann-sìth* may mean "the fairies' glen," or "the glen of the peace." There are traditions of a great battle fought in the neighbourhood, and "the black roads" or earthwork along the face of the hill, and the cairns at Cairnmore confirm the tradition. Peace may have been concluded at Glenshee. It is a bare, cold glen, facing the north, and altogether unlike a fairies' glen.

Glentana House (Glentanner). Modern.

Glentanner (old Parish). See Tanner.

Gluastoch (Braemar). There was a chapel at this place, Col. 642.

Golden Pumphet (Towie, 6). A square enclosure, made of earth, stone, or wood, for cattle or sheep. Probably called "golden" from the colour of the grass or vegetation around it.

Gollachie Well (Kildrummie, 6). Golach, Scot. "beetle"—here applied to the water beetles common in wells. G. *gobhlach*, "forked, pronged."

Goosehillock (Rayne).

Gordonsburn (Huntly).

Gordon's Howe (Echt, 6). On the north-east side of the Hill of Fare. Here, says tradition, George, 4th Earl of Huntly, lost his life during, or immediately after, the Battle of Corrichie, in 1562: whether smothered in his armour, or trodden to death, or "sticket" by Stuart o' Inchbrek, as the old ballad tells.

Gordonstone (Kincardine O'Neil).

Gordonstown (Auchterless).

Gorehead Wood (Dyce).

Goreyhill (Towie).

Gormack (Midmar).

Gormack (Echt). 1598, Gormeg, R.M.S., 811. } Joyce gives Gormagh.
"Blue field."

Goukstone (Midmar and Logie-Coldstone). } A common name, sup-
Goukstyle (Birse). } posed to mean a stone
on which a gouk or

cuckoo was accustomed to perch. I am not aware that a cuckoo has a special favour for standing stones, and it would be unusual to see this wandering bird settle twice on the same spot. I think Goukstone was probably a humorous name for a standing-stone, from a fancied resemblance to a gouk or stupid person. So Goukstyle may have been named from upright stones erected as gate posts. There is still standing a march stone on Bennachie called "The Gouk Stone." See McConnochie's "Bennachie."

Goukswell (Culsalmond). See above.

Gouls (Glass, B.). Gowlis, 1490, R.M.S., 1997. *Gobhal*, "a fork," which at this place describes the forks or point of land at the junction of three burns. There are two farms, Little Gouls and Backhill of Gouls—hence E. pl.

Govals (Chapel). A form of Gouls (see above); but in this case the place so called is not situated at the junction of burns. The "fork" is a deep glen.

Gowanbrae (Peterculter).

Gowanston (Glass, B.). Gowan's town(?) Gowan from *Gobha*, "a smith."

Gowdie Hillock (Huntly, 6). "Golden hillock." So called from the natural grass, which had a yellow appearance at certain seasons. It is now cultivated.

Gownie (Tough). Local tradition says the old name was Tillygownie, which is very probable, but I have no older reference than the Poll Book,

where the name is the same as at present. *Tulack-gamkna* means "Calf's knoll." There is a Tillygownie in Strachan, Kincardineshire.

Gownies (Kinellar). See above.

Great Stone (Monymusk and Chapel).

Greenburn (Newhills and Tough).

Greencotts (Coull).

Greencrook (Cluny).

Greenfold (Huntly).

Greenhaugh (Drumblade). Modern.

Greeninches (Premnay).

Greenkirtle (Kemnay).

Greenloan (Kincardine O'Neil, Cabrach).

Greenness (Auchterless).

Greenwelltree (Newhills).

Greymare Stone (Kildrummie, 6). A large, whitish grey stone, so called from its appearance at a distance.

Greymore (Midmar).

Greystone (Aboyne, Alford, Culsalmond, Glengairn, Kennethmont, Leochel, Logie Coldstone, Skene, Tullynessle).

Grilsie Nouts (Kennethmont, 6). *Grulsky*, Scot. "gross, coarse, clumsy." Jamieson. Nouts is doubtful, but I think it is the same as Knute, hill-name in Gartly and Cabrach, which may be a form of Scot. knot, "a lump, clump, cluster." The name now applies to a patch of whins on the south-east side of Fallow Hill.

Groddie (Logie Coldstone). 1600, "Lands of Groddis," R.M.S., 665; 1429, Gordy, R.M.S., 127. If Gordy is the proper form, the name may be derived from *Goirtean*, "a little field, a croft;" if Groddie, then *grodaidh*, "a rotten place," *i.e.*, "a stagnant marsh or bog." The former is more likely correct. Cf. Gourdie, Perth; Gurdie, Forfar; Gourdes, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire; also, Grodich, Perth, and Gradoch, Elgin.

Grole Pot (Insch, 6). A deep hole in a patch of whins near the Sheep Hill. *Grole*, cor. of gruel, a name for porridge in Aberdeenshire (Jamieson).

Grumack Hill (Gartly). Pron. Gròmach. *Gruamach*, "gloomy."

Guestloan (Cabrach).

Guildhall (Dyce).

Guise (Tough). 1609, Scamsgyse, Ant. IV., 146. *Camus-guibhais*, "bend of the fir." Gyse may be a contraction of *guibhsach*, "fir-wood," for a field on a neighbouring farm was of old called "the guisie or guisach." The "bend" is a distinctly marked feature on the burn between Denmill and Lynturk. Cf. Giusachan, Kingussie, Inverness-shire.

Gulburn (Rhynie). Gul probably comes from *guala*, "a shoulder," frequently applied in Irish names to the shoulder of a hill. The spring is situated at a projecting angle of the Tap o' Noth.

Gully Well (Leslie, 6). The tradition is that some men engaged in smuggling were surprised by the excise, one of whom was stabbed with a gully, and the knife was thrown into the well.

Gullymoss (Skene).

Gunhill (Chapel).

Gushetnook (Oyne).

Gutcher Stone (Strathdon, 6). A great stone in the face of Tomachurn. Also called "Meikle Greystone." *Gutcher* means "grandfather."

Guttrie Hill (Peterculter, 6). "Miry or marshy."

Gwaves, The (Birse, 6). A steep ravine on the Burn of Auldairney. *Cuibhe*, obs. (modern G. *Cuith*), "a trench, a wet hollow." Cf. The Queves, Cairnie, and The Queys, Oyne.

Hadagain (Midmar). I have no doubt this is a humorous name, indicating that the farm or croft was popularly considered very bad land, and unprofitable or difficult to work. Cleikumin has the same meaning.

Haddo (Forgue).

Haddoch (Cairnie).

Haddoch of Coullie (Monymusk). } Haddo or Haddoch is a contraction of Half-davach — 2 ploughgates of land. In a Retour of 1680 Estir and Westir Haldachs of Ardmannoch are called "the Half-davachs alias Haldachs." Half-davach, Haldach, Haldoch, Haddoch and Haddo are the most common forms of the name in the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Moray, Nairn, Inverness and Cromarty. The Haddoch of Cairnie is almost certainly the half-davach of Cumrie claimed by Bishop Andrew of Moray in 1226 and 1232. There are still the remains of a very old chapel and graveyard on the farm.

Haggleshall (Cairnie). C.S. Haggisha'. "Moss-hags" means moss ground broken up—pits in moss. Hags also means the prunings of timber used for firewood; and the parts of a wood marked out for cutting. See Jamieson. Hag = E. hack. Haggis is a common name throughout Scotland, and appears in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Renfrew, Lanark, Ayr, Berwick. Probably moss-hags is in this case the origin of the name. For "hall," see Overhall.

Hagley (Kincardine O'Neil). See above—Haggieshall.

Haining Quarries (Gartly). Scot. *Haning* or *haining*, "hedges, inclosures" (Jamieson). Mains of Gartly, at the foot of the hill on which these slate quarries are, was let in 1600, "with the haningis about the plaice."

• **Hairmoss** (Forgue).

Haldekat (Kincardine O'Neil). R.E.A., II., 274. *Allt a' chait*, "Cat's burn."

Hall Forest (Kintore). 1637, Halforrest, Ret. 240; Hall-of-Forrest, Straloch.

Hallgreen (Cairnie). See Overgreen.

Hardgate (Clatt, Aboyne, and Drumoak).

Hare Cairn (Dinnet). S. bound. Scot. "March Cairn."

Hare-etnach Burn (Gartly, 6). C.S. Hairyetnach. *Airidh aition-nach*, "Juniper sheiling." Juniper used to grow abundantly along the burn.

Haremire (Kennethmont). "Boundary mire."

Harestone (Premnay).

Harlaw (Chapel). 1506, Herlawe, Ant. III., 355; 1423, Hairlaw, R.E.A., I., 219. "Boundary Hill." Cf. Harelaw, Fife.

Harthill (Alford, Keig, and Newhills).

Harthills (Kintore). 1637, Hairthilles, Ret. 240.

Hartinhillock (Drumblade or Fogue). A doublet—*Ardan*, "a hillock."

Hartwell (Kintore). 1637, Hartwall, Ret. 240.

Hary's Cairn (Auchindoir).

Harystone (Kildrummie).

Hassiewells (Auchterless). 1616, Halsiewells, Ret. 143; 1592, Halswallis, Ant. III., 570; 1553, Haisse Wollis, Ant. III., 566; 1540, Hassilwellis, R.M.S., 2148. "Hazel-wells."

Hatton (Auchterless, Oyne, Newhills, Skene). **Hatton** is a very common name both in Scotland and England. The old form is uniformly **Haltoun**, that is, the town of the hall or manor-house. In this county the **Ha'** or **Ha'-house** is also used to distinguish a farmer's house from a crofter's, but I think there is a humorous element in this use of the term. Occasionally **Haltoun** and **Hiltoun** appear in the old writings, probably in error, as applying to the same place. Although there is no direct evidence, I think it is almost certain that some of the **Haltouns** were originally **Halftowns**. In charters we have "**Half Haltoun de Dalmahoy**," "**bine partis de Haltoun**" of **Rettray**, "**occidentalem dimedietatem ville et terrarum de Haltoun de Ogilvy**," "**binam partem de Haltoun de Ochterles**." Not unfrequently two places close to each other are distinguished as **Easter** and **Wester Hatton**, **North** and **South Hatton**, **Meikle** and **Little Hatton**, **Hatton** and **Mains of Hatton**. I can give no explanation why this should be other than I have suggested. Cf. **Haddo** = **Half daugh**, **Halcroft** = **Halcroft**, **Hallands** = **Halflands**, **Halhill** = **Half-hill**.

Haughspittal (Birse). Cf. **Spittal**.

Haughton (Alford, Peterculter).

Hawff Park (Kildrummie). **Hawff**, also spelt **Hoif**, **Hoff**, **Hove** and **Houff** means (1) a hall, (2) a burial place. The **Howff**, Kildrummie, was erected by Jonathan Forbes of Brux, as burial place for himself. For a similar purpose the **Howff**, Lumphanan, was erected by a Duguid of Auchinhove. Though **houff** is sometimes spelt *hove*, the name **Auchinhove** (q.v.) is of entirely different origin. Cf. The **Houff**, Dundee, and The **Southesk Houff**, Kinnaird.

Hawkhall (Forgue).

Hawkhill (Premnay, 6).

Haybogs (Tough).

Hazelhead (Newhills).

Headinsch (Dinnet). "**Heade of Insch**," Poll Book.

Headitown (Insch).

Heatheryfield (Cairnie).

Heatheryhillock (Gartly). In Roman Catholic times one of the four chapels in this parish was at this place. Probably it was a roadside chapel, without resident clergy, being only a short distance from Muiralehouse Chapel, or Brawlanknowes.

Heathfield (Forgue).

Hecklebirnie (Cairnie). The tradition is that in ancient times a church or chapel stood at or near the spot locally known as Hecklebirnie. This is probably true, because the name Kirkhillock still remains, and the place is on the lands of Botarie, which was the old name of this parochin. On the union of the three parishes which form the modern parish of Cairnie it was resolved to build a new church at Hecklebirnie, but the material laid down in the day time was mysteriously removed overnight to the site of the present parish church, and the original scheme was abandoned. These traditions connected with the place suggest as a possible meaning of the name, "Church of St. Birnie" (Brendan). Heckle, both in this country and in Ireland, occasionally represents the Gaelic *eaghlais*, "a church," and St. Birnie is several times commemorated in place-names in these north-eastern counties. This derivation seems reasonable, but there are difficulties in the way of accepting it. Jamieson attempts to connect the word with Norse mythology, but acknowledges that his arguments are weak. See Scot. Dict. The most serious objection, so far as I see, to a purely local derivation is that the expression, at one time common in Aberdeenshire, "Go to Hecklebirnie," appears in various forms in other parts of the country, with this difference, however, that Heckiebirnie is the form used.

Hennipots (Cairnie). A very boggy place on the farm of Drumdelgie. Helliepots?

Hewits (Kennethmont). Huithill, Poll Book. "Heugh Head."

Highlandmansford (Cabrach).

Hilleyford (Kennethmont).

Hillend and Hillside (Cairnie).

Hiller Hill (Glenbucket). From the appearance of the hill I conjecture that the Gaelic name was *Cnoc* or *Tom na h-ìolair*, "hill or hillock of the eagle." On the north side of it is a rock called Eagle's Stone.

Hillfoot (Logie-Coldstone).

Hillockhead (Huntly).

Hillock of Echt (Cabrach).

Hindland (Kintore, 6).

Hindrum (Kincardine O'Neil). *Hin* probably = *In* or *En* = *Eden*; as *Engarrak* for *Edingarioch*, *Inglassie* for *Edinglassie*, *Indiack* for *Edendiack*, and *Inaltrie* for *Edinaltrie*, now in C.S. *Nyatrie*. *Eudan droma*, "face of the ridge."

Hirnley (Aboyne). *Hirne*, "a corner, a recess." (Jamieson.) A.S. *hyrn*. *Arnley*—*alder-ley*—might, however, become *Hirnley* in this county, although the former derivation is more probable, comparing "*Hirne* in the barony of Culter-Cuming," also called "*The Hirne*."

Hisles (Forgue). 1699, *Hisles*, Ret. 516; 1696, *Hassells*, Poll Book. Cf. *Hassiewells*.

Hoggin (Peterculter). "Hogging, a place where sheep, after having arrived at the state of hogs, are pastured." Jamieson's *Scot. Dict.* The word is given as peculiar to the south of Scotland, but there is no difficulty in understanding how such a word might be borrowed.

Hogston (Cairnie). 1600, *Hoigistoun*, *Huntly Rental*; 1534, *Hogstoun*, R.M.S., 1453. Doubtful. *Hog* may be a personal name. English *Hogdene* and *Ogden* are said to be from oak (Bardsley's "English Surnames"). But probably this name comes from Scotch *hog*, "a young sheep." *Hogstoun* is the form in R.M.S. from 1306-1546. For place-names formed from ox, sheep, swine, kine, &c., see Taylor's "Words and Places."

Hole, Mill of (Midmar).

Holemill (Peterculter).

Holibuts (Skene).

Hollinhead (Leochel). For Holmhead (q.v.)

Hollowdyke (Cairnie).

Hollowlind (Chapel).

Holly Linn (Monymusk, 6). A waterfall, 12 feet high, on the Holly Linn Burn, named from holly bushes which at one time grew about it.

Holmhead (Aboyne, Leochel, and Newhills). "Haugh end." Scot. holme="haugh."

Holmsburnside (Leslie).

Holywell (Kennethmont).

Honeybarrel (Kildrummie).

Hoodhouse (Alford). Hoodhouse of Alford is mentioned on an old tombstone of 1724. "The hood house, or headhouse, is an old term for an inn or hostelry. The headhouse was generally situated near the parish kirk, as were those of Alford and Clatt." Jervise, I., 120.

Hope Farm (Newhills).

Hopeton (Echt). Modern.

Hopewell (Tarland).

Hornershaugh (Rhynie). Horner, in old Scots law, "one put to the horn," an outlaw. "The Hornershaugh" was most likely a place frequented by a travelling "horner," or worker in horn.

Horney Croft (Rayne).

Horn Ford (Kintore).

Horngow (Cairnie). Same as Cairngow (q.v.).

Horntowie (Cairnie). Probably *Carn-tulaich*, "cairn of the knoll." Cairngow in this parish is also called Horngow.

Horsehow Burn (Strathdon). A common pasture on which the horses of the district were turned out for summer pasture.

Houff, The (Lumphanan, 6). See Hawff Park.

Howemill (Glass B).

Howe o' Mar (Kildrummie).

Howe Water (Cabrach).

Howeford (Inverurie).

Hundehillock, obs. (Cabrach). It is mentioned in Charter of 1508, R.M.S., 3276, but is not now known. Perhaps the same as Dog-hillock.

Huntly. Originally the name of a Berwickshire hamlet, whence the Earls of Huntly took their title. The residence of the Earls of Huntly was called Huntly Castle, and the adjoining village the "Rawes of Huntly"—now Huntly. Huntly—"hunting lea or meadow." Cf. Huntley in Gloucestershire.

Inch (Peterculter). *Innis*, "an island, meadow, or haugh."

inchbair (Birse). 1725, Macfarlane, Ant. II., 5; 1641, Inschbair, Ret. 256. Bair probably represents St. Barr, but how connected I do not know. In Stracathro is Inchbare, also associated with the saint. Saints' names frequently occur in connection with Inch. Cf. Inchmarnoch, Inchkenneth, Inchbrayock, Inchcolm, &c.

Inchboure (Birse). Poll Book. See above—same as Inchbair.

Inchdonald (Auchindoir, 6).

Inchmarnoch (Dinnet). Val. Roll. 1600, Inchmarnoch, Rental. "Marnoch's inch or haugh."

Inchmore (Corgarff, Strathdon). *Innis mhor*, "big haugh."

Indègo (Tarland). Same in Poll Book and Ret. of 1688. *Eudan-Ego*, "Ego's hill face." Cf. Glasgow-ego. Ego appears as a surname frequently in Poll Book. In 1364 Ego, son of Fergus, Earl of Mar, had a charter of Huchtirerne. (Ant. II., 10.) For In = Eudan, cf. Edinglassie and Endoyy. Inaltrie, pronounced C.S. Nyattrie, is in Eudan Altrie

Ininteer (Leochel). See Enenteer.

Innerbrae (Auchindoir).

Insch (Parish). 1536, Inchis, Ant. III., 401. c. 1366, Inchmacbany que et Insula vocatur, Col. 221; 1291, Ingemabanin, Bull of Nicolas IV., Ant. IV., 502; 1275, Insula, R.E.A., II., p. 53; 1178, Inchemabanin, Chartulary of Lindoris. *Iunis*, "an island," "a meadow or haugh," belonging or dedicated to "Mabanin," whoever he may have been. Compare the association of Innis with saints' names as given under Inchbair.

Inshnabóbart (Glenmuick). 1698, Inchbobart; 1688, Inshbobart, Aberg. pp. Throughout the whole of the Aberg. pp. the name never appears, as given in the map, with the article, nor have I ever seen it in this form in any old writing. I think it is probable the name means the "meadow of the cow's dyke or enclosure"—*Innis bo-baird*. There is an old dyke enclosing part of the haugh on the Muick which may have given rise to the name. It has lately been suggested that Inchbobart means the "Haugh of the bard's cow," but this would throw the stress on *bard*, and the explanation is therefore worthless.

Inshtámach (Cairnie). 1696, Inchtomack, Poll Book ; 1677, Inchtammack, Huntly Rental. *Innis-tomach*, "haugh of the bushes or knolls."

Intoun (Cairnie). 1638, Retour. The "intown" was the land around the farm stading under regular rotation of cropping, while the "outfield" was only occasionally cropped, and lay for years in fallow or pasture. On many farms the names are still applied to certain parks which at one time were Intoun and Outfield.

Inver (Monymusk). *Inbhir*, "river mouth," and especially the delta at same; also a junction of rivers or streams.

Inver, Croft of (Leochel).

Inveramsay (Chapel). 1625, Inneramsay, Retour, 195 ; 1511, Inveramsay, Col. 375 ; 1485, Inveralmusy, R.M.S., 1625 ; 1355-7, Inuirmusy, Col. 538.

Inverbuquhate. See Glenbucket.

Invercauld (Braemar). 1654, Inuercald, Ant. II., 88. ? *Inbhir caoil*, "the confluence of the strait or narrow part of the strath." The name may not have originated at the place where Invercauld now stands. There is no *inver* quite near to it.

Inverchandlick (Braemar). Map, *lick* ; Val. Roll, *lick*. Cf. Eglsh Kian na Dallach and Kindalloch, at the western extremity of the haughs of Allanmore and Allanaquoich, Inverchandlich being at the eastern end. *Inbhir-ceann-dalach*, "the Inver at the end of the field."

Invercharrach (Cabrach). *Carrach*, "rough, broken ground, with a stony bottom." Carrach was probably the burn name, though the burn now takes the name of the farm. It flows through "Glac-Carrach."

Inverchat (Birse). 1755, Enderchat, Ant. II., 75 ; 1511, Inuerquhat, R.E.A., I., 274 ; 1170, Innercat, R.E.A., I., 12. See Glencat.

Inverden (Towie).

Inverenzie (Glengairn). 1696, Inverinzie, Poll Book ; 1654, Inverenze, Ant. II., 90. The "Inbhir" or confluence of the Finzie Burn. Cf. Glenfinzie. "Finzie" is probably a derivative of *fionn*, "white or light-coloured," referring to the general hue of the grass, called in some parts of the Highlands "fionnach," and which turns grey in the autumn. Cf. Finglenny, Finzeauch, Finzean and Findachy. It will be noted that if *fionnach* is the proper word it loses the *f* by aspiration. *Inbhir-Fhionnach*.

Inverernan (Tarland, det. No. 3). *Inbhir+Ernan*, "the confluence of the Ernan" with the Don. See Ernan.

Inverey (Braemar). C.S. æ. 1672, Inverray, Col. 36 ; 1451, Inverroy, Chamb. Rolls. "The confluence of the Ey" with the Dee, at the mouth of Gleney (q.v.).

Invergelder (Crathie). See Gelder.

Invermarkie (Glass). See Markie Water.

Invermossat (Kildrummie). Mossat may be *mosach*, following the spelling *cht*, common in words terminating in *ch*. *Inbhir-mosach*, "the dirty inver"—perhaps referring to the colour of the water.

Invernettie (Glen Nocht, Strathdon). 1550, Invernyte, Ant. IV., 475 ; 1507, Invernethy, Ant. IV., 738 ; 1451, Invernate, Chamb. Rolls. Cf. Drumanettie, which is near this place ; Bothanyettie in the next parish ; and Renatton, which also is near.

Invernochty (Strathdon). 1546, Invernothy, R.M.S., 2 ; 1507, Invernochty, R.M.S., 3115 ; 1493, Innernothy, R.E.A., I., p. 334 ; 1437, Invernochty, R.E.A., I., p. 150 ; 1356, Inuyrnochty, R.E.A., I. p. 82 ; 1275, Innernocty, R.E.A., II., p. 52. Perhaps connected with *nochd*. Cf. Tap o' Noth. Near Invernochty is a dun or fort on a low hill, commanding an extensive view of the Don valley. [See Place Names in Strathbogie, p. 29.]

Inverord (Skene).

Invers, obs. (Huntly). *Inbhir*, "confluence." E. pl. 's. Now called "The Meeting of the Waters"—Bogie and Deveron.

Inverthernie (Auchterless). 1624, Inverthernie, Ret. 184; 1540, Invertherny, R.M.S., 2146.

Inverurie. 1291, Inverthurin, Bull of Pope Nicholas IV., 503; 1275, Innerowry, Tax., R.E.A., II., 53; 1257, Inuerroury, Bull of Pope Alexander, R.E.A., I., 25; 1250, Innerwry, Chart., R.E.A., II., 275; 1195, Inverthurin, Earldom of Garioch, p. 27; 1199, Inuerurie and Inuerurin, Bull of Pope Innocent III., Col. 247; 1172-1199, Ennroury, Chart. Col. 154; 10th Cent., Nrurim, The Pictish Chron., p. 9. "The confluence of the Urie" with the Don.

Inverythan (Auchterless).

Irelandbrae (Rayne).

Isaacside (Auchindoir).

Isla Water (Cairnie).

Isles (Premnay).

Ittingston (Huntly). 1696, Witingston, Poll Book; 1677, Uttingstoun, Huntly Rental; 1662, Ittingstoun, Retour 363; 1600, Wittingstoune, Huntly Rental; 1547, Uttestoun, R.M.S., 102; 1534, Uttinstoun, R.M.S., 1453. Probably Hutton's Town. Hutton Hall, Berwickshire, appears in old writings Hutounhall and Atounhall, and initial *H* may have been lost in Utinstoun. A charter of 1277 was witnessed by Alan, son of Huting, senschal of Buchan. Cf. Wittingshill, Buchan.

Jackeys (Oyne).

Jam (Cairnie). Jan, a projection or addition to a building, as a back-jam. A church aisle was called a kirk-jam (Jamieson). Cf. "The Jam," in Rosehearty (Pratt's "Buchan").

Jenkin's or Ginkin Hole. A pot in the Ury, where malefactors were drowned in old times. So the records show. O.S.N.B.

Jericho (Culsalmond).

Jessiefield (Newhills).

Jimpack (Culsalmond).

Johnie's Kirk (Auchindoir, 6). A cluster of boulders on the White Hill of Braland.

John's Cairn (Auchindoir).

Johnstone (Leslie). 1696, Johnstoune, Poll Book ; 1641, Jonstoun, Retour, 255. In 1257 Pope Alexander IV. ratified the provisions made by the Abbot and Convent of Lundores for a stipend to the Vicar of Lessly, of 12 merks, the whole altarage, the manse and kirklands, with the half of the teind sheaves of the town of Henry the son of John, after whom probably the farm was named Johnstone. R.E.A., I., 25.

Johnis Leyis (Insch). 1625, Johnsleyes in dominio de Lindoris, Retour 194 ; 1549, Johnisleyis, Col. 116.

Kàchei, The (Leochel). *Caoch allt*, "blind burn." A burn close to this one is called "The blin' burn." *Allt* sometimes loses *t*, as in Glassel (q.v.). It is possible that "Kachel" was properly the name of the Blind Burn, but that the original name of what is now Kachel Burn being lost, it was supposed that, as there could be no mistake about the Blind Burn, the name Kachel, remembered, though not understood, must of necessity belong to the neighbouring burn.

Kaimhill (Banchory-Devenick). Sometimes also written Kemhill. Kaim, Kame (according to the Scot. Dict., New Ed.), means (1) "a low ridge" (Lanarkshire) ; (2) "a crest of a hill," resembling a cock's comb (Ayrshire) ; (3) "a camp or fortress," as The Kaim of Mathers ; (4) Kaim as a place-name has been explained "crooked hill," *e.g.*, Dun Kaim for Dun Cam.

Kandakellie (Dinnet). Poll Book. Kyan-na-Kyl, V. of D., p. 640; Kean na Kyll, Straloch, Col. I., 25; 1600, Chandokeilzie, Huntly Rental. *Ceann na coille*, "wood end."

Katie McCallum's Cairn (Strathdon, 6). The Cairn marks the spot where a woman (whose name, however, was Callum) perished in the snow.

Kearn (Auchindoir). 1595, Keyrne, R.M.S.; 1366, Keryn, Col. 219; 1275, Kierne and Kyerrl, R.E.A., II., 52, 55. It has been attempted to assign a meaning to this name, connecting it with the House of Druminnor, but Keirn occurs in the Cabrach, where no church ever could have been. It also appears as an old spelling of Cairndeard in the same parish. As there is a large cairn and several hills called cairns within the old boundaries, it seems probable that Kearn is simply a form of *Càirn*, the pl. of *Càrn*.

Kebbaty (partly in Cluny, Midmar, and Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Kebbettie, Poll Book; 1620, Kebitie, Retour 168; 1444 and 1539, Kebidy and Achkebidy, R.M.S., 2100, Ant. IV., 340. Kebbaty may be a form of *Ceapach*, "a tilled plot," common in old writings as Keppacht. Achkebity and Dalhibity (Banchory-Devenick) may mean "the field of the plots or rigs," a possible enough meaning under the old run-rig system of culture. This is the only suggestion I can offer in the absence of older forms of the name, and it must be taken as purely conjectural.

Kebbuck Knowe (Kildrummie, 6). See Allt-na-Kebbuck.

Keig (Parish). 1617, Monkeig, R.M.S.; 1291, Monkegin, Bull of Pope Nicolas IV., Ant. IV., 502; 1268, Keg, Col. 178; 1245, Kege, Conf. of Pope Innocent, Col. 177. Monkegin = Monadh + Kege or Kegin, "Moor of Kege." A personal name, I conjecture, as it is in Ireland. Keige and Keig are also common names in the Isle of Man, and Kegwin and Mackeggie are Scotch forms of the name.

Kelloch (Braemar). G.C.S. Keuloch. 1696, Killoch, Poll Book; 1564, Kelloch, Ant. II., 88. ? *Caol-ach*, "narrow field." Cf. Keelagh and Keilagh, Ireland (Joyce, II., 419). Kelaugh—Chamb. Rolls, 1451—seems to have been somewhere in Strathdon.

Keir, Hill and Mains of (Skene). *Cathair*, "a circular stone fort." "A circular, broken-down wall is the only remains of the fort on the summit of the hill." O.S.N.B.

Keith (Kintore). This name appears among the lands belonging to the Burgh of Kintore in a charter of 1506-7 (R.M.S., 3047), but I do not find it in any other writing. It is not mentioned in Watt's "Early History of Kintore," nor in the Poll Book, and I think it may be either a misreading, or more likely a crofter's name.

Keithney (Chapel). 1696, Kethen, Poll Book ; 1631, Kethny, R.M.S., 1713. Cf. Learney.

Kelaugh, obs. (Strathdon). See Keiloch.

Kellach Burn (Culsalmond).

Kellands, The (Inverurie). Arable land extending from road on north side of the Don to near the steading of Westfield. Tradition says "it originally belonged to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Inverurie—hence called Key-land!" O.S.N.B. Killand is a common place-name, as also Killan. Cf. Killenhead and Killenknowes.

Kelman Hill, The (Cabrach). ? *Coille monaidh*, "the wood of the moorish hill." It is a moorish hill, partly wooded.

Kelpie's Needle (Dinnet). Also called the Deil's Needle—a pillar stone in the Dee at Polslaik. There is a hole through the stone—hence the "needle."

Keltswell (Rayne).

Kembolg (Monymusk). Cf. Kaimhill.

Kemhill (Kemnay). See Kaimhill.

Kenfield (Banchory-Devenick).

Kénnerty (Peterculter). 1548, Kennarty, Ant. III., 350 ; 1534, Kennerty, Ant. III., 348 ; 1486, Kennardy, Ant. III., 348 ; 1482, Kynnardy, Ant. III., 347. The oldest form of this name is exactly the same as Kynnardy in Banffshire and elsewhere, which means the "head or end of the little height"—*ceann ardain*. It is possible the accent may have changed, though, in such a word, this would be very unusual. As now pronounced—Kénnerty—the name is, to me, unintelligible.

Kennéthmont (Parish). 1600, Kynnathmont and Kynnauchmount, R.M.S., 1032 ; 1418, Kyllachmond, R.E.A., II., 218 ; 1403, Kynalchmund, Col. 626 ; c. 1366, Kynalcmond, Col. 221 ; 1299, Kilalckmunith, Col. 625 ; 1172-1199, Kyllalchmond, R.E.A., II., 13 ; 1165-1188, Kynalcmond, Col. 624. *Cill*, "a cell or church." St. Alcmund is said to be a "well-known saint in the Roman Calendar." I do not find his name in this form in the "Kalendars of the Scottish Saints," but it is probable that there was a saint so called. It is not quite certain, however, whether Kyn or Kil is the older prefix. Kinbattock also has the old forms of Kilbethok and Dolbethok. It is possible that in both cases Kil and Kyn may be the distinctive names of the church and the church lands. St. Alcmund must have had a cell apart from the church, or he may have fallen into disrepute, for the church was dedicated to St. Rule, and in 1572 it appears in an "Act of Secrete Counsall" as Trewle Kirk. See Trewel Fair. In a charter—given in the Register of Aberbrothoc, p. 55—by Earl David on a ploughgate of land in Kinalchmund, in favour of the Church of St. Thomas of Aberbrothoc, the names of the four men are given who had fixed the marches, and among them is "Symon flandrensis." He may have been one of the Flemish colony settled in this part of the country, and to whom there appears to be reference in charters of date 1171-1199 and 1357, Col. 546 and 548. This charter by Earl David (1211-14) gives the spelling Kinalchmund ; the Royal Confirmation of the same year Kelalchmund ; and the Confirmation by Earl John, 1219, Kynalchmund.

Kepplecruick (Auchindoir). Cf. Kepplehills.

Kepplehills (Newhills). Kepplehills = Chapelhills, from *Capella*, "a chapel." See Newhills.

Kettle Howe (Kennethmont, 6). A kettle-like hollow between the Hill of Flinders and the Hill of Christ's Kirk.

Kilbuies (Keig).

Kilden (Insch).

Kildow (Aboyne). *Cul-dubh*, "black hill-back."

Kildrummie (Parish). 1567, Kildrummie, Col. 225 ; 1409, Kyndrome, Ant. IV., 178 ; 1404, Kindromy, Ant. IV., 168 ; c. 1366, Kyndrummy, Col. 219 ; 1359, Kyndrymmie, Ant. IV., 718 ; 1334, Kildromy, Ant. IV., 152 ; 1305, Kyndromyn, Ant. IV., 151 ; 1275, Kyndrummy, R.E.A., II., 52. *Ceann druimin*, "head of the little ridge."

Kildrummie, Nether (Kildrummie).

Killenhead (Keig). ? *Coillean*, dim. of *Coille*, "a wood" + English, head. *Killeen* is common in Irish place-names, v. Joyce. [*Ceallan* in Mull and Uist = "cells," or "churches" (pl. of *ceall*, now *cill*)].

Killenknowes (Kinnoir, Huntly). See Killenhead.

Killiewalker (Inverurie). A green loaning, which led from the Don to the Ury, passing between the Bass and the kirkyard. There is no local tradition as to the origin of the name. Had the situation, or any corresponding name further down the Don, warranted, one might suppose it to be a corruption of *Coille-uachdair*, "upper wood," but it is more likely a nickname. Dr. Davidson, in the "Earldom of the Garioch," considers the name modern.

Kinaldie (Dyce, Kinellar, and Logie-Coldstone). *Ceann alltain*, "Burn-end."

Kinbattoch (Towie). 1629, Kinbethok, Ret. 213 ; 1507, Kelbethok, R.M.S., 3159 ; 1507, Kilbethok, Ant. II., 12 ; c. 1366, Kynbethoc, Col. 219 ; 1245, Dolbethok, Col. 178 ; 1211, Dolbethok, Col. 176. Perhaps "the Church and field of St. Bethoc." Macfarlane says:—"There is an old chappell at Kinbattoch half a mile south from the church." Also a fort, see O.S. Notes.

Kincardine, Mill of. See Kincardine O'Neil.

Kincardine O'Neil (Parish). 1645, Kinkarnoneill, Ret. 283; ante 1657, Kincairne of Neill, Balfour; 1591, "in baronia de Neill," R.M.S., 1245; 1539, "in baronia de Neill," R.M.S., 2024; 1275, Kincardyn, R.E.A., II., 52; 1250, Kincardynonele, R.E.A., II., 273; 1250, "terre nostre de Onele," R.E.A., II., 273. Neil is probably a personal name, and the old writers seem to have considered it so. Whether *o* is a contraction of *of*, or, as in Irish names, means "the family" of Neil is doubtful. Cf. Obeyn (Aboyne), Camus o' May, perhaps also Tap o' Noth. The burn at Kincardine O'Neil is called The Neil, but we find in Irish names many streams bear the names of former owners of adjoining lands. It is called Wattir Kincardin in charter of 1539 (R.M.S., 2024), evidently showing that the Neil Burn is merely the burn of Kincardine O'Neil. Mr. Macbain, Inverness, derives Kincardine from Welsh *cardden*, "a brake or thicket," hence "the head of the brake or thicket."

Kinclune (Towie). Pronounced Kinleen. 1507, Kinclune, R.M.S., 3159. *Ceann cluaine*, "head or end of the meadow."

Kincraigie (Lumphanan, Tarland, Tough). *Ceann craige*, "Craig-head."

Kindalloch (Braemar). V. of D., 642. See Inverchandlick.

Kindie. See Kindy.

Kindrocht (Braemar). 1564, Kindrocht, Ant. II., 88; 1275, Kindrochet, R.E.A., II., 52; 1214-1234, Kindrouch, Col. 86. *Ceann-drochaide*, "Bridge end." Old name of Castleton of Braemar.

Kindy (Cabrach) and **Kindie** (Strathdon). Kindie is generally explained *Ceann dubh*, "black head," but this would throw the accent on the last syllable, as if Kindēē, and is inadmissible. The personal name Kenneth is possible, and Tibberchindy (q.v.), or in the old form Toberchenze, seems to favour this meaning. The sources of Kindy in Cabrach, and Kindie in Strathdon, are within less than a mile of each other, and Dun Mount lies between them. Had there been traces of a

"dun" on this hill it would not be hard to believe that in early times some Kenneth had a place of strength on this hill, and gave name to the streams issuing from it. Still, if we follow the analogy of similar names, it seems more probable that the old form was Kinyn. So Cannie was formerly Kanyn, which may indeed be only another form of Kindie. Kinyn may be formed from *Ceann*, "a head," and the terminal *yn*, often, though not always, attached to burn-names. The meaning would thus be the "Head burn," and these streams rise close to the watershed. The derivation from a personal name is in many ways very tempting, but the alternative appears to me more probable.

Kinellar (Parish). 1557, Kinnellar and Kynnellar, *Retours* 24 and 25; 1465, Kynnellor, *R.M.S.*, 837. *Ceann iolair*, "Eagle's head or hill." Though it is difficult now to associate the Hill of Kinellar with eagles, it may have been frequented by them at one time, the Forest of Dyce being on one side and Glasgow Forest on the other.

King's Chair (Kintore, 6).

Kingsford (Alford, Auchterless, Cabrach, and Peterculter).

King's Haugh (Cabrach).

Kingshill and Well (Peterculter and Newhills).

King's Hillock (Clatt, 6).

King's Puttingstone (Cabrach).

King's Seat (Kintore, 6).

Kinminity (Birse). *C.S. Munnity*. 1696, Kinmonety, *Poll Book*; 1687, Kinminitie, *Retour* 469; 1511, Kynmonty, *Rental, R.E.A., I.*, 372; 1170, Kynmonedy, *R.E.A., I.*, 12. The *Rental* probably gives the correct pronunciation at the time, and the spelling of 1170 may represent but three syllables. I therefore think that the name is a form of Kinmundy as in Skene. *Ceann monaidh* = "Muirend," or "Muirhead."

Kinmundy (Skene). See Kinminity.

Kinnèrnle (Midmar). 1485, Kynnarney, Ant. II., 28; 1178-1211, Kynernyn, Ant. II., 41.

Kinnoir (Old Parish). 1696, Kinnoir, Poll Book; 1534, Kynnor, R.M.S., 1453; 1224-42, Kynor, R.E.M., p. 66; 1226, Kynor, R.E.M., p. 22; 1222, Kynor, R.E.M., p. 60. (?) *Ceann-oir*, "the head or hill of the edge or margin." *Oir* also means "the east," which, however, would most likely give us *er* or *ear*. The name, no doubt, originally belonged to the hill now called the Wood of Kinnoir, which is bounded by the Deveron.

Kinord (Dinnet). (Loch.) 1753, Loch Keander Man, Gordon's Scots Affairs; 1638, Chandmoir, Retour 242; 1654, Loch Keanders, Straloch's Map; 1600, Chandmoiris, Huntly Rental; 1534, "terras de Canmoris cum lacu et loco earundem," R.M.S., 1453; 1515, Lochcanmore, R.M.S., 29; 1511, Lochcanmour, R.M.S., 3599; 1497, Lochcanmor, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 190; c.1426, Canmore, Wyntoun. (Farms.) 1696, Meikle Kanders and Little Kandrie, Poll Book; 1685, Meikle and Little Kendoirs, Retour 466; 1662, Little and Meikle Candores, Retour 363; 1638, Meikle and Little Chandmoiris, Retour 242. 1753, Kean-ord Man, Gordon's Scots Affairs; 1696, Kainord, Poll Book; 1685, Kendord, Ret. 466; 1638, Chandord, Ret. 242. These names apply to the Loch and three farms around it. So far as we have records, down to 1600 the name was Canmore; *d* then appears in Chandmoiris, (E. pl. added). The intrusion of *d* seems to have led to the dropping of *m*, giving us, in 1654, Keanders, and there followed the further changes of final *d* in Candord, and the loss of the former *d* in 1696, when the Poll Book has Kainord. In the Huntly Rental of 1600 the name occurs only once as Chandmoiris, the plural being used as the common name of the various farms on the dauch. The common pronunciation is now Cannòr. If this is the correct account of the changes which have occurred, Canmore is the oldest form. *Ceann mor* means "big head."

Kinstair (Alford). 1454, Kynstare, Ant. IV., 142. *Ceann staire*, "Causey-end."

Kintoche (Lumphanan). Same form in Poll Book, 1696, and Retour of 1638. *Ceann tochair*, "causeyend."

Kintòr (Crathie). *Ceann-tòrr*, "head of the heap or round hillock." Scot. Hillhead.

Kintore (Parish and Town). 1361, Kyntor, R.E.A., I., 91; 1324, Kintor, Acts of Parliament; 1249-1286, Kyntor, Rental of Alexander III. of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, R.E.A., I., 55. *Ceann tòrr*, "Hill end" or "Hill head." *Tòrr* means a heap, a high, conical hill, an eminence or mound, a tower or castle. "Hill end" might have referred to the Hill of Tuack, at the end of which the town stands, but I think it is more likely that Kintore was originally the name of the Castle of Kintore, which stood on a small mound called the Castlehill, removed in the construction of the railway. The castle or peel was probably the earliest building, and the town grew up around it. The local opinion is that Kintore means the "end of the forest," but this is inadmissible, because *doire*, even if it meant a forest, would give *dèr*, short, not *tòre*, long.

Kirk Cairn (Auchindoir, 6). Tradition says it was intended to build the Parish Church on this spot, but the materials were supernaturally removed to the site of the old church, near Craig Castle.

Kirk Fold (Kintore, 6).

Kirkhill (Kildrummie, Tarland).

Kirkhillock (Cairnie). See Hecklebirnie.

Kirk Knowes (Coull).

Kirkland (Forgue).

Kirkney (Gartly). 1654, Kirknie, Straloch's Map; 1601, Kirknye, Huntly Rental; 1596, Kirknie, R.M.S., 503; 1534, Kirkne, R.M.S., 1453; 1511, Kirknee, R.M.S., 3599. This name may possibly mean "hill of the grouse," derived from *cearc-fhraoich*, "grouse," the first part only entering into place-names, as in Ireland. The last syllable, being unaccented, is probably the terminal *ne* or *nach*. The name might be supposed English, like many others beginning with Kirk, as Kirkmichael, Kirkpatrick, Kirkoswald, and others, but in these names the stress is on the last or qualifying part of the name, and this is in marked contrast to Kirkney, and seems to forbid the idea of an English origin.

Kirkpleugh (Premnay).

Kirk Stane (Auchindoir, 6). A large mass of serpentine rock at Craigs of Bog.

Kirkstile (Gartly).

Kirkstyle (Kemnay).

Kirkton (Cabrach and Tullynessle).

Kirktown (Cairnie and Kinnoir).

Kirktoune (Dyce and Glengairn).

Kirriemuir (Premnay).

Kittlemannoch (Gartly). Mannoch is probably *meadhonach* (pron. me-un-ach), "middle." Kittle is doubtful. Cf. Balnakettle and Balnakettill; Balmacathill and Banakettill; Bannacadill; Glencuthil; le Hole Kettil; Tullichedel and Tulyquhedil. So far as I can ascertain, all these names, like Kittlemannoch, apply to deep "dens" or corries.

Kittlepoint (Cluny, 6).

Kittycallin (Forgue).

Kittynedle Stone (Auchindoir, 6). A large stone in the Don, so called because the kittynedle or sandpiper is often seen upon it.

Knappach Ford (Huntly, 6).

Knapperknowes, obs. (Gartly). Knapperts (Scot.) or heath-peas. (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*.)

Knappert Hillock (Auchindoir). See above.

Knappies (Gartly 6).

Knappy Park (Birse). Scot. knap, "a knob."

Knappyround (Lumphanan, Tarland). "Knobby Hillock."

Knightland Burn and Knights Mill (Drumblade). C.S. Knichtlan' and Knichtsmill. Most probably this burn and farm have their names from the Knights Templars, to whom belonged the Church of Kinkell, with its six dependent chapels, of which Drumblade was one. It has been frequently asserted that the knights referred to were the Gordons of Lesmoir, who were Knights Baronet, and owned property in this parish, but Knichtsmill existed before the Gordons were proprietors in Drumblade.

Knockandhù (Crathie and Tullich). *Cnocan dubh*, "black little knoll."

Knockándoch (Leochel). 1629, Knokandauche, Retour 213; 1600, Knokandath, Col. 606; 1513, Knokandow, Ant. IV., 350. *Cnoc cheannachd*, "market-hill." So Shaw in "Moray," approved by most Gaelic scholars. [Perhaps *cnocan dabhaich*, "little knoll of the *dabhach*."]*

Knockandy (Kennethmont). ? *Cnoc cean-fhionn*, "white-faced or greyish hill." The proper spelling to represent the pronunciation of this name should have been Knock-cannie, and there is a farm at the south-west base of the hill called Candy, or more commonly Cannie. See Cannie Burn, Kincardine O'Neil.

Knockanrioch (Glenmuick). Aberg. pp. *Cnocan-riabhach*, "brindled little hill."

Knockbuidhe (Cabrach). "The yellow knoll."

Knock Argatey (Logie-Coldstone). "Knock Argatey in Ruthuen" (Balfour). *Cnoc-Airgid*, "Silver Hill." Perhaps, being a grassy hill, so named from the grey hue of the grass in the autumn and winter.

Knock Castle (Glenmuick). *Cnoc*, "a hill."

Knockenbard (Insch). 1508, Knokinbard, Ant. IV., 521. *Cnocan baird*, "little hill of the bard."

Knockespock (Clatt). 1511, Knockespak, Rental, R.E.A., p. 361. *Cnoc Easbuig*, "Bishop's Hill."

* Professor Mackinnon.

Knockfullertree (Midmar). There are no references to this name in old writings, so far as I know, and it is impossible to say with certainty what it was originally. Possibly it may have been *Cnoc iolair*, "eagle's hill," and corrupted into its present form in some such way as Finlatree in the neighbouring parish of Tough.

Knockgrue (Echt). This name appears only in the Poll Book, and is probably incorrect. No name is given in the six-inch O.S. Map of which it could be a corruption.

Knockhuise (Aboyne). 1696, Knockews, Poll Book; 1685, Knockguies, Retour 466. *Cnoc-giubhais*, "hill of the fir."

Knockie Brànar (Dinnet). Probably Branar is the name of some person associated with the hill at one time, either as owner or by some occurrence, but there is no tradition about the origin of the name. Knockie Branar is not a Gaelic form, and probably it is not very old. Compare the following two names.

Knockie-Know (Birse). Knows in the Valuation Roll. 1602, "Knokie-Know, vulgo the Lang Ledrih," Retour 84; 1591, Knockie Know, R.M.S., 1898; 1511, Knotty Know, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377. *Cnocan*, of which Know or knoll is a translation. Lang Ledrih: Lang = E. *Long*; Ledrih = *Leitreach*, gen. of *Leiter*, "a hill slope," and probably part only of the original name.

Knockieside (Aboyne). "The side of the *cnocan* or hillock."

Knockinglew (Inverurie). 1756, Knockinglewes, "Family of Leslie," 497; 1696, Cockinglues, Poll Book; 1678, Knockingleus, Ant. III., 474; 1643, Knokinblewes, Retour 270; 1595, Knokinblewis, Ant. III., 533; 1490, Knok de Kynblewis, Ant. III., 472; 1460, Knokynblewis, "Family of Leslie." This hill is marked 780 on the 1-inch map. It is now called the Hill of Balquhain, and the old name is almost unknown. There is no doubt the names given above apply to the same places which, in the earlier documents, are called Auldtown, Nethertoun, and Middletoun of Knokinblewis, and in later times of Knockinglewes. I cannot account for

the change in spelling, but it is probable both are wrong. Close beside these farms and marching with Middleton is Conglass (q.v.), which, in 1257, is called Knokinglass, and in 1550 Knokinglas. It belonged from an early date to a different proprietor, which may account in part for the present form of the name. Knokinglas is *cnocan glas*, "grey or green little hill," but the reference of 1490 suggests not *cnocan*, but something different (*knok de kyn*—). Unless *blewes* and *glewes* are corruptions of *glas* I have no idea what they mean. Col. Leslie, in the "Records of the Family of Leslie," spells the name Knockinleus, except, of course, in documents quoted. Probably he understood the name to mean Hill of the Torch (*leus, leòis*). I see no warrant for such a derivation.

Knocklea (Strathdon). *Cnoc liath*, "grey hill."

Knockleith (Auchterless). 1606, Knok-Leyth, Retour 104; 1541, Knockleith, R.M.S., 2440. *Cnoc liath*, "grey hill."

Knocklom (Cluny). *Cnoc lom*, "Bare hill," *i.e.*, bleak, without vegetation.

Knock na-hullar (Strathdon, 6). Estate Map. *Cnoc na h-iolair* "Eagle's hill."

Knockollochy (Chapel). 1696, Knockolochie, Poll Book; 1511, Knockalloquhy, R.M.S., 3600.

Knockquharn (Echt). 1607, Echtnokquhairne, Retour 107. *Cnoc chairn*, "Cairn-hill."

Knockriach (Leochel). 1511, Knokreauch, R.M.S., 3593. *Cnoc riabhach*, "grey or brindled hill."

Knocksoul (Tullynessle and Logie-Coldstone). 1429, Knocksoul, R.M.S., 127. *Cnoc sabhail*, "Hill of the barn."

Knowhead (Tarland).

Knowley (Rayne).

Knows Durno (Chapel).

Knute Hill (Cabrach, 6). ? *Cnuachd*, "a lump."

Kolcy (Monymusk). A burn named as a march in a 16th century writing, Col. 171.

Kye Hill (Huntly). Probably from old Gaelic, *caedh*, "a quagmire." There are marshy spots all round the base of this hill. It is covered with heather, and quite unsuitable for feeding "kye" (cows).

Kylacrièch (Glengairn). *Coille na crìche*, "wood of the boundary."

Kynn (Dyce). 1629, Litell Kynn, Retour 212. *Ceann*, "head."

Kynoch (Tarland). Coynoch, Val. Roll. *Còineach*, "moss or mossy land."

Ladybog (Auchterless).

Ladycroft (Insch).

Ladylea. *Leathad liath*, "grey slope." Tradition says, called Ladylea, because there the Lady of Brux watched the contests between her lover Forbes and Mouat of Abergeldie, as told in the "Legends of the Braes of Mar," and other local publications. The next hill to Ladylea, however, is Badinlea, and the two names must go together. Besides, *lea* is English, and we should have had Ladyley if the tradition accounted for the name.

Ladymoss (Cluny).

Ladyscroft (Forgue).

Lady's Dowry (Coldstone, 6). Now part of the Farm of Pitentagart. Origin of name unknown.

Ladywell (Premnay).

Lag Burn (Gartly). *Lag*, "a hollow."

Lagclasser (Skellater). *Lag glas-fheòir*, "hollow of the meadow-grass."

Laggan (Cluny and Glengairn). "Little hollow."

Laighs (Skene). Scot. *Laighs*, "low-lying ground." Cf. Lechis Moss.

Lair of Aldararie (Glenmuick). Probably modern—v. Allt Darrarie.

Laird's Cave (Kildrummie, 6). This cave was used as a hiding-place by the Laird of Brux after '45.

Laird's Hiding Hole (Coull, 6). A small cave in the face of the Hill of Corse. The "Old Statistical Account" says it was used as a hiding-place by D. Forbes of Corse in the times of the Covenanters.

Laithers (Rayne). Lathries, Val. Roll.

Lamawhillis (Birse). Hill. Possibly *Leamhchoill*, "elm-wood," corrupted like *Damh riabhach* into "Damarlach."

Lambhill (Forgue and Towie, 6).

Lambelack (Auchterless). *Slack* = "an opening between hills," "a hollow."

Lamochrie (Birse). 1695, Retour 496. } Both these names are obso-
Lanchrie (Birse). 1591, R.M.S., 1898. }lete, and the pronunciation
 I do not know if they apply to the same place or not. } and locality are unknown.

Landerberry (Echt). Lander is probably a personal name.

Landowertown (Dyce). 1614, Landowertown de Dyce, Retour 132.
 "The land above the town of Dyce."

Langadlie Hill (Alford). 1523, Ledgadlie, Ant. IV., 144.

Langdeming (Tough).

Langollne (Clatt). I have not found this name in any old writing. It does not appear in the Poll Book, but the Return of this parish only gives the principal names, *i.e.*, of the townships or separate estates, and this place was probably included under Auchlyne. I conjecture that the name is partly Scotch, and that it includes in contracted form the name of the *dauch*—Auchlyne—of which it may have formed a part. There is still Mickle Auchlyne, Yondertown of Auchlyne, and Croftend of Auchlyne. Langollne may have been the Loan of Auchline. It is only a mere guess, but I have no other suggestion to offer.

Lang Stane o' Craigearn (Kemnay).

Largie (Insch). 1623, Largie-inche, Retour 178. See Largue.

Largue (Forgue and Cabrach). *Learg*, "a hillside," or "slope."

Lary Hill and Farm (Glengairn). *Lairig*, "a pass,"—so say the Gaelic-speaking natives.

Lasts (Peterculter). 1607, Lachtis, *alias* Lastis, Ret. 114; 1598, Laichtis *alias* Lastis, R.M.S., 811. Possibly Lost (= *Loisid*) + E. pl. *s. Loisid*, in current Gaelic, means a kneading trough; but the word is a not uncommon name of a farm. Cf. Lost.

Latch (Skene and Tough). Scot., "a mire."

Lauchintilly (Kemnay). 1614, Lochtulliche, Retour 132; 1511, Lochtillach, R.M.S., 3600; 1505-6, Lauchtintule, R.M.S., 2908. *Loch-an-tulaich*, "the loch of the knoll." It was a boggy place, and the loch was probably a mere pool.

Lauthinthy, obs. (Birse). 1511, Rental, R.E.A., I., 377. Same as Lethenty (q.v.).

Lavell (Glengairn). 1696, Lebhall, Poll Book; G.C.S., Lével. *Leth bhaile*, "half town."

Lavenie (Oyne). Pronounced Lé-v-nie. *Leamhanach*, "abounding in elm trees." Dr. Joyce derives similar names in Ireland from *Liathmhuine*, "grey shrubbery," but *muine* does not appear to be a Scottish Gaelic word, and *moine*, "moss," is inappropriate.

Law (Rayne and Kennethmont).

Lawchtendaff (Monymusk). This name appears in the "Marches of the Ep. Lands of Keig and Monymusk" (Col. 171), and the writer explains—"locus ubi quis fuit interfectus"—"the place where a certain person was slain." This does not account for the article *en*, and I am disposed to think the Gaelic was *Ach' an daimh*, "Oxfield." *Damh* becomes in this county *damp*, and in Ireland *duff* and *daff*. The first syllable is the common old spelling, *aucht* for *achadh*, the *L* being, as I conjecture, an error in copying an ornamented letter in an older writing.

Lawsie (Crathie). 1696, Lausie, Poll Book ; 1654, Lamsie, Straloch's map ; 1564, Lawsie, Ant. II., 94 ; 1451, Lawsy, Chamb. Rolls. Cf. Birselausie and Drumlassie.

Leac a' Ghobhainn (Corgarff, 6). "The hill slope of the smith." There is a tradition that a smith, guilty of a serious crime, was condemned to leave the country and settle wherever his budget fell from his horse's back, which happened at the spot where the old military road crossed the county boundary.

Leac Ghorm (Crathie). "Blue flagstone," or "blue hill slope."

Leachd nan Uidhean (Braemar). According to the Map—"slope of the fords," but the Gaelic natives say, *Leachd nan uan*, "slope of the lambs."

Leadhlick Hill (Coull). Ledlyke, Balfour ; Ledlyk, V. of D., p. 85. "At Ledle-lik there is a millstone quarry," V. of D., 633. *Leathad-leac*, "slope of the flagstones."

Lead Yeolley (Braemar). G.C.S., Gheaully. *Leathad*, "a slope," and probably a personal name. Cf. Ledmacay.

Leamington (Oyne).

Learg an Laoigh (Braemar, 6). "The slope of the calf or fawn."

Leárney (Kincardine O'Neil). C.S. Lairnie. 1725, Lairnie, Macfarlane, Ant. II., 5; 1696, Lernie, Poll Book; 1506-7, Largneis, R.M.S., 3070; 1494, Largeny, Ant. III., 303; 1446, Largny, "Records of Aboyne," p. 9. Cf. Lerny, Lairny, or Learnie, Ross-shire. The old forms suggest *Learg*, "a hill-slope," with a terminal, probably *yn*, changing into *ny*, as in Keithyn, which is later Keithny. The meaning of Learney thus appears to be "the place of the hill-slope."

Lechis Moss (Alford). Ant. IV., 143. Scot. Laigh, "low-lying ground," generally applied to low-lying fields reclaimed from moss or marsh—hence "the laighs," common in the north.

Leddach (Skene). 1696, Liddach, Poll Book; 1637, Leddauch, Retour 240; 1505, Laidacht, R.M.S., 2908; 1457, Ledach of Skene, Col. 281. ? *Leth-davach*, "half dauch." Cf. Haddoch.

Ledikin (Culsalmond). 1644, Lethinghame, Retour 275; 1600, Ledinghame, Ant. IV., 511. [Leideag, pl. Leideagan, is a common name for fields, especially those on outskirts of farms, in the West Highlands. The words appear very similar, but I am not prepared to say they are the same.]*

Ledmacay (Glen Nocht, Strathdon). 1507, Ledmakey, R.M.S., 3115; 1451, LadMcKay, Chamb. Rolls. Led = *Leathad*, "a hillside," probably the original name, to which the owner's or occupant's name has been added. So in Kintyre there is Uggadul-McKay, and we have the same mode of distinguishing places in our own county in Beltie-Gordon.

Leep Cúttach, obs. (Glenmuick). 1799, Leep Cultach, Aberg. pp. *Lub-coilltich*, "bend of the wood."

Legatsden (Chapel) 1600, Leggattisden, R.M.S., 1531; 1506, Legatisdend, Court Books, Ant. III., 385. Personal name, Leggatt. Cf. Leggattsbrig, Fife and Leggatstoune, Forfar.

* Professor Mackinnon.

Legatside (Midmar and Culsalmond).

Leggerdale (Midmar).

Leidshill (Cabrach). 1508, Luddishille, R.M.S., 3276. In Ant. IV., 465, the spelling is Ludishille. Either a personal name Leod (?) or G. *Leathad*, "a declivity," "side of a hill." Most likely the doublet is correct.

Leight (Corgarff, Strathdon). *Leac*—old form *leacht*—"a hill," or "hill-slope." Also a "cairn or grave mound."

Leirichie-laar (Rhynie). [See "Place Names in Strathbogie," p. 263.]

Leith-hall (Kennethmont).

Lenchie (Insch). Lenshie, Val. Roll. "Lang-shaw." Cf. Lenshie.

Lendrum (Birse). See Slewdrum.

Lenshaw (Forgue). See Lenchie and Lenshie.

Lenshie (Auchterless). 1638, Lenschave, Retour 242; 1625, Langschawbray, Retour 187; 1606, Langschaw-bray, Retour 104; 1540, Langschawbra, Chart, R.M.S., 2148. "Brae of the long wood or grove."

Lent Haugh (Auchindoir). Lint-haugh, Val. Roll.

Lentush (Rayne). 1566, Ledintushe, Ant. III., 378; 1509, Ledintosche, R.E.A., I., 353; 1333, Ledintosach, R.E.A., 60; 1304, Ledyntoscach, R.E.A., I., 38. *Leathad an Toisich*, "the chief's slope," or it may be the "slope of the front."

Leochel (Parish). 1696, Leochell, Poll Book; 1542, Loquhell, Ant. III., 499. Loychel, 1199-1207, Col. 173; 1214-1234, Col. 603; 1250, Col. 605; 1268, Col. 178. Cf. Laughil, Loghill and Loughill, in Ireland, from *Leamh-choill*, "elm-wood," Joyce, I., 509.

Leslie (Parish). There can be no doubt that the family name of Leslie was derived from Lesslyn in the Garioch. It was not until the fifth generation that the descendants of Bartholf, the "Hungarian," followed the growing practice of assuming a surname, which they did in the usual way, by adopting the name of their principal landed property. Lesslyn is a very difficult name, and I do not think that any explanation which has been proposed is satisfactory. *Lios linne*, "fort or garden of the pool," might be appropriate, as the castle stands close to the Gadie (though the Gadie is here a small rapid stream, and there is no pool at or near the castle, and never could have been), but this derivation would require the stress to fall on the last syllable, which it does not. In Lesmòir, Lesmúrdie, and Lessendrum the stress is on the qualifying term, but in Lesslyn, if the stress was originally on *lyn*, we have no explanation of the change. *Lios*, "a fort," is most likely correct, but I incline to think the last syllable has suffered contraction to the extent of altering the structure of the name, and the accent has then followed the general rule. If such a contraction has taken place it is useless to guess what the original word may have been.

Leslie's Cairn (Forgue).

Lesmoir (Rhynie). *Lios mor*, "the big fort."

Lesmúrdie (Cabrach B.). 1549, Lesmordy, Ant. IV., 463; 1540, Losmurdy, Ant. IV., 462; 1527, Losmordy, Ant. IV., 460; 1474, Losmorthie, R.M.S., 1155. Possibly *Lios mor*, "the big fort," with *dauch* subsequently added; but more probably *Lios Murchaidh*, "Murdo's fort." Cf. Dunmurchie (Maxwell, p. 176) and Ardmurthach (R.E.M., p. 175).

Lessendrum (Drumblade). 1551, Lessindrum, R.M.S., 623; 1403, Lossyndrum, R.M.S., pp. 252, 253; 1364, Lessyndrom, R.E.M., p. 161. *Lios-an-droma*, likely meaning "the dwelling of the ridge." *Lios* now means a "garden," but formerly a "fort," a "dwelling."

Lethenty (Tullynessle). 1614, "pendicle of the said lands called Lethindae," Charter, R.M.S., Ant. IV., 543. 1599, "commonly called lie Lethintie," Charter, R.M.S., Ant. IV., 540. ? *Liath eanach*, "grey marsh." Cf. Lethenie and Lethane, R.E.M.

Lettach (Glass). Cf. Leddach.

Letter (Skene). 1696, Letter and Leter, Poll Book ; 1627, Letter, Court Book of the Barony. *Leitir*, "a hillside." Hillhead is the next farm.

Leuchar (Peterculter). *Luachar*, "a rush, bulrush." The word frequently occurs as a place-name in Ireland. See Joyce.

Leuchar Burn (Skene).

Lewesk (Rayne). 1696, Luesk, Poll Book ; 1625, Leusk, Retour 196 ; 1566, Lowesk, Ant. III., 378 ; 1509, Lowas and Lowask, R.E.A., I., 353.

Lewie, The West (Cabrach). One of the head streams of the Deveron. From *laogh*, "a calf." (*Allt*) *laogh*, "the burn of the calves." Cf. Ardluie and Alluie in the Lower Cabrach.

Lewisfield (Aboyne).

Lewishillock (Kildrummie).

Leyheads (Lumphanan).

Leylodge (Kintore). 1637, Leyludge, Retour 240 ; 1525, Ley-luge, R.M.S., 3023 ; 1506, Leylugis, R.M.S., 2908.

Leys (Drumblade, Logie-Coldstone, and Towie).

Ley Water (Rhynie). That is the Burn of Lang Ley, one of the old daughs of Essie, now included in Rhynie.

Lickleyhead (Premnay). 1696, Lycklyheid, Poll Book ; 1605, Lyklicheid, Retour 96.

Lightmuir (Kennethmont). 1696, Laighmuir, Poll Book, which is also the pronunciation in C.S. "Low moor."

Lightna (Kinnoir). G. *leicne*, dim. of *leac*, "a flagstone." So Lickny and Dunleckny, Ireland. Joyce, II., 27.

Linchork (Glengairn). 1701, Loynquhork, 1677, Linquhork, Aberg., pp. *Loinn-a-chorc*, "field of the oats."

Lind (Peterculter). In the Poll Book, Line and Linestock.

Line (Skene). It is a "line," or straight row of houses. There is no waterfall nor indeed a burn. Cf. Rawes (rows) of Huntly.

Lingamend (Coull). Scot. Lang holm end, "the end of the long meadow."

Linn (Tough).

Linn of Dee (Braemar).

Lion's Face (Braemar, 6).

Littlemill (Glenmuick). 1698, Milnebeg, Aberg., pp. *Muileann beag*, "little mill."

Loanend (Gartly, Huntly, Lumphanan, and Premnay). End of the loan, or open space between cultivated fields, enclosed by dykes, into which cattle were driven for security.

Loangarry (Drumblade).

Loanhead (Drumblade and Peterculter).

Lochan a Bhata (Braemar). "Little loch of the staff," or "of the boat," perhaps from its shape and smallness. It is a mere pool on the top of a hill.

Lochan a Chreagan (Braemar). "The little loch of the little craig."

Lochan an Tarmachan (Braemar). "Little loch of the ptarmigan."

Lochandhu (Coull). "Black little loch."

Lochan Feurach (Crathie, near Loch Builg). "Grassy little loch."

Lochanlar (Crathie). Properly Lochnalàr. *Loch na làire*, "loch of the mare."

Lochan na Feadaig (Braemar, near Lochan an Eoin). "Little loch of the plover."

Lochans (Kildrummie and Strathdon). *Lochan*, "little loch, pool, or marsh." E. pl. added.

Lochan Suarach. *Suarach*, "insignificant." It is a very small pool.

Lochan Uaine (Braemar).
Lochan Uine (Logie-Coldstone). } "Green little loch."

Lochàrmuick (Glen Carvie, Strathdon). Charmuick probably represents Charmaig = Cormack, a personal name. The first syllable may be a contraction of Lochan. Lochans (q.v.) is near to it. Locharmuick = "Cormack's marsh or marshy ground."

Loch Brothachan (Braemar). Pronounced Brótachan, "dirty loch" —but I am told this is not applicable. ? "Loch by the steep bank."

Loch Buidhe (Glenmuick). "Yellow Loch."

Loch Cállater (Braemar). Pronounced by Gaelic people Callter and Callater.

Loch Ceann-mor (Glen Callater, Braemar). "Loch of the big head or hill."

Loch Davan (Dinnet). 1516, "The lands of Dawane," R.M.S., 133; 1503, "The lands of Dawen," R.M.S., 2745. Straloch gives the town, Davan, in his map, but does not name the loch. Cf. Daan, Dawane, and Dawin, Ross-shire. The loch is fed by two streams, but this may have nothing to do with the name.

Loch Dubh (Braemar). "Black Loch."

Lochery (Skene).

Lochery (Glenkindie, Strathdon). } *Luackrach*, "a rushy place." Cf.

Val. Roll, Lochray. } Lochrie.

Loch Etchachan (Braemar). ? From *eiteach*, "burnt heath," which might apply in the sense of burnt by sun and frost.

Loch Kinord (Dinnet). See Kinord.

Lochmanse (Coull). 1696, Lochmanss, Poll Book ; 1630, Lochmans, Retour 216.

Lochmoss (Forgue).

Lochnagar (Braemar). 1769, *Laghin y gair*, Pennant ; Lochnagair, Aberg. pp. ; 1654, Loch Garr, Straloch's map. "Loch of the goats" is the usual meaning assigned, but *gabhar*, which is common in Aberdeenshire names, is always pronounced *gour*. So far as I have observed, the Gaelic pronunciation is not Loch-na-gar, but *Lochēn i gyàr*, closely resembling the spelling of Pennant, and it therefore appears to me doubtful if "gar" is mas. or fem., sing. or pl. Probably we shall never arrive at certainty as to the meaning of the name, but I am disposed to think the most plausible suggestion yet offered is that the root may be *gair* or *gaoir*, "wailing, moaning, shouting, confused noise," applying to the wild howling of the wind on the face of the crags. In times of storm it is said to be terrific. Whether the hill was ever called Ben-na-gar is very doubtful. The range is known as "The White Mounth," which may be a translation of a Gaelic name, but there is no tradition in the district to warrant even a conjecture.

Loch Phadruig (Braemar). "Patrick's or Peter's loch."

Lochrie (Rhynie). *Luackrach*, "rushy," hence "a rushy place." Cf. Loughry, Ireland (Joyce, II., 333).

Lochshangie (Kemnay). So given in the map, and in the Estate plan of 1792. In the Val. Roll it is Leschangie. 1696, Laschangie, Poll Book ; 1644, Leschangis, Retour 276.

Lochtoune (Peterculter). Poll Book.

Loch Ullachie (Glengairn, S. of Dee). A mere pool on or near the road, half-way between Knock Castle and Strath Girnoch. 1796, Lochyulachy, Aberg. pp. C.S. Yeùllachie, ? *Loch Ullachaidh*, "Loch of preparing or making ready." Possibly a place where lint was steeped, or hides tanned. Beside it is Tom Ullachie.

Logie (Auchindoir, Auchterless, and Oyne). *Lagan*, "a little hollow." Cf. Comalegy.

Logie Coldstone (Parish). C.S. Lógie Cólston. Logie and Coldstone, or Codilstan, were two separate parishes, united in 1618. Logie is from G. *Lagan*, "a little hollow." Coldstone can be traced in old writings to the 13th century. 1677, Colstane, Col., p. 225 ; 1526, Coldstaine, R.E.A., II., 225 ; 1586, Colquhoddilstone, Division of Pres. Col., p. 223 ; 1567, Quoquoddilstone, Reg. of Ministers, Col., p. 229 ; 1519, Coldstane, R.E.A., II., 107 ; 1437, Codilstan, R.E.A., II., 65 ; 1402, Codilstan, Chart., Ant. II., 9 ; 1275, Codylstane, Tax., R.E.A., II., 52. A marginal note to a charter, of date 1165-1171, conveying a ploughgate of land to the church of Tharualand, states that Hachadgouan was the old name of "Cothalstane." Probably this was Coldstone, though there is no absolute certainty, nor is the note dated. Along with the name of the parish must be considered Colwholstein, in the district of Cromar, which, in Straloch's map (1654), is placed on the Comlach Burn, near to Milton of Whitehouse, and three miles from the church of Coldstone. The oldest forms of the latter name are Culquhathlstan, 1524 ; Culchodilstone, 1537 ; Colquhodilstone, 1543 ; Culquholdstane, 1549 ; Culwholstane, 1569 ; and Calquholdstane, 1638. I conjecture that from this place, centuries before we have any notice of it, the parish name was borrowed by those who understood its meaning, for they dispensed with the prefix, and revert to the simple form C in the initial letter. The oldest spelling of this name in Cromar, Culquathlstan, suggests *Cill Chathail*, St. Cathal's cell or

church, but it may be the "hill back" or "corner" or "recess" of Cathal, whoever he may have been. The name Cathal appears in the Book of Deer as that of one of the Toisechs of Buchan. St. Cathal was an Irish saint, who flourished in the 7th century, and is honoured in Scotland. It will be observed that the full name, Colquhoddilstone, only appears for a short time after the Reformation, as applied to the parish, and was dropped probably on discovering the mistake. Stane is a Saxon addition to the Gaelic name, as in *Pittendrichseat*, *Bracklochfold*, *Crumlocroft*, *Tarbothiehill*, *Cumerton*, and *Calbrydestoun*. In place-names, Scot. stane = E. stone, and occasionally toun. The accent appears to determine the meaning, the stress being on stane or stone, meaning "a stone." So *Crabstone*, *Crabstane*, *Cranstone*, *Crowstane*, *Curtestone*, *Greystone*, *Whitestone*, *Cockstone*, *Brankstone*, *Boutinstone*, and *Colstone*. My conjecture amounts to this, that Culquhathal represents the original name, and contains a personal name—saint or otherwise; that the Saxon stane was afterwards added; that, later, part of the name was borrowed, as the name of a farm or property, and finally became the name of the parish.

Logie Durno (Chapel). Logie Durno was the old name of the Parish now known as Chapel of Garioch (q.v.). 1696, Logie Durno, Poll Book; 1600, Logydornoch and Logydornocht, Ant. IV., 507; 1532, Parochia de Logidurno, Ant. III., 373; 1275, Durnach, R.E.A., II., 53; 1198, Durnah, Liber Sancte Marie de Lundores, 39; 1178, Durnach, ibid, 40. As regards Logie, see Logie Coldstone; and as regards Durno, see Drumdurno.

Logie Elphinstone (Chapel).

Logie, Mains of (Logie Coldstone).

Logiemar House (Logie Coldstone). Modern.

Loin (Glengairn). *Loinn*, "an enclosure, field."

Loinahaun (Glengairn). Occasionally in C.S. and writing, héavan. *Loinn na h-abhann*, "enclosure or field of the river"—"river field."

Loinchork (Glengairn). 1696, Loynchirk, Poll Book ; 1677, Linquhork, Aberg. pp. *Loinn a' choire*, "field of the oats."

Loinherry (Corgarff, Strathdon). *Loinn shearrach*, "the foals' park"—enclosed ground.

Loinmore, obs. (Glenmuick). C.S. Lỳnmuie. 1706, Loynemure ; 1677, Lenmoy ; 1568, Lynmoy : all in the Aberg. pp. Loynemure is half Scotch : mure = moor. *Moy* suggests *magh*, "a plain," but it is quite unsuitable. The place was on a hillside, and close to a knoll. As in Dummuie, the *ll's* may be lost, and if so, *Loinn mullaich*, "enclosure of the top or height." The spelling "more" follows the half Scotch form of 1706.

Loinnaghoil (Glengairn). A ruin. *Loinn a' ghobhail*, "enclosure of the fork." But the Val. Roll and C.S. give Loinagoil, and, as three burns meet near this place, the proper G. form may be *Loinn nan gobhal*, "enclosure of the forks."

Loinveg (Crathie). 1696, Loinveg, Poll Book ; 1607, Loinvaig, R.M.S., 1962. "The little enclosure."

Lonach (Tarland, det. 3). *Lònach*, "marshy"—a marshy place.

Lonenwell (Alford). Loan or Loaning—an open space between fields, near homestead, where cattle are driven. See Jamieson.

Long Bank (Gartly).

Long Burn (Gartly).

Longcairn (Newhills).

Longhill (Huntly).

Longlands (Auchindoir). 1696, Loglands, Poll Book ; 1650, Longlandis, Ant. IV., 316.

Longley (Kildrummie).

Longmoor Wood (Kinnoir, Huntly).

Longyter (loch) (Kincardine O'Neil). This name occurs in the description of the Hospital lands (1250, R.E.A., II., 274).

Lonibeg (Braemar). ? *Loinn-beag*, "little field."

Lord Arthur's Cairn (Auchindoir, 6). There is a tradition that the body of Arthur Forbes, called Black Arthur, who fell at Tillyangus in 1572, rested here on its way to burial in Keirn Churchyard; but the story seems improbable, and it is likely the name has some other origin. Arthur was a common name among the Forbeses.

Lord John's Pot (Gartly). Tradition says that a child of one of the Barons of Gartly was accidentally drowned in this "pot," in the Bogie.

Losset Park (Bucharn, in Gartly).**Losset Park (Home Farm, Huntly Lodge).****Lost (Strathdon).**

ductive. See Finnylost.

} *Loisid*, "a kneading-trough," which, applied to a field, means that it is rich and productive.

Lowdrum (Birse). See Slewdrum.

Lowrie (Glass, B.). Name of field on Nether Dumeath, so called from a "lowrie stripe" which runs through it. In the R.E.A. (I., 250) is this entry:—"Alsua he takes of little Dunmetht part fra the tode stripe to Edinglassie." A "lowrie stripe" is thus the same as a "tode stripe," and *tod* in old English means a "bush." Lowrie seems to be derived from the Gaelic *luachrach*, a "rushy" place.

Lumphanan (Parish). 1504, Lunfanane, Col. 112; c. 1366, Lunfanan, Col. 219; 1357, Lunfannan, Ant. II., 37; 1275, Lumfanan, R.E.A., II., 52. Lunfanan and Lumfanan, Fordoun. Lunfanan, Wyntoun. *Lann Finnan*, "Church of St. Finnan." Cf. Llanfinan, Anglesea.

Lunchart (Tullynessle). Pronounced Lúnkart—now included in Muckletown. *Long-phort*, "a camp, palace," but it appears to mean also a shieling or bothie, which is probably the meaning here. Taylor, the Water Poet, 1618, describes a turf bothie in which he lodged in Braemar Forest, called by the natives a Lonquhard. Cf. Auchlunkart, Banffshire.

Lurg (Midmar). 1696, Lurge, Poll Book. *Lurg*, a "shin, shank," often applies to spur of a hill.

Lurgyndaspok (Tullynessle). Part of the lands of Tirepressy in dispute between the Bishop of Aberdeen and the Knight of Forbes, 1390. In the plea for the Bishop it was urged that "the land that Forbes 'clemys his of Tirepressy is called Lurgyndaspok that is to say the 'Bischapis Leg the whilk name war nocht likly it suld haf war it nocht 'the Bischapis." R.E.A., I., 248.

Luthermoss (Birse). *Luachar*, "a rush."

Lykmore (Corgarff). Poll Book. *Leac mhor*, "big flag, or hill slope."

Lynbank (Midmar). 1696, Lyn, Poll Book.

Lyne (Cluny). *Lian*, "the meadow."

Lynebain (Glass, B.). 1552, Lynebane, R.M.S., 731. *Lian ban*, "white meadow or haugh." Cf. Whiteley.

Lynmore (Midmar and Strathdon). *Lian mor*, "big meadow or haugh."

Lynnardoch (Tarland, det. 3, Strathdon). "Meadow or haugh of the high field." See Ardoch.

Lynn Burn (Boundary of Cabrach, Glass). There is a linn at the point where the road crosses the burn.

Lynn Oarn (Corgarff, Strathdon). Pronounced Lyne Yeorn. *Loinn eorna*, "barley field."

Lynturk (Leochel and Tough). 1696, Lenturk, Poll Book ; 1524, the laird signs "of Ledinturk," Ant. IV., 347 ; 1407, Ledynturk, Col. 605 *Leathad an twirc*, "slope of the boar."

Macbeth's Cairn (Lumphanan).

Machershaugh (Kildrummie). 1505, Macharishalch, R.M.S., 2812. "At Macker's Haugh was a chapel dedicated to St. Macarius," Macfarlane, Col. 589.

Mackstead (Chapel). Cf. Makishill, Makiswode, Maksyd and Maxside.

Macneisgar or **Macneiscar** (Cairnie). A pillar stone, 12 to 13 ft. long, 1½ ft. broad, 1½ ft. thick, formerly standing on the hill behind Broadland, Cairnie. Around the base was piled a cairn of stones, but there was nothing discovered when they were removed. There were no markings on the stone, nor are there any traditions connected with it.

Maggie Glutton (Inverurie). A small portion of the south end of the town, being the oldest inhabited part. Tradition says it derives its name from a certain Meg the Glutton, who at one time had a small croft here. O.S.N.B.

Maiden Castle (Oyne).

Maiden Craig (Newhills).

Maiden Wood (Oyne, 6).

Mains of Davidston (Cairnie).

Malak (Glass). Probably *Miliuc*, "marshy land." Cf. Meelick, a common place-name in Ireland. Joyce, I., 465.

Malcolmsleys (Kincardine O'Neil).

Maldron (Kincardine O'Neil). In the Poll Book, Meickle Malder.

Malt Croft (Kildrummie). Rental of 1650, Ant. IV., 317.

Maltmansmyres (Forgue).

Mammie Hill (Glengairn, 6).

Mam nan Carn (Braemar, 6). The *Màm* or "round hill of cairns."

Manabattock Hill (Tullynessle). This name seems to be almost parallel with Mullanabattog, Ireland. Joyce, II., 412. *Battog* is a derivative of *bath*, "to drown," and means a "drowned" or marshy place.

Manar (Inverurie). Named "in memoriam" from the Gulf of Manaar, India. The old name was Badifurrow.

Mannofield (Banchory-Devenick).

Manorplace (Auchterless).

Marchfield (Inverurie).

Marchmar (Auchindoir). 1595, Mairchemar, R.M.S., 225; 1552, Merchemar, Ant. IV., 425.

Marchnear (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Merchneer, Poll Book. It seems to be in the line of the march of the Hospital lands.

Marionburgh (Midmar). John Mansfield, a former proprietor, called this place after his daughter Marion.

Maris Croft (Kildrummie). Rental of 1650, Ant. IV., 317.

Markie Water (Glass). Glenmarkie means the "Glen of the horses," from *marc*, "a horse." The custom in old times was to turn out all the horses of a district on the common pasture during the summer. It is not very long since this custom died out in Glass.

Marlpool (Newhills).

Mar's Road (Auchindoir, 6). An old road from Kildrummy to Garioch.

Maryfield (Auchterless, Kincardine O'Neil, Keig and Peterculter).

Mary Well (Birse).

Marywell (Lumphanan).

Mason Faughs (Oyne). Scot. *fauch* or *faugh*, "fallow ground." Cf. Faichhill.

Mastrick (Newhills and Rayne).

Matnach (Clatt). Perhaps *Mointeach*, "a mossy place."

Mayfield (Keig and Tough).

Meadow (Tarland).

Meadow Boddam (Kincardine O'Neil).

Meadowhead (Forgue).

Meagry, Hill of (Keig).

Meal Alvie (Braemar). *Meall Allaidh*, "wild hill."

~ **Meall an t Sluichd** (Braemar). "Hill of the pit or gully."

Meall an Uain (Glen Lui, Braemar, 6). "Lamb's hill."

Meall beg (Strathdon, 6). "Little hill."

Meall Coire na Saobhaidhe (Crathie). "Hill of the corrie of the fox's den."

Meall Glasail Beag (Braemar). "Little Hill of the Glas Allt." The Glas Allt burn rises in this hill.

Meall Gorm (Braemar). "Blue or green hill."

Meall na Guaille (Braemar). "Hill of the shoulder."

Meall nan Caorach (Braemar, 6). "Hill of the sheep."

Meall odhair (Braemar, south boundary). "Dun or grey hill."

Meall Tionail (Braemar). "Hill of the gathering or assembling"—probably a place to which cattle and sheep were gathered. There is a hill of the same name in Banffshire.

Meanecht (Echt). 1696, Manecht and Monecht, Poll Book; 1556, Monecht, Retour 22; 1517, Manecht, Ant. III., 477; 1368, Meneicht, Spald. Cl. Mis., V., 247. Residents say Meanecht (middle of Echt) is the name of one place, and Monecht (moor or moss) of another. This may be so, and there are North Monecht and South Monecht, as well as Easter and Wester Echt, and North and South Echt, but in none of the old writings does there appear to be a distinction between "Man" and "Mon," and "Mean" does not occur. *Monadh*, "a moor," or *moine*, "a moss," probably represents "Mean" of the map, either of which would have been applicable. In old writings we find references also to Monksecht, where there was a chapel (Col. I., 636), to Houctireyht, in 1245 (Col. I., 179), and to Outherheyght in 1233 (Col. I., 174). See Echt.

Meikle Balloch (Cairnie). *Bealach*, "a pass." The pass lies between the Meikle and Little Balloch, and the road from Riven Kirk to Kirk of Grange leads through the pass.

Meikle Firbriggs (Cabrach). *Fear-breige*, "a false man; a figure or heap of stones raised on an eminence or hill as a land mark," H.S.D. A standing stone, like the figure of a man, is called *fear-bréige*: Joyce, II., 435. On each of the two Forbrigs, Strathdon, is a spur of rock on the hillside, resembling a man. Cf. *Port-an-fhìr bhreige*, "the port of the false man," Iona (Reeves' "St. Columba," p. 332). Probably of this class are Stonemanhill, Standingmanhill, and Longmanhill.

Meiklehaugh (Keig).

Melgum (Logie-Coldstone). 1600, Melgoun, Retour 67; 1575, Melgum, R.M.S., 2528; 1548, Melgoun, R.M.S., 234. C.S. Mèlgun. Perhaps a contraction of *Milligan*, "a round little hill": see Joyce, I., 396.

Mellenside (Culsalmond). 1636, Mealinside, Retour 231; Maling-side, Ant. IV., 511. Cf. St. Malcing, Fife.

Melshach Muir (Gartly). From *meall*, "a lump or hump," and the terminal *sach*, "abounding in."

Meoir Bheannaich (Corgarff). Beannaich on the Estate Map. As appears to me, this is not properly a burn-name, but simply means the "Grains of the Beannaich," or the branches which form the Allt Bheannaich, by which name the stream is known until it joins the Allt Tuileach, and forms the Don. Beannaich is probably a derivative of Beinn, and, though an adjective, appears to be treated as a noun, and means a hilly place. So Joyce, in "Irish Names," gives Aghavannagh = *Achadh bheannach*, and in the same way Allt bheannaich would mean "the burn of the pointed or hilly place." This is the only way in which I can understand these somewhat peculiar names.

Meredrum (Rhynie). 1600, Newe and Auld Merdrume, Huntly Rental; 1578, Mardrum, R.M.S., 2814; 1534, Meldrum, R.M.S., 1444; 1511, New and Auld Mardrom, R.M.S., 3599. Meldrum, "bare ridge," is evidently an error. Mardrum (C.S. Màirdrum) is probably a corruption of *mor-dhruim*, "big ridge."

Merlin Burn (Keig, 6).

Merryhaugh (Rhynie). There are no traditions about this haugh on Mains of Rhynie. It may have been a play-ground in old times. Cf. Merryhillock and Happyhillock.

Micras, East and West (Glengairn). 1564, Mecraw, Ant. II., 90; 1451, Mekra, Chamb. Rolls.

Middlemere (Keig).

Middlethird (Monymusk). See Eistthird.

Middleton (Inverurie).

Midlar (Leochel). 1539, Midlar, Ant. IV., 322; 1513, Maidlare, R.M.S., 3841.

Midlettie (Kincardine O'Neil). Poll Book. Misreading for Midbeltie. See Beltie.

Midmar (Parish). 1504, Megmar, Ant. IV., 216; the same 1485, Ant. II., 28, and in Burgh Records, 1478, p. 409; 1468, Mygmar, Ant. IV., 405; 1368, Migmar, Acts of Parliament, Ant. II., 42; 1366, Migmarr, Col. 219; 1275, Migmarre, R.E.A., II., 52.

Midplough (Kinnoir). Cf. Midthird.

Midseat (Cairnie).

Midshed (Kinellar).

Midstrath (Birse). Migstrath, V. of D., 634; 1511, Megstratht, R.E.A., I., 373; 1170, Migstrath, R.E.A., I., 12.

Midthird (Cairnie). The third part of a ploughgate. Cf. Eistthird, Westthird, Over Third, Nether Third, Meikle Third, Middlethird.

Migvie (Parish, united with Tarland). 1507, Mygvie, Ant. IV., 219; 1377, Mygweth, Ant. IV., 723; 1362, Mygveth, Ant. II., 25; 1172-1199, Miggeueth, Ant. II., 20. The Church of Migvie was dedicated to St. Finnian.

Milduan (Rhynie). Pronounced Milldewan. The name properly applies to the knoll between the Tap and the Burn of Kirkney. ? *Meall-dubh-abhainn*, "the knoll of the dark water." The names Millduan and Drumduan are common in Scotland. Tillyduan and Baldewan also occur. [For the traditions attached to Millduan see "Place Names in Strathbogie," pp. 274-278].

Millanbrae (Inverurie).

Millbuie (Skene). 1458, Moylboy, Ant. III., 325 ; 1457, Mulboy, Ant. III., 323 ; 1456, Milboy, Ant. III., 322. *Meall buidhe*, "yellow hill."

Milldourie (Monymusk). 1597, Milnedowrie, R.M.S., 598. ? Dowrie = *dubh-thir*, "black land."

Milleath (Cairnie). *Meall-liath*, "grey hill."

Millhill (Gartly).

Millhockie (Tullynessle). Pronounced Millhòchie—so it is given to me—but I think in C.S. *o* is shorter. There is a Tochie in Leochel-Cushnie, and one in Kincardine. Perhaps *Meall tocha*, "hill of the thigh." Lurgyndespok and Cullyblin—"leg" and "flank" (?) are in same parish.

Millhuie (Strathdon). *Meall-chuithe*, "hill of the pit or cattlefold." There is a natural pit on the hill used as a fold.

Mill Maud (Lumphanan). Cf. Castle Maud and Moss Maud (Monmaden), in the neighbourhood.

Millmeddan Hill (Clatt). *Meall meadhon*, "middle hill." Cf. Mire of Midgates.

Millstone Hill (Oyne).

Milltimber (Peterculter). No certain explanation of this name can be given. I have found no reference to an old mill of any sort at, or

near the place, nor would it have been of much help had there been one, for Milltimber, as a Scotch or English name, has no meaning, so far as I see. The only suggestions I can offer are—that the name is, or was, Gaelic; that it is properly the name of the hill on which is the farm, Hillhead of Milltimber; and that the original was *Meall tobair*, "Hill of the Well," perhaps St. Bride's Well, or some other once noted well. *Tobair*, as frequently happens, may have become Tipper, and the further change to Timmer, the common pronunciation, is not very great for this part of Aberdeenshire. Timber is merely the English form of Scotch Timmer. Cf. Shank and Stripe of Baditimmer, Rhynie and Gartly.

Millton (Peterculter and Rhynie).

Milltown (Cairnie).

Milnebeg. See Littlemill.

Mineu (Lumphanan).

Minmore (Leochel). 1696, Minmorres, Poll Book; 1602, Menmoir, Retour 81. *Monadh mor*, "big moor."

Mire of Midgates (Clatt). This is given as the name of a small hill next Millmeddan (q.v.), but I think it is properly the hollow or "midgates" between the two hills.

Mireton (Insch).

Mither Tap (Oyne). The most prominent peak of Bennachie.

Moat (Auchterless). See Muthillock.

Mochryhalls Well (Aboyne). Most likely dedicated to St. Macher or St. Machorius.

Moine a Caochain odhair (Balmoral Forest, Crathie, 6). "Moss of the dun streamlet."

Moine Bad nan Cabar (Crathie). "Moss of the clump of the stumps or antlers." 1607, Baddichaber, R.M.S., 1962. *Bad-a'-chabair*, "clump of the stump or antler." [*Cabar*, in Scottish, *caber*, means in Gaelic a broken branch or stump, and is commonly applied to "antlers" of deer, and "rafters" in houses.]

Moine Bhealaich (Braemar, 6). "Moss of the pass."

Moine Bhuidhe (Balmoral Forest, Crathie, 6). "Yellow moss."

Moine Chailleach (Corgarff, 6). "Moss of the old woman."

Moine Chruinn (Crathie). "Round moss."

Moine na Cloiche (Glenmuick, 6). "Moss of the stone."

Moine na h-Uisge (Corgarff, 6). More likely **Moine Ghiubhais**, "fir-moss." C.S. Monahuish.

Moinieseach Burn (Strathdon, 6). C.S. Mountsack Burn. A tributary of the Nocht. Probably corruption of *Mointeach*, "a mossy place."

Molly Watt's Hill (Towie and Coldstone, 6). Locally supposed to be a woman's name, but Macfarlane (Ant. II., 13) several times names the hill Maliewat, without the addition of hill, showing that the name was a hill-name, and was so understood. I conjecture that the Gaelic is *maladh-bhat*, "the hill-brow of the sticks or cudgels." Cf. Meall a bhata, Sutherlandshire.

Monach (hill) (Tullynessle, 6).

Monadh an t-Sluichd Leith (Strathdon, 6). "The moor of the grey hollow." C.S. Month of Slochd Lee.

Monadh Mor (West boundary, Braemar). "Big moor."

Monael Wood (Towie, 6). The origin of this name is uncertain. The hill is now thickly wooded, and its features before planting cannot be determined. Monael is pronounced Mon-æ-əl, and *mon' aoil*, "moor, of the lime," may be the meaning. Balachlachair, "mason's town," is near.

Monagown (Strathdon). *Moine-gobhainn*, "moss of the smith." There is an extensive moss here.

Monaltrie (Crathie and Tullich). The name of "Monaltrie House," Ballater, is borrowed from Crathie. 1564, Monaltre, Ant. II., 89; 1451, Monaltre, Chamb. Rolls. I have never seen any explanation of this name which is at all satisfactory. *All* cannot mean "burn," qualified by *rie*, in any sense, whether as an adjective or substantive, because the stress would be on the last syllable. It seems to me possible the meaning may be "the moor of the altar," or perhaps "little altar," *mon'-altaire* or *altairin*, indicating a place where Christian worship was held in early times, either before the erection of a sacred building, or when it was more convenient to meet in the open air, as in the Highlands in the present day. From the same custom in Ireland in early times, *altair* gives names to places, as a simple word, or in combination. See Joyce, I., 120. "Alterin" occurs in the "Book of Deer," and may be the diminutive form, meaning "a little altar," or "the place of the altar." Inaltrie is in Deskford, Banffshire, and in old charters is given Edinaltrie, now in C.S. Nyatrie. Alter and Altrie occur in various parts of this country.

Monelly (Forgue). 1696, Manellie, Poll Book; 1653, Manellie, Retour 317. *Moine-ealaidh*, "moss of the swan." The moss must have been at one time extensive, though long since drained. In the neighbouring mosses, within the last fifty years, wild swans annually nested, and brought out their young.

Monelpie (Glenmuick). *Moine ailpa*, "moss of the height or lump."

Monmaden (Kincardine O'Neil). Cf. Mill Maud.

Monnefuit or **Monniewhit** (Strathdon). Perhaps a composite name. *Moine*, "moss," and Eng., "foot"; or possibly *moine fod*, "land of the moss," or "mossy land." But cf. Monyfuth, Forfar.

Monrae (hill) (Birse, 6).

Montgarrie (Tullynessle). 1685, Mangerie, Court Book of Whitehaugh; 1599, Montgarrie, Ant. IV., 540; 1551, Montgare, Ant. IV., 537; 1391, Mongerry, Ant. IV., 379. Accent gèrrie or gérrie. The oldest reference favours *Monadh garbh*, "rough moor." The land is now cultivated, though there is still moor adjoining.

Mony Burn (Drumoak, 6).

Monymusk (Parish). 1654, Monimosk, Straloch's map; Monymusk, March in writing of 16th century, Col. 173; the same in Conf. of 1211, Col. 174, and in Bull of Pope Innocent of 1245, Col. 177. Perhaps *Moine musgach*, "filthy bog."

Monyroads (Monymusk and Lumphanan). May perhaps be "many roads," and there are not a few roads at these places, but possibly *moine roid*, "moss of the iron scum."

Moonhaugh (Keig).

Morchory (Kincardine O'Neil). 1250, R.E.A., II., 274. See Coirmoir.

Morkeu (Banchory-Devenick).

Morlich (Towie). 1532, Morthlay in Mar, Ant. IV., 429; 1488, Murthlie in Mar, Ant. IV., 427; 1310, Murthuli in Mar, Ant. IV., 426. See Mortlach, Cairnie.

Morpie Howe (Drumoak).**Mor Shron (Braemar). "Big nose."**

Mortlach (Cairnie). 1662, Mortylach, Retour; 1545, Mortlaucht, R.M.S., 3103. There can be no doubt this name is the same as Mortlach Parish, which is given in old writings going back to 1157, Murthillach, Morthelach, Murthlach, and Mortulach. *Mor-thulach*, "big knoll."

Morven (Logie-Coldstone and Glengairn). *Mor bheinn*, "big hill."

Mossat (Kildrummie). See Invermossat.

Mossbrae (Peterculter).

Mossbrodie (Peterculter).

Moss Correll (Forgue).

Mosshead (Gartly).

Mosslenach (Midmar).

Mossnappy (Huntly, 6).

Moss of Maol Charrach (Strathdon, 6). "Moss of the 'scabbed' or rough round hill."

Mote Hill (Auchindoir, 6). Cf. Muthillock.

Moulinéarn (Kincardine O'Neil). *Meall an fhearna*, "hill of the alder."

Mountjoy (Dyce).

Mount Keen (Glenmuick, south boundary). *Monadh caoin*, "beautiful hill." Cf. Killykeen, Loughkeen, and Drumkeen in Ireland. Joyce, II., 63.

Mount Meddin (Cabrach). *Monadh-meadhoin*, "middle hill."

Mowatseat (Leochel). "The name is accounted for by the tradition that when the funeral procession of the last Mowat of Fowlis, whose usual imprecation had been that 'he might be buried beyond sight of kirk or mill,' had reached this sequestered spot, the corpse suddenly became preternaturally heavy, and the bearers were obliged to inter it there, whence accordingly no view can be obtained of these objects of his animosity." New Stat. Acct. The name, as applied to a Farm, appears to be modern.

Muchell or Muchalls (Cluny). [See Castle Fraser.]

Muckle Black Hill (Gartly).

Muckle Ord (Birse). *Ord*, "a hammer," "a round hill."

Mudlee Bracks (Birse). Properly *Mulnabracks*, as in C.S. *Meall nam brac*, "badgers' hill."

Mueress (Tullich). Possibly "Moors"—the plural *s* being made a separate syllable.

Muggarthaugh (Leochel). 1696, *Mugarthaugh*, Poll Book. A *muggar* was, in old times, a maker of wooden dishes, and such a person may have plied his trade at this place. Cf. *Millert* for miller in some old writings, and also in C.S. See *Hornershaugh*.

Muggiemoss (Newhills). 1696, *Muggemoss*, Poll Book.

Muick, Water of (Glenmuick). *Muc*, "a pig."

Muickan, Croft of (Braemar). C.S. *Croft M'ican*, "Pigs' place."

Muiralehouse (Gartly). The Chapel of *Muiralehouse* is also called the Chapel of *Brawlanknowe*. See *Brawlanknowes*.

Muirness (Drumblade).

Muirside (Gartly).

Muir of Clova (Kildrummy). See *Clova*.

Muiryheadless (Insch). 1696, *Muriheadles*, Poll Book. Probably a nickname describing a narrow strip of land. "Headlace, a narrow ribbon for binding the head; a snood. Pronounced headless." Jam.

Mulbodach, Burn of (Towie, 6). *Meall bodach*, "Hill of the old man."

Mullachdubh (Strathdon). "Black summit."

Mullan (Lumphanan). On the Estate of Glenmillan. "Little hillock."

Mullholl (Midmar). 1696, Mullholl and Millholl, Poll Book.

Mulloch (Glengairn). *Mullach*, "the top, summit."

Munandaven (Aboyne). 1685, Monerdaven, Retour 466; 1638, Munnudaven, Retour 242.

Múngo (Huntly). Mungo, called in the Ordnance Map "St. Mungo's Hill." In a description of the parish of Kinnoir, of date 1726 (Ant. II., 164), it is said "Saint Mungo was patron of Kinore," but I know of no older authority. Walcott's "Scoti-Monasticon" gives The Blessed Virgin. Except in recent writings and the Ordnance Map I have never seen this hill called "St. Mungo's Hill." In the district the custom is to speak of "Mungo" without any further description. St. Mungo may have been patron of Kinnoir, but we have no authority beyond the hill-name "Mungo."

Munzeall, obs. (Huntly). 1600, "the Munzeall," Huntly Rental. *Muineal*, the "neck," referring probably to a narrow neck of haugh land on the Deveron. In the Rental of 1772 Muniels is deleted, and Mensells written above.

Murchie Burn (Kildrummie, 6).

Múrley (Birse). 1696, Muirly, Poll Book.

Murrayford (Cairnie).

Murrial (Insch). 1696, Murriel, Poll Book; 1616, Rothemurriell, Retour 145; 1557, Rochmureill, R.M.S., 1196; c. 1366, Ratmuryel, Tax, Col. 221; 1291, Radmuriel, Bull of Nicolas IV., Ant. IV., 502; 1257, Rauthmuriell and Rathmuryell, Bull of Pope Alexander, R.E.A., I., 25; 1245, Rathmuryel, Chart, Col. 625. "Rath (fort) of St. Muriel." There is nothing known about this saint, except that her name occurs among the virgins and widows in the Dunkeld Litany. See Forbes' "Kalendars."

Murthill (Peterculter). 1696, Murthill, Poll Book ; 1548, Murthlect, Ant. IV., 430 ; 1532, Morthlay, Ant. IV., 429 ; 1488, Murthlie, Ant. IV., 427 ; 1382, Murthhill, R.E.A., I., 426 ; 1310, "de Murthuli in Mar," Ant. IV., 426. *Mor-tulach*, "big knoll."

Murtle (Banchory-Devenick). 1696, Murthell, Poll Book ; 1603 and 1583, Murthill, R.M.S., 1397. Cf. Murthill.

Muthillock (Drumblade). 1588, Muthillok, R.M.S., 1592. A naturally formed sand hillock on the farm of Sliach, now removed. The name is derived from *mòd*, "a court of justice," and no doubt landcourts were, in old times, held at this place, but by whom or when tradition does not say. Cf. Moot-hill of Ellon, Moat-hill, Auchterless, and the Moot-hill of the Royal Seat of Scone. (Fordun.)

Muttondyke (Coull, 6).

Muttonhillock (Culsalmond).

Mylnchauch, obs. (Huntly). The name occurs in Rental of 1600.

Myriewell (Echt).

Mytice (Rhynie). 1662, Myttes, Retour 363 and Rental 1600 ; 1511, Mytas, R.M.S., 3599.

Naked Hill (Glenmuick, 6).

Nashick (Echt).

Nebatstone (Alford). C.S. Nebbitstēn. Nebbit, "nosed," or "having a beak, or sharp point." Probably a sharp-pointed standing stone has given rise to the name.

Neil Burn. See Kincardine O'Neil.

Ness Bogie (Gartly).

Nessoke (Tullynessle). See Tullynessle.

Nether Dagie (Kincardine O'Neil). ? *Dealgaidh*, local corruption of *dealg*, "a place of thorns."

Nether Maynes (Huntly).

Netherthird (Auchterless). Cf. Midthird.

Netherton (Inverurie).

Nettie Burn (Strathdon, 6). Nettick Burn, Estate map. This form suggests *neadach*, "abounding in nests," which would still be descriptive of the lower part of the burn. The haughs are swampy and covered with rank vegetation, affording shelter for water-birds. See Invernettie.

Neuk (Forgue and Logie Coldstone).

Newbigging (Clatt and Drumblade).

Newe (Strathdon). See Ben Newe.

Newe's Craig (Strathdon, 6). Belonging to the Laird of Newe.

Newhills (Parish). Formerly part of the parish of Old Machar. A chapel was built at Kepplehills in 1663, and in 1666 the district was erected into a parish under the name of Newhills, but why so called there is no record, and it is difficult to conjecture what meaning was attached to it.

Newknabs (Skene).

Newmill (Drumblade). "Newmill of Cocklarachie" (Poll Book, 1696), afterwards known as "The Lint Mill."

Newseat (Culsalmond and Rhynie).

Newton (Cairnie).

Newtongarry (Drumblade).

Nine Maidens' Well (Auchindoir, 6). Cf. **Nine Maidens' Chapel**, under Chapelton, Drumblade.

Nochty, Water of (Strathdon). See **Invernochty**.

Nook (Rayne).

Norham (Coull). 1696, Noram, Poll Book; 1600, Northam, Retour 69; 1593, Norham, Col. 607. Probably a borrowed name.

Norry Hill (Glass, 6).

Northtoun of Ardune (Oyne). Charter of 1506, Ant. III., 452. (Ardune: see Ardoyne.)

Noth (Rhynie). [Old Noth, New Noth, Bogs of Noth, Milton of Noth, are farms, and Rawes of Noth is a small hamlet, lying to the north and east of the Hill of Noth: see Tap o' Noth.]

Ochterbrass (Birsc). 1170, Chart., R.E.A., I., 12. "Upper Brass or Birsc." [Ochter, Auchter, equivalent to Gaelic *nachdar*, "upper."]

Old Echt (Echt). See **Echt**.

Olderg (Strathdon). Occurs in the Poll Book, but must be a misspelling of Allargue (q.v.).

Old Leslie (Leslie).

Oldyleiper (Birsc).

Oldýne (Glass). In the Estate Books, Auldyne. *Allt-dian*, "the rapid or impetuous burn," this being very decidedly its character. It rises in the Sloggan or "hollow in the hills," which rapidly gathers a heavy rain-fall into this hillside burn.

O'Neil Corse (Coull). Corse of the barony of O'Neil.

Orchard (Premnay). 1620, Retour 167. (Churchlands).

Ord (Auchindoir, Skene, Peterculter, and Strathdon). *Ord*, "a hammer," "a round hill," like a mallet.

Ord, The (Cairnie). *Ord*, "a hammer,"—a hammer-shaped hill. ✓

Ordachoinachan (Corgarff, Strathdon). ? "Height of little foggy place." *Coinneach*, "moss fog." There is still moss at this place.

Ordachoy (Strathdon). ? *Ord-a-chaoidhe*, "the height of lamentation."

Ordbrae (Huntly). Brae of the Ord.

Ordens (Leochel). Poll Book.

Ordettan (Cabrach). *Ord-aitinn*, "height of the juniper." Juniper still grows at this place.

Ordfell (Cairnie). *Ord* or *Ard-choille*, "hill of the wood," *choille* undergoing the common change of *ch* to *quh* and *f*, as in Ordiquhill (Parish, Banffshire), vulgarly Ordifull.

Ord Fundlie (Kincardine O'Neil). 1593, Orquhindlie, R.M.S., 67. There is here the common change of *quh* = *ch* to *f*, which suggests that Fundlie comes from *chinn tulaich*, "knollhead," as Cantly is a contraction of Cantolly. A place called Contolly is mentioned in the Hospital Charter of 1250, and may possibly be the *quhindlie* of 1593. Ord Fundlie appears to mean "the Ord of the head of the knoll," or in Scot. "Knowehead," *i.e.*, the round hammer-shaped knoll of the high ground between Torphins and Kincardine O'Neil.

Ordgarff (Corgarff). "Rough height."

Ordhead (Cluny).

Ordheid (Monymusk).

Ordhill (Cluny and Midmar).

Ordiallan (Auchindoir, 6).

Ordichattan (Strathdon). So pronounced in C.S. Ardchattan, Val. Rolls, 1865 and 1892. If Ard is the proper form, this name is probably "Cattan's height." Cf. Ardchattan, Killchattan in Argyleshire. If C.S. is right, it may be *Ord a' chaitin*, "height of the little cat." This name is a good example of the indiscriminate use of Ord and Ard. There appears to be no difference in meaning. Cf. Ordley.

Ordichryne (Rhynie). A knoll on Ord Merdrum, not marked in map. *Ord-a'-chroinn*, "ord or height of the tree."

Ordie (Birse and Logic-Coldstone). "Little Ord": see Ord.

Ordie Cabar (Kincardine O'Neil). *Ordan cabair*, "little Ord or height of the pole or stake."

Ordiesnaught (Drumblade). *Ordan* or *Ardan-sneachda*, "the little height of the snow." This little hill is still spoken of as a place where snow lies long at its north-eastern base.

Ordifork (Midmar). 1444, Ordyquhork, R.M.S., 2100. *Ard a' choir*, "height of the oats"?

Ordley (Auchterless). 1541, Ardley, Ant. III., 566; 1358, Ordley, Ex. Rolls, I., 551. Hybrid—"the ley of the Ord."

Ordmill (Monymusk).

Ordonald. See Ardonald.

Outseat (Cairnie). 1638, Retour, 242. An out pendicle, or croft on the outlying parts of a farm. Occasionally the name seems to mean farm houses or steadings. In the Rental of Aberdeen, 1511, the haugh of Bogie was let with the condition that the tenant should build three outsettis habitable by himself or his dependants.

Overboat (Inverurie).

Overhall (Cairnie and Premnay). C.S. Iverha'. The Ha' is properly the Manor House, and in some parts of the country it means the farmer's dwelling-house as distinguished from the cottars. In this county, about 40 years ago, "ha'" was used in a somewhat jocular sense in reference to a farm-house.

Overkirks (Cairnie).

Overvillans (Huntly). Willans in Rental of 1600. "Upper Willows." Willans is an old Scotch form of Willows.

Owl's Den (Forgue, 6).**Oxenloan (Rayne).****Oxter Burn (Birse, 6, and Gartly, 6).****Oxter Stone (Gartly).**

Oyne (Parish). 1403, Oven, R.E.A., I., 207; c. 1366, Ouyn, Col. 220; Unyn, temp. Robert I., Robertson's Index; Ouyn, temp. David II., Robertson's Index; 1275, Ovyn, R.E.A., II., 53; 1256, Owyn, R.E.A., II., 40. (In these references *v=w* or *u*.) It is possible Oyne may represent a Saint's name, as it does in the parish of Rathen, where there is a knoll, supposed to be artificial, called St. Owen's or St. Oyne's Hill. The patron saint of Rathen was, however, St. Ethernan, and there is St. Eddren's Slack on Mormond. Ethernan could not become Owen or Oyne, but Adamnan might become Unyn, one of the oldest forms of Oyne, if Robertson's Index of Charters is correct. From Eonan, Ewnan, or Eunan, the acknowledged contractions of this saint's name, the change to Oyne would be easy. Walcott gives in one place St. Colm, and in another St. Adamnan, as the patron saint of Oyne, but does not state his authority. The "View of the Diocese" does not name a patron saint for Oyne. Ardoyne (q.v.) may have been the original name, and saints' names are not unfrequently associated with Ard, though not so often as with Inch. Although there is not evidence sufficient to prove that Oyne is a contraction of Adamnan it seems highly probable that it is so.

Packstoune (Kildrummie). Poll Book.

Pananich (Dinnet). The initial *P* suggests a non-Gaelic root. The name may be Pictish, but it is possible that *p* is hardened from *b*, and that the root is *beinn*. If this is so, Pananich would mean "a hummocky place," or a place abounding in hummocks, which happens to be descriptive of it.

Pantieland (Logie-Coldstone). 1696, Ponteland, Poll Book ; 1600, Pontaland, R.M.S., 1050. Punder-land, the land of the pundar = pundler = poynder. See Jamieson's Scot. Dict. *Pund* (E. Pound), a pen for enclosing strayed cattle. Cf. Punderland, Haddington ; Ponderlands, Stirling ; Pundland, Dumfries. Also Pondelaw = Pondlaw = Punderlaw, Forfar.

Paradise (Kemnay). 1675, Paradis, Ant. III., 482 ; 1644, Paradyce, Retour 276.

Paradise Wood (Monymusk).

Park. See Perk.

Parkdargue (Forgue). 1699, Parkdarge, Retour 516 ; 1696, Parkdargue, Poll Book.

Parkhall (Glass).

Parkhill (Kinellar).

Parliament Knowe (Crathie, 6).

Parsonspool (Forgue). The local tradition is that once on a time "a parson" lost his life in one of the pools in the marshes which in old times extended over a large part of the district around this place. Cf. Parsonspool, Berwickshire.

Paterland (Kincardine O'Neil).

Pathkellok (Kincardine O'Neil). This name occurs in the description of the Marches of the Hospital Lands. (1250, R.E.A., II., 273.)

Patie's Knowe (Tough). Modern. So named from a late proprietor.

Paulscroft (Dyce, 6). Appears to be a corruption of Polnacrosell. See *Marches of the Forest of Cordys*, 1316.

Pecktillum (Kincardine O'Neil).

Peddies Hill (Auchindoir).

Peel Bog (Lumphanan). "Bog of the peel or fort." An old peel is marked on the map.

Peem's Well (Rhynie).

Peill (Kennethmont). 1635, *Ant.* IV., 513; 1595, *R.M.S.*, 532. An old fort.

Pelgonir Burn (Kincardine O'Neil). This name occurs in the *Marches of the Hospital Lands of Kincardine O'Neil*. (1250, *R.E.A.*, II., 274)

Pennystone Green (Coldstone, 6). It is said that in old times a small tax was levied on crofters for the pasture of their cows on the haugh, and that the pence were collected at this stone. A penny stone or penny stane was a quoit made of stone, and playing at penny stane was a common game in old times in Scotland. See Jamieson, *Pennant*. The latter is the more likely origin of the name.

Percie (Birse). 1511, *Parsy*, *R.E.A.*, I., 376; 1419, *Parsi*, *R.E.A.*, I., 218; 1170, *Parci*, *R.E.A.*, I., 12.

Perk, The (or Park) (Drumblade and Rhynie). The Park of Sliach is generally supposed to be the site of Bruce's camp, but it is more likely to have been the "stance" of the old market of Sliach. The charter reads:—"Sliach with le Park of the same . . . together with four yearly fairs and markets to be holden upon the said Park of Sliach." The Perk of Essie is on the top of an uncultivated hill, and most likely has the same origin as the Park of Sliach.

Perkhill (Lumphanan and Tough).

Persyllieu (Clatt). Near Kirktown. Moluac, who was patron saint, was locally called *Luach*, which may be represented by *lieu*, as in Kilmolew.

Petebrachere (Drumoak). 1331, R.E.A., I., 52.

Peterculter (Parish). 1598, Cultar ("ex antiquo Cultar de Ardboyk nuncupat"), R.M.S., 811; 1526, Petirculter, Ant. III., 346; 1456, Petirculter, Ant. III., 322; c. 1366, Cultyr, Col. 221; 1287, Cultir and Cultyr, Ant. III., 295; 1178-1199, Cultir, Col. 292; 1165-1199, Kultre, Col. 292. "Lands and barony of Cultar, called from of old Cultar de Ardbeck," Retour of 1607. *Cuil tir*, "back land." The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Peter's Well and Heugh are near the church, New Stat. Account. Maryculter is on the south side of the Dec, Kincardineshire.

Peterden (Drumblade, 6).**Peter Hill** (Birse).

Peter Kirk (Cairnie). The church of the old parish of Drumdelgie, now incorporated with Cairnie. The kirk was accidentally burnt down in the end of the 16th century, and was thereafter known as the Burnt Kirk. It is so noted in Straloch's map.

Petmathen. See Pitmiddan.

Petnamone (Logic Coldstone). 1429, R.M.S., 127. *Pette na moine*, "*pett* or portion of the moss." Cf. Pett.

Pett (Tarland). 1638, Pett, Retour 242; 1601, Patt, R.M.S., 1246. [Pit—a common prefix in Pictish names. In Book of Deer, *pet*, *pett*, means "farm," "portion." In modern days the word equates in place-names with Gaelic *Baile*.]*

Petts (Monymusk). 1588, "lie Pettis of Monymusk," R.M.S., 1617. Cf. Pett above.

* Professor Mackinnon.

Philipscroft (Kincardine O'Neil).

Picardy Stone (Insch, 6).

Picklehead (Oyne, 6). English Pickle or picle, "a small piece of land enclosed with a hedge, an enclosure."

Picktillem (Monymusk). Poll Book.

Picktillum (Kemnay).

Picts Houses (Auchterless).

Picts Howe (Coldstone, 6).

Pike (Insch). 1684, Poyck, Ant. III., 404.

Piketillum (Glass). A Gaelic derivation is possible, from *pic*, "a pike or spur," and *tuilm*, "a knoll," but both these words are borrowed, and their use in such a sense is very doubtful. It is more likely **Piketillum** is a humorous Scotch name, indicating that the place was poor, and could only afford a bare living to the tenant—"a pike till him." The expression is still in use when a sick animal is turned out in early spring—it is said of the grass just appearing, "it'll be a pike till 'im." It may appear an absurd explanation, but is in harmony with the dry humour of Aberdeenshire. Cf. Scrapehard, Hadagain, Cleikumin, &c., which appear all to have the same meaning.

Piper Cairn (Gartly, 6). The tradition is that a piper, accompanying a party of Highlanders on their way home from Harlaw, fell in a skirmish, and was buried in this spot. This tradition illustrates the strong hold which Harlaw still has over the popular imagination: there are not a few similar in this part of the country. Where they have any historical basis, probably many of them refer to later visits from Highland "Cateranes," or "ketterin" as the word is pronounced in the district.

Piriesmill (Drumblade). 1607, Peiriesmylne, Retour 110.

Piriesmill, Iver or Upper (Drumblade). 1588, Iver Pierismyln, Ant. IV., 565. See The Farm.

Pitandlich (Towie). C.S. Pit-hyandlich. *Pett+cheann-dalach*, "the town of field-end." Cf. Inverchandlick, Braemar; and Torqhindlachie, Birse.

Pitbea (Chapel). 1511, Petbe, Ant. III., 375; 1355-7, Petbey, Col. 538. *Pett beithe*, "the *pett* or town of the birch."

Pitcaple (Chapel). 1549, Petkepill, Col. 117; 1506, Petcapill, Ant. III., 371. *Pet caibeil*, "Chapelton." It is in the parish, and near to the Chapel of the Garioch, in connection with which was the chaplainry of Pitcaple, and a croft of land for the chaplain.

Pitcullen (Kincardine O'Neil). "Cullen's *pett* or town," or "the *pett* of the holly." Cf. Pett.

Pitentagart (Logie-Coldstone). *Pet an t-sagairt*, "priest's *pett* or town."

Pitfancy (Forgue). 1651, Pitquhincie, Retour 308; 1505, Petquhynse, Ant. III., 590; 1504, Petquhynsy, Col. 112. Perhaps from old form of *uinsean*, "the ash tree"—*Pet-shuinse*, "the *pett* or portion of the ash tree." Aspirated *f* followed by *ui* might have led to the spelling *quh*. It is probable, however, that final *cy* or *sy* represents a late pronunciation of *sy=ye*, in the same way as English people now pronounce Corriemulzie, Corriemulsie. If this conjecture is right, Pitfancy and Conzie are probably from the same root, *cuinne*. These places are near to each other, and fill up the "corner" formed at the junction of the Knightland Burn and the Burn of Forgue. See Conzie. Cf. Ballaquhinzie, Fife Ret.; Drumquhence, Perth Ret.

Pitfichie, Castle and Hill of (Monymusk). 1696, Pitfechie, Poll Book; 1518, Petfeche, Ant. III., 499; temp. David II., Petfethik, Robertson's Index. *Pett faiche* (Scot.), *feithche* (Ir.). "The *pett* of the green."

Pitfodels (Banchory-Devenick). 1552, Pittfodelis, Ant. III., 277 ; 1488, Petfodellis, R.M.S., 1698 ; 1450, Badfothale, Ant. III., 272 ; 1440, Badfodalis, R.M.S., 238 ; 1397, Badfothal, Ant. III., 263 ; 1389, Badfothellis, Ant. III., 261 ; 1157, Badfothel, R.E.A., I., 6. Fothel probably represents a personal name. It may be doubtful whether Fodla, son of Cruithne, the *eponymus* of the Pictish race, was a real person, who governed the province of Atfodla, now Athol, but he appears as such in the Pictish legends. This, however, is certain, that Fodla was a personal name, and it is possible that some one bearing the same or a similar name may be commemorated in Pitfodels. It is singular to find in the references Bad appearing as an older prefix than Pet, and I doubt if it really is so. The one may be the general name of the property, and the other that of a particular part of it.

Pitgaveny (Oyne, 6). *Pett gobhaim*, "smith's town," or possibly *Pett gamhna*, "stirk's town."

Pitglassie (Auchterless). The same in Poll Book ; 1589 and 1504, Polglassy, Ant. III., 569 and 151. *Pit-glasaich*, "the *pett* or portion of the lea-land." *Pol* is doubtful.

Pitlyne (Logie-Coldstone). 1696, Pitloyne, Poll Book ; 1628, Petlyne, Retour 209. *Pett loinn*, "the portion or town of the enclosure."

Pitmachie (Oyne). 1505, Petmachy, Ant. III., 446 ; 1362, Pethmalchy and Petmalchy, R.E.A., I., 92 and 94. "Malchy's *pett* or town." This personal name appears in a charter in the "Book of Deer" (p. 94), where "Malechi" is a witness to the gift of Achad Madchor to the Abbey ; and probably it is the same person who is named Malaechin in the following charter of Colbain of Buchan (p. 95).

Pitmeddan (Dyce and Kincardine O'Neil). *Pett-meadhoin*, "portion or town of the middle," "middle town."

Pitmiddan (Oyne). 1512-13, Petmeddane, R.M.S., 3811 ; 1485, Petmathen, Ant. III., 445. This place is now called Petmathen. The meaning is the same as the foregoing.

Pitmunie (Monymusk). 1696, Pitmuny, Poll Book ; 1702, Pittinine *alias* Pittinmunie *alias* Pitenmouny, Ant. III., 504 ; 1654, Pittinim *alias* Pittinminim, Retour 324 ; 1628, Pitmuie *alias* Pitmownie, Retour 210 ; 1429, Petnamone, R.M.S., 127. *Pett na moine*, "*pett* or town of the moss."

Pitmurchie (Lumphanan). 1480, Petmurquhy, Ant. II., 38. "Murdoch's town."

Pitodrie (Chapel). 1625, Pettodrie, Retour 195 ; 1505, Pettodry, Ant. III., 374 ; 1355-7, Pettochery, Col. 538. *Pett uachdarach*, "upper town."

Pitprone (Leochel). C.S. Pitpròn. 1696, Pitprone, Poll Book ; 1511, (?) Petberne, R.M.S., 3626. *Pett-bruinne*, "the *pett* of the front or breast."

Pitscurry (Huntly and Chapel). (Chapel), 1625, Petskurrie, Retour 195 ; 1355, Petskurry, Col. 538. Possibly from *sgorach*, "rocky," but more likely from O.G. *scairbh*, "a ford." Scurryford occurs in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and Pitscurry in Chapel is near Fordley and Whiteford.

Pitslugarty (Birre). Now only the name of a croft, though it is said to be the old name of Birkhall, and extended along the south side of the Dee. The name means "the *pett* or portion or town of the swallow-hole." Cf. Slugartie, Kemnay (q.v.), and Slugitie, Kincardineshire.

Pittélachie (Logic-Coldstone). 1628, Pettallachie, Retour 209 ; 1600, Pittalachie, R.M.S., 1050. *Pett aileach*, "*pett* of the stone or rock."

Pittendamph (Cluny, 6). *Pett an daimh*, "ox town."

Pittenderich (Tarland). *Pett-an-fhraoich*, "*pett* or portion of the heather." Cf. Pittendrigh.

Pittendrigh (Keig). 1696, Pittendreich, Poll Book ; 1543, Pettindreich, Ant. IV., 480. *Pett-an-fhraoich*, "the *pett* or portion of the heather."

Pittengullies (Peterculter). Petergullies in the Poll Book.

Pittentagart (Tarland). Part of Pitentagart, Logie-Coldstone (q.v.), to which parish it is now united by order of the Boundary Commissioners.

Pittenteach (Auchindoir). Perhaps *pette-an-teallaich*, "portion of the forge"—*teallach* losing the *ll*, as *tulach* in Tough.

Pitters Steps (Huntly). Stepping-stones in the Deveron near Domin. Pitters may be a corruption of Pitscurry. "Piters" is given in the Poll Book in the order in which Pitscurry should have appeared.

Pittoothies (Keig). 1696, Puttachie, Poll Book (four times); 1555, Puttachy, Ant. IV., 480; 1638, Powtochie, Retour 242; 1233-53, Puthachin, Col. 620. *Pett* (Poit, Both) and the terminals *ach-an*. Cf. Puttachane, Kintyre.

Placemill (Forgue). The mill of "the Place of Fren draught," by which term it is generally described in the old writings. See Appendix, Vol. I., Spald. "Troubles." "The Place" is the mansion-house on an estate; more frequently, according to an old Scots usage, a peel or fort. Jamieson says:—"The idiom is evidently French, *place* being used for a castle or stronghold. It was most probably restricted in the same manner in its primary use in Scotland." Jamieson's Dict., New Ed.

Pley Fauld (Chapel, 6). Pley, "a debate, a quarrel, a broil." Ply is a form of the same word. Pley Fauld is the battlefield at Harlaw. The men who were killed were buried at a place called Buried Men's Leys, where there were at one time cairns marking their graves.

Pleyhaugh (Dyce).

Plumpie, The (Chapel). *Plumpie*, a common local form of *Clumpie*, Scotch diminutive of English "clump."

Plyfolds (Cluny).

Podaff (Huntly). *Poll dubh*, "black pool." Pow and Po are the common corruptions of Poll.

Poddocknest (Drumblade). **Puttock**, **Kite**, or **Glead**. **Gledsgreen** is not far distant from this place.

Pogstoun (Logie-Coldstone). 1696, Poll Book. Properly "**Bogstoun**, or town of the bogs."

Point, The (Premnay).

Pol Baw (Glentanner Water). "Cows' pool."

Pol Bhuirn (Invercauld Water). "Burn pool."

Pol Bruich (Glentanner Water). "Bank pool."

Pol Buidhe (Upper Dee). "Yellow pool."

Polcockgate, obs. (Huntly). This name occurs in an old map of Huntly (undated) in Gordon Castle. Deveron Street is Polcockgate, and the Polcock acres adjoin. Cf. Polcak (Forfarshire), and Polcalk (Aberdeenshire).

Pol Dearg (Upper Dee). "Red pool."

Poldu (Logie-Coldstone). A chalybeate spring near Blelack House. *Poll dubh*, "black hole, pool, or pot."

Pol-glashen (Monaltrie Water). "Pool of little stream."

Polhóllick (Glenmuick). "Polholick is a place adjoining Bellachalich, and was part of the pasture of that place," Aberg., pp. 1798. **Ballachalich** is pronounced Balhollak, and is entered in Val. Roll Balthollak. Holick appears to be a corruption of chalich, and Poll-chalich is "the pool or hole of the old woman."

Polinar (Inverurie). See Apolinarius Chapel.

Polkhill (Leslie).

Póllagach (Dinnet). *Pollag*, "a little pool;" *pollagach*, "abounding in little pools or holes."

Polleye (Oyne). Poll Book. . .

Pollocks, obs. (Glengairn). See Pollagach.

Pol-manear (Balmoral Water). Manear, saint's name.

Pol-na-hamlich (Abergeldie Water).

Pol na slake (Upper Dee).

Polnfuchrach (Tullich). *Poll na h-uchrach*, "hole, pot, or pool of the key." See Legend of St. Nathalan.

Pologie (Midmar). Poll Book. Equivalent to Ballogie (q.v.).

Pol-sherlyss (Camus o' May Water). "Charles' pool."

Polslaik (Dinnet).

Pol-vheir (Morven Water). "The *maor* or Bailie's pool."

Pooldhulie (Strathdon). C.S. Poldöolie. *Poll duillich*, "pool of the foliage"=leafy pool; properly the name of the pool below the bridge over the Don.

Poolend (Forgue).

Poolwalls (Chapel). Pronounced Peel wa's. There are remains of an old peel or tower at this place.

Port-Elphinstone (Kintore).

Potarch (Birse). 1511, Potercht, R.E.A., I., 354. ? *Poll tairbh*, "the bulls' pool." The name may refer to the great rocks at the end of the pool.

Potside (Birse).

Pots of Pittentarrow (Kildrummie, 6). *Pett-an-tairbh*, "portion or town of the bull."

Pots of Poldach (Strathdon, 6). Poldyè is the proper pronunciation. *Poll Daibhidh*, "David's pool," may be the meaning, but there is no tradition.

Potter's Croft (Oyne).

Poundash Pot (Auchindoir, 6). Pot in the Don east of Powford. ? *Poll-an-taibhse*, "Ghost pool."

Poùran (Rhynie). Perhaps Pictish. If it is Gaelic, possibly *Pòruthain* (*th* mute), "the pool or marsh of the ferns." The stream from which the croft takes its name forms marshes and pools. Cf. Pourane and Powrane in Dumfries and Fife. Dr. Joyce gives Pollrane with the same meaning.

Powdaggie (Peterculter).

Powdagie (Kincardine O'Neil).

Powford (Auchindoir).

Powlair (Birse). *Poll laire*, "Marc's pool."

Powneed (Cabrach). 1600, Pownuid, Huntly Rental. ? *Poll nid*, "the pool of the nest." A swampy place near Bracklach, frequented by wild duck in the breeding season.

Praecinct (Auchterless). 1691, Retour 483; 1540, "The two Parsantis," R.M.S., 2148.

Premnay (Parish). 1579, Pramoth, Lease—The Vicar signs of "Premnaucht," Ant. III., 399; Premacht, Aberdeen Breviary, Col. 550; c. 1366, Prameth, Col. 220; 1257, Prameth, R.E.A., I., 25.

Press-na-Leitre (Corgarff, 6). "Bush of the hillside or slope."

Press Whin (Coldstone, 6). *Preas chon*, "dogs' brush."

Priestswater (Gartly). The priest is probably the priest of the old chapel at Tallathrowie.

Priestswood (Keig).

Priest Wells (Insch). This farm is near to the old church of Rathmuriel or Christ's Kirk (q.v.).

Prony (Glengairn). 1696, Pranie, Poll Book. ? *Bruinne*, "the front, breast."

Prop, The (Cabrach, 6). A pile of stones, north-east of Upper Howbog, probably intended to mark the road in time of snow.

Pulwhite (Culsalmond). 1617, Polquhyte, R.M.S., 1717; 1600, Polquhyt, Ant. IV., 511.

Pundler Burn (Towie, 6). Pundler, same as poinder, a sort of ground officer, whose duty it was to impound stray cattle, and protect plantations and hedges, and generally look after the interests of an estate.

Putaquhy (Monymusk). 1654, Retour 324; 1588, Pettoquhy, R.M.S., 1617; 1543, Pyttochy, Ant. IV., 481.

Pyke (Cabrach. English pike or Gaelic *pic*, "a sharp point." On the farm there is a strongly-marked point of land, stretching up the river.

Pyke's Cairn (Auchindoir, 6). A cairn east of Moss of Creak. Here Adam Gordon, farmer, Pyke, Cabrach, perished in the snow in 1777.

Pyotbog or Pietbog (Forgue). Pyat, Scotch for magpie.

Pyotbush (Cairnie).

Pyperscroft (Tullynessle).

Quardo (Kincardine O'Neil). Probably a different spelling of Cordach (q.v.).

Quarry Stone (Cabrach, 6). A boundary stone between Snowy Slack and Kebbuck Know, erected in the march of the lands of the Earls of March and Huntly, in the beginning of the 16th century. Why called Quarry Stone no one knows.

Quartains (Drumoak). 1696, Cortaines, Poll Book.

Queel (Tullich). } *Coille*, "a wood." English pl. in Queels refers to
Queels (Huntly). } the cottar houses at the place.

Queen's briggs (Auchindoir). Tradition says King Robert Bruce's Queen concealed herself under the arch when fleeing from Kildrummie Castle, in 1306, pursued by the Earl of Pembroke. No vestige of the bridge remains.

Queen's Chair (Echt). A rock about half a mile due south from the Mither Tap of Hill of Fare, on which say some Queen Mary sat and watched the progress of the battle of Corrichie, 28th October, 1562. Others say that she visited Corrichie after the battle, and surveyed the field from this rock. I have not discovered any evidence that she was ever at the place, either during the fight or after it.

Queen's Ford (Rayne, 6). A ford on the Don, about a mile south-east of Old Rayne, crossed by Queen Mary in her progress from Inverness to Aberdeen, in 1562.

Quève (Cairnie). The Mickle and Little Queve are two water-worn trenches or ravines on the eastern side of the Mickle Balloch, and the name may represent the obs. Gaelic *cuibhe*, "a deep trench." *Cuibhe* = *cuith*, "a trench, a snow wreath, a damp place, a cattle-fold."

Queys, The (Oyne, 6). A rugged rocky bank on the Shevach burn. Supposed to be so called from the pasturing of young cattle at the place. The explanation is not very satisfactory, and I incline to think that the name has the same origin as the Queves in Cairnie, and the Gwaves in Birse, viz., *Cuibhe* or *Cuith*, "a trench, a wet hollow," here applying to the haugh in front of the bank.

Quhobs (Drumoak). Poll Book.

Quhytmlk (Kennethmont). Rental of 1635, Ant. IV., 513.

Quiel Burn (Tullich). See Queel.

Quillichan Burn (Strathdon, 6).

Quinach (Cluny).

Quithelhead (Birse). "Cuthel hill," *i.e.*, height for drying corn. See Cuttle hill.

Quittlehead (Lumphanan). Cf. Quithelhead.

Quoich (Braemar). *Cuach*, "cup or hollow."

Quoise or **Quhoise**, Mill of (Crathie). 1798, Mill of Chosh, Abergeldie Rental; 1688, Quhoish, Aberg. pp. *Cois*, dat. of *Cas*, a "foot"—the foot of the hill. Cf. Cush and Cuss, Ireland, Joyce, I., 527.

Quynok (Kincardine O'Neil). Quynok Stone is mentioned in the description of the Marches of the Hospital lands. (1250, R.E.A., II., 274.)

Rack Moss and **Rack Well** (Gartly, 6, and Drumblade, 6). Rack here refers to the green scum which covers the surface of the water in the moss pools, and which sometimes forms in wells. Rake is now the common pronunciation. See Rak, Scot. Dict., New Ed.

Raefield (Kincardine O'Neil).

Raemurrack (Cairnie). *Reidh-Murchaidh*, "Murdoch's, or Murray's field."

Ragslaugh (Tullynessle). C.S. Rashlach. *Riasglach* (McAlpine), "moorish, marshy land, growing *riasg* or dirk-grass."

Raich (Forgue). Same in the Poll Book, and in Retour of 1699.

Raik Pot (Keig, 6). Raik was a term used in connection with salmon fishings to denote the extent of a fishing ground. See Jamieson. Cf. "The Raik," in the Dee.

Raikie Burn (Cabrach).

Rainnahaggan (Birse). Ramnagane in Poll Book.

Rainymeall (Cairnie). *Raithne-meall*, "the knoll of the ferns," "ferny hillock."

Raiths (Dyce). 1616, Rethis, Retour 145.

Ramslaid (Drumblade). *Laid* or *lade* is an artificial channel for water, as a mill-lade, but is occasionally used in the sense of *burn*. Cf. Wedderburn.

Ramstone (Drumblade). A boundary stone and well-known landmark on the Aberdeen turnpike. In old times reckoned a "fairies' kiln."

Ramstone Mill (Monymusk).

Ranna (Tarland). Cf. Rannagowan.

Rannabroilth (Crathie). 1564, Ant. II., 90.

Rannagowan (Tarland). "The point or division of the smith."

Rapplaburn (Auchterless).

Rapplch (Leslie).

Rashenloch (Drumoak, 6). "The little loch abounding in rushes." Rash is the Scotch for rush. Rashen or rashy is the adjective.

Rashieslack (Forgue). "Rushy hollow." Cf. Rashenloch.

Ratch Hill (Kintore). 1696, Rotchhill, Poll Book ; 1637, Rotchhill, Retour 240.

Rathmuriel. See Christ's Kirk.

Rátlich (Crathie).

Rauchtanzeauch (Birse). 1511, R.E.A., I., 377. C.S. Re-tanach. *Ruidhe-tanach*, "slope or shieling of the herd." Cf. Retannach, Rothiemay.

Raven Hill (Rhynie).

Rawes of Huntly. Rawes = Rows. See Huntly.

Rawes of Noth (Rhynie). See Noth.

Rayne (Parish). c. 1366, Ran, Col. 221 ; 1175-8, Rane and Ran, R.E.A., I., 10 ; 1157, Rane, Confirmation by Pope Adrian IV., R.E.A., I., 6. *Rann, rainn*, "a part, a division."

Reabadds (Inverurie). 1678, Court Books, Ant. III., 474.

Ream's Hill (Drumblade, 6).

Rèbreck (Crathie). *Rèidh bhruach*, "smooth bank."

Recharchrie (Crathie). 1706, Rycrathie, Aberg. pp. "Shieling of Crathie."

Red Craig (Glenmuick, 6).

Redfold (Cairnie).

Redford (Cabrach).

Red Hill (Tough).

Redmire (Towie, 6).

Redmires (Newhills).

Redpool (Newhills).

Redsmithy (Kincardine O'Neil). Modern—so called from its tiled roof.

Redstones (Kincardine O'Neil).

Reekitlane (Peterculter and Coull). A humorous name applicable to a house standing alone. See next word.

Reekomlane (Cabrach). The local tradition is that, during a famine, most of the Cabrach people left the district, and that this house was the only "reeking lum" to be seen, the family supporting themselves by fishing in the neighbouring burns. Thirty years ago this story was told my informant by a very old man, who heard it as a tradition when he was a boy. Cf. Reekitlane; also Standalane in Peebles-shire.

Ree Pot (Inverurie, 6). Jamieson gives Ree (Rae, Wrae, or Reeve), as meaning a pen or enclosure for cattle, sheep, or swine. The Ree Pot is the pot beside the ree or reeve.

Regharchory (Glengairn). See Richarkarie. "Shieling of the rough corrie."

Reichul (Braemar and Crathie). So in Val. Roll. The C.S. is Ruibal. Of common report the full name is Ruighe-Balchlaggan, "the shieling of Balchlaggan."

Reidridge (Premnay and Clatt). So in Poll Book. 1620, "Et ruda vocata Rig," Retour 167.

Reikie (Alford).

Reilosk, obs. Shealing of Inchmarnoch. 1766, Aberg. pp. *Ruighe loisgte*, "the burnt shieling."

Reive, The (Birse).	} See Ree Pot.
Reive, The (Glenmuick).	

Relaquhèim (Tarland, det. 3). C.S. Relawhyme. Inquisitions of 1606 and 1628 give Roulzechrome and Roulziethroun, neither of which appears trustworthy. If the local pronunciation is correct, the name may be from *reidhleach*, "a flat," derivative from *reidh* (Joyce); and from *heim*, "a step, a hill path"—hence "the flat of the hill path or pass." There is such a flat piece of ground where the farm is.

Remicras (Glengairn). G.C.S. *Ruigh-vicras*, "the shieling of micras."

Renatton (Glengairn). *Ruigh an aitinn*, "juniper shieling."

Reshivet (Chapel). C.S. Rés-ivet. 1683, Resivet, Retour 457; 1511, Ressavate, Ant. III., 376; 1511, Rothsyviot, R.M.S., 3624; 1504, Rostheveot, Ant. III., 384.

Rettie, Croft of (Oyne). 1696, Raities pleugh, Poll Book. Rettie, a man's name: pleugh, "a measure of land."

Revànrach (Dinnet). A haugh south of Camus o' May Railway Station. *Ruigh bhantraich*, "the widow's shieling."

Rewmoire (Birse). 1511, R.E.A., I., 374. *Ruigh-mor*, "big slope."

Reyenlore (Glengairn).

Rhinachat (Crathie).

Rhinnaha (Strathdon). *Roinn na h-àtha*, "the point or headland of the kiln." There was an old kiln on a projecting ridge at this place about fifty years ago.

Rhinstock (Invernettie, Strathdon). *Roinn-stuic*, "the point of the projecting knoll or rock."

Rhintach (Keig).

Rhynie (Parish). 1600, Rynie, Huntly Rental; 1464, Ryny, R.E.M., p. 230; 1232, Rynyn and Ryny, R.E.M., p. 28; 1226, Rynyn, R.E.M., p. 22; 1224-42, Ryny, R.E.M., p. 91. *Roinnean*, diminutive of *Roinn*, "a small promontory or head-land." Cf. Rinneen, "little point," Joyce, I., 407. Also Rhynie, Fearn; and Rhynach, Aberchirder. Probably "Rynyn" was the knoll beside the old kirk, called the Bell Knowe, on which the bell was suspended within a wooden triangle.

Richarkarie (Glengairn). 1656, Richarcharie, Drum Charter, Records of Marischal College, I., 207. The C.S. is same as Charter, and the Gaelic natives understand the meaning to be *Reidh*, "field," or *Ruigh*, "shieling" of Garchory (q.v.). This is possibly correct, but the old spelling is somewhat doubtful. The Retour of 1658 gives Richarkorie, suggesting *Ruigh charcaire*, in Scot. G. "a prison," in Irish place-names "a confined road, a pass," and the old road between Glengairn and Strathdon passing this place may be called a "pass."

Riddlehead (Rayne).

Riding Stone (Kintore, 6, and Tullynessle, 6). A stone marking the height of water at which it was unsafe for riders to attempt to cross. Both these stones are at old fords of the Don.

Ridwells (Cluny).

Riegunachie, Burn of (Logie-Coldstone, 6). There are also the Well, Shiels, and House of Riegunachie. ? *Ruigh ceannaiche*, "shieling of the merchants or pedlars." Cf. Annagannilay, "ford of the pedlars," Joyce.

Riggins (Cairnie). "Riggin" is Scotch for the roof or ridge of a house, and is applied to a ridge or rising ground resembling a roof. The plural refers to several crofts, not to more than one ridge.

Righòrach (Inverernan, Strathdon). *Ruigh chorraich*, "shieling of the bog."

Rinabaich (Glengairn). Rhynabaich, Val. Roll ; Rinabught, Poll Book. *Ruigh na beithich*, "shieling of the birchwood."

Rinasluick (Glenmuick). *Ruigh na slochd*, "shieling of the pits."

Rinavóan (Strathdon). Pronounced Ryn-a-vóan. *Roinn a bhothain*, "point or headland of the bothy." Cf. Meall a Bhothain, Inverness.

Rinawealie Pool (Glentanner Water).

Rindrom (Glenmuick). Aberg. pp. 1766. *Ruigh an droma*, "shieling of the ridge."

Ringing Craig (Cabrach, 6). A cluster of rocks, north-east of Upper Howbog, one of which is a "bell-stone"—so called because it rings like a bell when struck.

Ringstone Pot (Huntly, 6). [A pool in the Deveron, in which there is a stone with an iron ring fixed in it.]

Rinlòan (Glengairn). *Ruigh an loin*, "shieling of the marsh."

Rinmòre (Glenkindy, Strathdon). *Roinn mor*, "big point or headland."

Rinnacharn (Tarland). "The point or slope of the cairn."

Rinnafanach (Strathdon, 6). Possibly *Roinn a mhanaich* (vanaich), "Monk's share or portion."

Rinnalloch (Midmar). 1696, Rinalloch, Poll Book; 1638, Ranalloch, Retour 242.

Rintaing (Glenbucket). *Roinn-teanga*, "the point of the tongue"—a sharp point of land at the junction of two burns.

Rintarsin (Crathie, 6). *Roinn-tarsuinn*, "transverse point or portion."

Ripe Hill (Crathie). Probably a corruption of a Gaelic name.

Rippachie (Towie). 1560, Reppochquhy, Ant. IV., 312.

Risquehouse (Gartly).

Rivefold (Forgue).

Rivehill (Newhills).

Rivestone (Kinnoir). Modern. The accent is on the last syllable, and must therefore mean a stone, not a farm town. There were, about twenty years ago, several stone reeves or folds on the knoll at this place.

Robieston (Huntly). See Thomastown, Drumblade.

Robins Height (Drumblade).

Rochford (Cabrach). "Rough ford."

Rochmuriell. See Murrial.

Rockyden (Rayne).

Rogiehill (Skene). Rodgerhill.

Roinn Dearg (Corgarff, 6). "Red point or headland." A rocky hillock on the east side of Tornahaish Hill.

Roinn Fàd (Strathdon, 6). "Point of the turf." Rinfaud in the Estate map.

Rollinstone (Cairnie). Rollanstoun (Roland's) appears several times in the county. The tradition is that this croft had the name from a large stone, which revolved three times every morning at cock-crowing!

Rollomyre (Kintore, 6).

Roman Camp (Kintore). Part of the Vallum remains on the north side of Kintore.

Roman Hill (Glenkindie, Strathdon). Perhaps so called from the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Ronald, near this hill. The chapel is now extinct.

Rones, The (Cabrach, 6). Rones here probably means bushes: in this sense the word, in the old spelling (Ronnys), is often used by Douglas. See Jamieson. Rone is also a form of rowan, but the place is marshy, and unsuitable for rowans.

Rookfolds (Forgue).

Rookford Bridge (Drumblade, 6).

Roquharold (Kemnay). 1696, Racharrell, Poll Book; 1644, Ratharrald, Retour 276; 1481, Rothharrald, R.M.S., 1484. "Carrol's *Rath*, or hill fort."

Rore, The Hill of (Logie-Coldstone). ? *Cnoc reamhar*, "the thick or gross hill." From the same root are Knockrour and Knockrower in Ireland, Joyce.

Rósachie (Aboyne). *Ros*, "a promontory, a wood," and the terminals *ach-an*, meaning here "a wooded place."

Rose Cairn (Gartly, 6). A cairn at the point where the parishes of Huntly, Gartly, and Glass meet. It was erected on the march of two proprietors' lands, and was named after the factor at the time on the Fife Estate.

Rosehill (Aboyne).

Rothens (Monymusk).

Rothmaise (Rayne). 1696, Rothmeiths and Rothmaiths, Poll Book ; 1333, Rotmase, Ant. III., 428 ; 1304, Rothmase, R.E.A., I., 38 ; 1175-78, Rothemas, Ant. III., 428. Cf. Polmais.

Rothmuriel. See Murrial.

Rothney (Premnay). 1623, Rothnay, Retour 178 ; 1600, Rothnik, Retour 70 ; 1454, Rothnoth, R.E.A., I., 261 ; 1359, Rotheneyk, Ant. IV., 716.

Rotten Bog (Insch).

Rotten of Brotherfield (Peterculter).

Rotten of Gairn (Peterculter).

“ciple of an old verb now lost). (3) Yielding below the feet ; not sound “or hard. ‘The deepness of the rotten way.’ Knolles. ‘Bridges laid “over bogs and rotten moors.’ Milton.”—Imperial Dict. That this is the meaning of Rotten in Rotten of Brotherfield and Gairn is highly probable, from the following extracts from a description of the “Riding of the Marches,” 2nd August, 1673 :—“The other half of the said reisk (marsh) shall belong to the lands of Brotherfield and Gairdaine . . . that at the rottin . . . as being moss ground.”—Cadenhead’s Territorial History. Elsewhere we find Rottenbog, Rottenmoss, lie Rottin-dub and

“ Rotten (a Scandinavian
“ word, and not from the
“ verb *to rot* ; Icel. *rotinn*,
“ Sw. *rutten*, rotten, a parti-

Rottanburn—this last corresponding to the Gaelic *feithe*, as understood in Braemar—"a marshy burn." Rottenrow or Rattanraw may possibly be derived from the same root. Two suggestions have been offered as to the meaning of this obscure name: 1st. That it is of Gaelic origin, meaning "a strongly fortified place," but one has only to consider where the name occurs to see that this is impossible. There is, or was, a Rottenrow in Aberdeen, Arbroath, Glasgow, York, Shrewsbury, and London, and it is the name of a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It also occurs in the counties of Forfar, Fife, Perth, Dumfries, Roxburgh, Haddington, and Edinburgh. 2nd. Cosmo Innes says:—"The ancient ecclesiastical name "of Rottonrow" . . "is now generally supposed to be derived from Routine "row—an unsatisfactory etymology."—Early Scottish History, p. 66. (The Imperial Dict. gives Routine (from Fr. *route*, "a way"), a round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued.) Cosmo Innes does not say on what grounds he considers Rottenrow an ecclesiastical name. I have failed to discover in the old charters or retours that it is connected with the Church, or referred to as Church property, more than any other name. No doubt Rottenraw, Glasgow, of which he is speaking, was inhabited partly by Cathedral officials; but Rattanraw, Aberdeen, could scarcely have been so, being a continuation of the Gaistraw into the Castलगait, and, except that it joined the Netherkirkgate, it does not appear to have been connected with any church or chapel. Further, it will be observed that Rottenraw appears in at least seven counties in Scotland, and in some of these two or three times, and always as the designation of lands without any reference to their being Church property. In three instances Rottenrow appears in charters as an alternative, thus—"in vico fori, alias "dicto le Ratonraw;" "Balfouris-Bochquhoppil, alias Rattounraw "nuncupat;" "Eastfield alias Rottenrow." These alternatives suggest that the name may be descriptive, and the meaning the same as in Rotten of Brotherfield and Rotten of Gairn. If so, as applied to a street, Rottenrow may be an unpaved roadway, in contradistinction to a "Hardgate."

Rough Burn (Birse). Auldgarney (q.v.) is on or near this burn.

Rough Grip (Strathdon, 6).

Rough Haugh (Midmar).

Roughouster Quarries (Gartly, 6). Ouster = Oxter, "the armpit." The oxter of a hill is a sort of corrie.

Round Hill (Cabrach). Next hill to Rounumuck—probably part of the name is lost.

Roundhome (Forgue).

Rounumúck Hill (Cabrach). *Rudha-nam-muc*, "point or headland of the pigs." Cf. Rynturk, in Lower Cabrach.

Rouster, The (Cabrach). *Ruadh-sruth*, "red stream." The next affluent of the Deveron is the Blackwater. The colour of the water of the one is red, of the other black.

Rowaird (Cairnie). *Ruadh-aird*, "the red height." There seems no reason why this place should be called red. Perhaps *ruigh ard*, "the high shieling."

Rowanbush (Cluny and Midmar).

Rowrandle (Monymusk). 1696, Rorandle, Poll Book; 1597, Rowrandell, R.M.S., 598.

Rowsurle (Auchterless). Poll Book.

Royhall (Monymusk).

Ruigh nan Clach (Geldie Burn, Braemar, 6). "Shieling of the stones."

Ruigh nan Seileach (Braemar, 6). "Shieling of the willows."

Ruigh Spairne (Corgarff, west boundary). "Slope of the contest or hard struggle." Cf. Sgur-na-stri, in Skye.

Ruinafæ (Tarland, det. 3). *Ruigh na feithe*, "slope of the marsh." Cf. Baurnafea and Moin-na-feithe-duibhe, Ireland (Joyce, II., 397).

Rumblie Burn (Coull).

Rumblingsculter (Crathie, 6).

Rumbling Pot (Kintore, 6, and Strathdon, 6). The Rumbling Pot at Kintore is part of the old course of the Don between Boat of Kintore and Broom, Inch. In Strathdon, the Rumbling Pot is on the Don, near Castle Newe, and is so named from the sound of the water flowing over a ridge of rock.

Rumfud (Rhynie). Now included in Scordarg, and called Ramfold. Rumfud appears on a tombstone in Essie Churchyard, of date 1774. The name may be a corruption of *Druim-fad*, "long ridge."

Rumley (Coull). The name of the farm is so given in the Val. Roll. It is the same name as Rumblic above.

Runcieburn (Premnay).**Ruphlaw** (Oyne). "Rough hill."**Rusheade** (Peterculter). Poll Book.**Rushloch, The** (Kintore, 6).**Rutherford** (Inverurie).**Ruthriehill** (Newhills, 6).

Ruthtrelen, obs. (Cairnie). The name occurs, so far as I know, only in a charter of 1284, R.E.M., p. 462.

Ruthven (Cairnie and Logie-Coldstone). 1464, Rothwen, R.E.M., p. 230; 1534, Rowane, R.M.S.; 1453; 1232, Rotheuan, R.E.M., p. 28; 1226, Rothuan, R.E.M., p. 22; 1208-15, Rothuan, R.E.M., p. 42. These apply to Ruthven in Cairnie. Ruthven in Logie-Coldstone appears as Riven in the Poll Book, and as Ruthven and Rothven in older writings. The old forms in which the name, which is common in the north-eastern counties, occurs in charters in the Register of the Great Seal are Rathven, Rothven, Ruthven, Ruthfen, Ruwen, Ruven, and all these are in C.S. Riv-en. *Rath bheinne*, "hill fort." Cf. names in Ireland, such as Rathard, "fort of the height"; Rathdrum, "fort of the ridge"; Rathedan, "fort of the hill brow," &c. Joyce.

Ryall (Auchindoir). 1650, Ryell, Ant. IV., 316. ? *Ruadh allt*, "red burn."

Ryhill (Oyne). 1696, Ryehill, Poll Book ; 1508, Rihill, Ant. IV., 522.

Rynturk (Cabrach). *Roinn-tuirc*, "wild boar's snout"—referring to a fancied resemblance in the outline of the hill behind to a boar's snout. Cf. Rounumuck.

Saddlehill (Drumblade). So called from a supposed resemblance to a saddle. Cf. An diollaid (the Saddle) Hill, Braemar.

Salterhill (Leslie). Generally written and pronounced *Sáterhill* and *Sáturhill*. There is also *Saturhills* in Rathen Parish—in 1592, *Salterhillis*, R.M.S., 2176 ; and in Morayshire, *Salterhill* (1586), R.M.S., 1007.

Sammiluaks Chapel (Kildrummie). The site of this chapel is near Battlehillock. It was dedicated to St. Molocus, commonly pronounced St. Moluok, of which *Sammiluak* is a corruption. To him also were dedicated *Mortlach*, *Clatt*, and *Tarland*.

Sandistoun, obs. (Huntly). See *Thomastown*.

Sarbogs (Chapel). 1682, Court Book, Ant. III., 440. Probably for "sour-bogs."

Satan's Howe (Towie, 6).

Satan's Well (Chapel, 6). On the south side of Gallow Hill.

Sauchen (Cluny). 1696, Sachan, Poll Book ; 1540, *Sauquhyne*, R.M.S., 2248 ; 1468, *Sauchingis*, R.M.S., 2100. *Sauch*, *Saugh*, "a willow or sallow tree." *Sauchen*, adj., "belonging to the willow," but in this county often used for *Sauchie*, "abounding in willows," e.g., *Sauchiebrae* = *Sauchenbrae*.

Sauchenbog (Kildrummie). See Sauchen.

Sauchenbush (Echt and Midmar). "Willow bush."

Sauchenloan (Chapel and Culsalmond). Loan, Lone, Loaning, an opening between fields of corn, near or leading to the homestead, left uncultivated, for the sake of driving the cattle homewards. Jamieson.

Sauchen Stripe (Glenmuick, 6). See Sauchen.

Saugh. See Sauchen.

Scabbed Inch (Kintore, 6). Cf. Scad Hill.

Scad Hill (Kildrummie, 6). Scad, a contraction of Scabbed. It is still a bare scabbed hill. Cf. Scautcairn.

Scare Wood (Cluny).

Scarghee Hillock (Towie, 6). ? *Sgor gaoithe*, "rock of the wind."

Scar Hill (Towie, 6).

Scaur Hill (Leochel). *Sgor*, "a sharp rock."

Scautcairn (Midmar). 1696, Scart Kerne, Poll Book. Scaud, Scawd, Scaut (Scot.), scabbed. As applied to a hill, it describes a broken surface, either by rocks, loose stones, or bare, unproductive patches of the hill face. Scart does not appear to be applicable in any of its meanings. Cf. Scaut Hill, The, Cabrach.

Scaut Hill, The (Cabrach). See Scautcairn.

Sclattie (Newhills). C.S. Skletie. 1696, Sclattie, Sklattie, and Sclatie, Poll Book; 1373, Slaty, R.E.A., I., 116; 1165-1214, Slaty, R.E.A., I., 8; 1157, Sclaty, R.E.A., I., 5. *Sliabh*, pl. *Sleibhte*, "moors or moorish hills."

Sclenemingorne (Monymusk). March, 16th century writing, date unknown, Col. 172. The reference is:—"ad cacumen montis qui vocatur Sclenemingorne quod interpretatur, mora caprarum." Perhaps *Sliabh nan gabhar*, "moor of the goats," or, as it has been originally written, Scleuenangovre. (*v=u*.) Now called Satur Hill. Mr. Low in Proceed. Soc. Ant., Vol. VI., 219.

Scollatisland (Monymusk). 1702, Scotfatis, Ant. III., 504; 1628, Scollatis-land, Retour 210. The *Scolofthes*, or "Scolocs," were either the sub-tenants of church lands, or scholars who farmed these lands. The name is a Gaelic adaptation of the Latin *scholasticus*. Cf. Scolocs-land, or Scholar-lands of Ellon. See this question fully discussed by Dr. Joseph Robertson in Appendix to Pref., Sp. Cl. Misc., V.; also preface to "Book of Deer," by Dr. John Stuart.

Scoolie's Neuk (Cairnie). As understood in the district, Scoolie's Neuk means Devil's Corner, whatever may be the origin of the word.

Scotsmill (Tullynessle). Scot, personal name.

Scotstown (Insch).

Scottacksfoord (Auchterless). Poll Book. Scottack, personal name, dim. of Scot.

Scottiestone (Midmar).

Scougie (Kinellar).

Scoupe, The (Glenmuick, 6).

Scourie Burn (Auchterless, 6).

Scrapehard (Coull, Kemnay, and Rayne). Cf. Cleikumin and Piketillum.

Scurdarg (Rhynie). 1696, Scurdarge, Poll Book; 1662, Skurdarge, 363; 1600, Scordarge, Huntly Rental; 1511, Scordarg, R.M.S., 3599. *Sgur-dearg*, "red scaur or pointed rock." Rock of a reddish colour was formerly near this place, but has been quarried for road making.

Scurriestone (Glenmuick). ?Hybrid: *Scairbh*, "a ford" and "Stone." There was an old ford on the Dee not far distant, and this stone, which still stands erect, may have marked where the road branched to the fords of Dee and Muick. Scurrieford is a common name, and Pitscurry is on the Deveron, and another on the Urie.

Scutterhole (Crathie).

Scuttrie, Mill and Farm (Leochel). In a charter of 1527 (Ant. IV., 325) is mentioned "the lands of Fowlismount, with the mill, mill-lands, &c., with the pendicle of the same, commonly called Scuttrieford." "Scuttrie," therefore, originally applied to the ford, now to the mill, formerly Mill of Fowlis-Mowat.

Seallchean (Towie). *Salachan*, "a foul, miry place," or *seileachan*, "a place of willows"—more probably the former.

Seats (Culsalmond and Tough).

Seely Hillock (Strathdon, 6).

Seggat (Auchterless).

Seggieden (Kennethmont). 1696, Seggeden, Poll Book; 1522, Segydene, R.M.S., 529; 1514, Segatiden, *ibid*.

Semiel (Strathdon). C.S. Sū-meel. 1507, Summeil, R.M.S., 3159; 1451, Seymyll, Chamb. Rolls. ? *Suidhe maol*, "bare seat."

Sgòr an Eoin (Braemar, 6). "Rock of the bird."

Sgòr Buidhe (Tullich). "Yellow scaur."

Sgòr Damh (Corgarff, 6). "Rock of the oxen." More likely *Sgòr Daimh*, "rock of the ox"—as there is only one rock, perhaps supposed to resemble an ox.

Sgòr Gorm (Tarland, det. 3, 6). "Blue rock."

Sgòr Mor (Braemar). "Big rock."

Sgòr na h-lolaire (Crathie, 6). "Rock of the eagle."

Sgroilleach (Strathdon). Common spelling Scraulac. ? S prefixed, Scraulac = *Cruaidh leac*, "hard flag or slope." The Estate map gives "Scroulick."

Shackle Cairn (Gartly, 6).

Shanell (Birse). The name occurs in Elgin, Kincardine, Banff, Kinross, Fife, Perth, &c., as Schanwell, Shanwall, Shanval, Schannel, Shenwal, Shennal, and The Shennal. Schanwell and Schannel apply to the same places. *Sean-bhaile*, "old town."

Shank of Baditimmer (Rhynie, 6). ? Baditimmer, "clump of the well." Cf. Milltimber.

Shannoch (Alford and Strathdon). *Sean achadh*, "old field."

Shannoch Burn and Moss (Tarland, det. 3, 6).

Shánquhar (Gartly). 1516, Sanchquhare, R.M.S., 129; 1549, Schank-quhair, R.M.S., 623; Schanchar, Huntly Rental, 1605. *Sean-chathair*, "old fort or seat."

Sharperhillock (Auchterless, 6).

Sheal (Leochel).

Shelling Hillock (Kennethmont, 6).

Sheddocksley (Newhills). 1677, Schethockisley, Ant. III., 217; 1596, Schedockisley, Ant. III., 216; 1400, Scethokisley or de ly Schethok, Reg. of Burgh Abd., Spal. Cl. Mis., V., 15. These forms of a personal name appear in the old writings—Scheth, Schetho, and Schethow. Schethok may be a diminutive, like Scottack, Keithock, Birsack, &c.

Sheelagreen (Leochel).

Sheelogreen (Culsalmond). 1724, Sheelagreen, Col. 557.

Shenalt (Crathie). Affluent of Gairn. *Sean-allt*, "old burn."

Shenbhal (Glengairn). 1564, Schanvill, Ant. II., 89. *Sean-bhaile*, "old town." Cf. Shanell.

Shenwall (Cairnie). *Sean-bhaile*, "old town." See Shanell.

Shénwell (Cabrach). *Sean-bhaile*, "old town." See Shanell.

Shenval (Pool, Abergeldie Water). See Shenbhal.

Shévock Burn (Insch). Perhaps *Seimheag*, meaning "quiet, tranquil," which would be descriptive; or it may mean "small," as compared with the Urie, into which it flows.

Shiels (Midmar).

Shinnies (Keig). Shunies, Val. Roll and C.S. *Sithean*, "a fairy hillock." Eng. pl. added. Cf. Shanes, Sheeny, and Sheena, Joyce, I., 187.

Shinshárnle (Cairnie). 1677, Sinsharnie, Huntly Rental; 1600, Schincharnye, Huntly Rental; 1545, Schecarne, R.M.S., 3103. *Sean-charnack*, "old Cairnie." See Cairnie.

Shuen Stripe (Glass, 6).

Sillerford (Cabrach).

Siller Hill (Kintore, 6).

Sillerton (Auchterless).

Silverburn and Leys (Leslie).

Silver Burn (Peterculter).

Silver Stone (Strathdon, 6). A large boulder stone in Glencarvie, under which, tradition says, Anderson of Candacraig found the money which enabled him to buy Candacraig.

Sine Pleugh (Auchterless). 1653, Retour 318. "Sun plough," the ploughgate exposed to the sun. Cf. Sunnyside (Drumoak), which is Synesyde in the Poll Book.

Sinnaboth (Towie). 1613, Sunnaboth, Ant. IV., 774; 1531, Sonaboth, Ant. IV., 750; 1588, Synnaboth, Ant. IV., 774; 1506, Soynaboth, Ant. IV., 442. ? *Suidhe nam both*, "seat of the bothies."

Sinnahard (Towie). 1546, Synnahard, R.M.S., 22; 1531, Sonaheird, Ant. IV., 750; 1508, Sonayhard, R.M.S., 3205; 1455-6, Soynahard, Ant. IV., 204. ? *Suidhe na h-aird*, "seat of the height."

Sittinghillock (Cairnie). A.S. *Sætung*, "a holding or settlement." Cf. Sittingbourne.

Skair, The (Kintore, 6).

Skares, Hill of (Culsalmond). Scairs in Poll Book. The old name of the hill was Culmeaddan, "the middle hill."

Skatebrae (Auchterless).

Skéllater (Tarland, det. 3, and Strathdon). 1513, Skalater, R.M.S., 3875; 1507, Skaleter, R.M.S., 3159; 1451 and 1438, Skalatry and Skellater, Chamb. Rolls. ?? Skellater, corruption of Callater—s prefixed. Cf. Sgroilleach and Scamsguise.

Skene (Parish). 1333, Skeyn, R.E.A., I., 57; 1317, Skene, Ant. III., 313; 1247-1257, Schene, R.E.A., I., 17; 1296, Sceyn and Sken, Fam. of Skene, p. 9, Seals used by Patrick and John Skene. Skeith, Skeach, Skethin, Skechin, Skythin, Skychin, are names in various parts of the country, and suggest *Sgian*, diminutive of *Scæ*, *Sgitheach*, "thorn, hawthorn." Joyce gives Skeheen, "a little bushy brake," and Skiag (*Sgitheag*) the fem. diminutive is found in Sutherland, Argyle, &c. Considering the vast antiquity claimed for the Skenes, it may be well to acknowledge that the name is possibly Pictish.

Skeulan (Aboyne). The Skeulan Tree, near the Old Church, and the Skeulan Well, were, according to Thomas Innes, called St. Eunan's Tree and Well, *i.e.*, Saint Adamnan's Tree and Well, to whom the church was dedicated under the name of St. Theunan. See Life of St. Columba, Intro., clxviii., and Forbes' Kalendars, p. 266.

Skinna, Burn of (Aboyne).

Skipparty (Cluny). The Tipper Castle Well (q.v.). Cor. of *Tobar* or *Tiobar*, "a well."

Skybrae (Midmar).

Slack (Coull, Kennethmont, and Tarland).

Slackburn (Monymusk).

Slackend (Forgue).

Slack Methland (Gartly, 6).

Slack of Larg (Skene).

Slain na gour (Glentanner, 6). *Sliabh nan gabhar*, "moor or hill of the goats."

Slapfield (Banchory-Devenick).

Sleach (Glengairn). Same as Slioch, Drumblade (q.v.).

Sleepie Hillock (Dyce). So in the Poll Book. 1673, Slipie hillock, Court Books; 1645, Slipiehillock, Retour 281; 1614, Sleipihillock, Retour 132. "Slippy or slippery hillock"—either from the steepness or clay ground.

Sleepienuck (Forgue).

Sleepy Hillock (Corgarff, 6, and Huntly, 6). Cf. Sleepie Hillock.

Slewdrum Forest (Birse). So the Map. The Val. Roll has Forest of Lendrum; the "Records of Aboyne," the Forest of Lowdrum. Lendrum is probably *Leathan druim*, "broad ridge." Cf. Lendrum, Monquhitter. As to Slewdrum and Lowdrum I can say nothing. No one can explain or reconcile these spellings, or say which is the proper form.

Slidderybrae (Birse). "Slippery brae."

Slioch (Drumblade). 1696, Slioch, Poll Book; 1588, Sleauche, R.M.S., 1592; 1516, Sleauch, R.M.S., 129; Slenach, Fordun; Slevach, Barbour. *Sliabhach*, "hilly place," or "place of slopes or braes." The north side of this long ridge is called "The *Brae* of Garrie" (q.v.). Cf. Sleach, Strathdon; Sliach, Glengairn; Sluie Wood, Kincardine O'Neil; Sluie-vannachie, Ballater.

Slioch Hill (Strathdon, 6). The O.S. Map has Sliochd Hill, but Slioch is the proper form. See Slioch.

Sloggan (Glass). *Slochdan*, dim. of *slochd* (see Slouch Hill), "a cavity or hollow in the hills"; or *slugan*, dim. of *slug* (see Slugartie).

Sloggie (Glenbucket). Sluggie in Val. Roll. For *Slugadh*, "swallowing," "the gullet."

Slouch Hill (Gartly). Scot. *slouch*, A.S. *slog*, G. *slochd*, "a deep ravine or gully." A name suggested by the deep clefts and furrows along the north side of this hill.

Slouch Moss (Gartly). See above.

Sloughallan Burn (Auchindoir, 6).

Slugartie (Kemnay). *Slug*, "to swallow"; Ir. *slog*. Joyce says (II., 402)—"A common derivative is *slogaire*, literally a 'swallower,' i.e., topographically, a swallow-hole, which gives name to Sluggary, south-west of Limerick." Slugartie, or, as in the Retours, "the Haugh of Slugartie," is no doubt from the same root, *t* being intrusive.

Slugdhu (Cluny). *Slug*, "swallow" + *dubh*, "black": "the black gullet or hole."

Sluie Hill and Haugh (Kincardine O'Neil), and Easter and Wester Sluie (farms). 1511, Slwy and Slowy, R.E.A., I., 354. *Sliabh*, "a moor or moorish hill."

Sluievannachie (Tullich). *Sliabh*, "a moor," and possibly a dim. of *beinn*—hence "the moor of the hummocks or pointed knolls." This has been suggested, but it seems to me unlikely. It is uncertain where this name originated, and whether it belongs properly to the place (farm), which is said to be modern.

Slydie (Midmar). Sleide in Poll Book.

Smallburn (Cairnie).

Smart's Cairn (Gartly, 6).

Smiddyhill (Alford and Tarland). Cf. Tillicardock.

Smithston (Rhyrie). 1511, Smythistoun, R.M.S., 3599; 1504, Smythtoun de Noth, R.M.S., 2823. Whether Smith's town, or town of the smith, is unknown. There is neither record nor tradition.

Sneck, The (Birae, 6).

Snipefield (Culsalmond).

Socach (Strathdon). "Snouty hill," from *sac*, "snout."

Socach Mor (Braemar). "Big snouty hill."

Sóccoath (Cabrach). *Sac*, "a snout." The snout or point of land is a well-marked feature.

Sockaugh (Tarland). Same as Socach (q.v.).

Sourfield (Monymusk).

Souterhill (Skene).

Soutertown (Forgue).

Southside (Tough).

Spaw Well (Logie-Coldstone). Mineral well—so called from Spa in Belgium.

Spearrach Burn (Tarland, det. 3, 6). C.S. Sperach. *Spearrach*, from *speir*, "hough," is a "cow fetter"—usually made of twigs or osiers, which may have been found growing along the banks of this burn.

Spittalhillock (Echt). "Hospital hillock." See next word.

Spittal of Muick (Glenmuick). [Norm. Fr. Spital, Scotch and O.E. Spittal, G. *Spideal*,—a hospital or place of entertainment for strangers or invalids, as in Spitalfields, Dal-na-Spidal, &c.]

Spónical. A well-known spring on the boundary between Cabrach and Rhynie. May be a corruption of *spongail* = *spongach*, "spongy," referring to the "wallee" (quagmire) around the spring.

Spoutwells (Newhills).

Spùt Geal (Corgarff, 6). "Clear or bright spout." A fine spring rising on Crom Leitir Hill; also a small waterfall on Allt a' Choilich.

Spy Hill (Rayne, 6).

Squyeris Croft (Tullynessle). Given in Charter of 1614, Ant. IV., 543.

Sron a Bhoididh (Braemar). "The pig's snout."

Sron a Bhuic (Braemar, 6). "The buck's nose."

Sronagaich Pot (Towie, 6). C.S. Stronagee. *Sròn na gaoith*, "windy nose." A pool on the Dee, opposite Chapelton.

Sron Aonghais (Tarland, det. 3, 6). "Angus's nose."

Sron Dubh (Braemar and Glengairn, also Corgarff, 6). "Black nose."

Sron Mhor (Glengairn, 6). "Big nose."

Sron Muic (Corgarff). "Pig's nose."

St. Bride's Chapel (Kildrummie).

St. Carol's Well (Cairnie, 6).

St. Colin's, Hill of (Birse, 6).

St. Columba's Chapel (Crathie). 1692, Ant. III., 355.

St. Cuthberd's Croft (Peterculter).

St. Donan's Well (Auchterless, 6).

St. Erchan's Well (Kincardine O'Neil). Ant. II., 4.

St. Finnan's Well (Gartly). A fine spring near the Chapel of Tillathrowie, probably dedicated to St. Finnan. St. Finnan = S. Wynnin = Gwynnin. See Forbes' "Kalendars."

St. Hillary's Well (Drumblade). A well near the church, dedicated to the patron saint, who was also commemorated in "Tellar Fair," an old market now extinct.

St. James's Chapel (Premnay, 6).

St. John's Close (Tullynessle, 6). See Whitehaugh.

St. John's Well (Logie-Coldstone). Modern.

St. Lawrence (Rayne).

St. Lawrence Well (Premnay, 6).

St. Luke's Chapel (Kildrummie, 6).

St. Margaret's (Logie-Coldstone). Modern.

St. Margaret's Well (Chapel, 6).

St. Mark's Well (Peterculter, 6).

St. Martin's (Cairnie). The church of the old parish of Botarie, now Cairnie, called in the Poll Book St. Martin's Parish.

St. Mary's Well (Chapel, 6).

St. Michael's Well (Culsalmond, 6).

St. Mungo's Chapel and Well (Glengairn).

St. Nathalan's Chapel (Tullich).

St. Ninian's Chapel (Oyne, 6).

St. Sairs (Culsalmond). 1644, Sanct Serffis Fair, Retour 275 ; 1617, Sanct-Serffis-Fair, R.M.S., 1717.

St. Thomas' Chapel (Culsalmond). Modern.

St. Wolock's Stone (Logie-Coldstone, 6).

St. Yarchard's Well (Kincardine O'Neil, 6).

Standing Stones (Dyce, Skene, and Echt). Dyce—There is a stone circle at this place ; 1645, Standanstane, Retour 281. Echt—There is a stone circle adjacent. O.S.N.B.

Standing Stones (Leochel).

Stane of Heebreem (Kildrummie, 6). A large boulder in Geskin Slack. Heebreem = High broom.

Stankfield (Peterculter).

Stanners (Inverurie). "Stanners, Stannirs, Stanryis. The small stones and gravel on the margin of a river or lake, or forming the sea-beach. Even when the gravel is mixed up with large stones the term is applied in common to both"—Scot. Dict. The word seems to have been in common use in old times, and occasionally appears in place-names—see Scot. Dict., where the term is fully discussed. Cf. also Stanner-Bed, Stanner-Steps, Stannery and Stanerie.

Starbog (Keig, 6). } In this part of the country the name Starrs is
 Starhill (Cairnie). } applied to rushes (*Juncus squarrosus*) found
 abundantly in bogs. Cf. Starhead, Starmires
 and Starbrigs.

Stayknowe (Oyne, 6). Cf. Steybrae.

Steplar Road, The (Cabrach, 6).

Steppingstone Loch (Auchindoir).

Sterin (Glenmuick). Now Birkhall—on the Muick. C.S. Stérn. 1696, Sterrein, Poll Book; 1677, Stering, Aberg. pp.; 1568, Sterryne, Aberg. pp. Stair, pl. stairean, "stepping-stones." The stepping-stones are now removed, but are well remembered by old people.

Steybrae (Tough). *Stey* or *stay*, "steep," "difficult of ascent." Jamieson. A.S. *stey*, a bank.

Steywell (Huntly).

Stirling (Kincardine O'Neil).

Stocket (Newhills). 1319 and 1313, Stoket, Ant. III., 211 and 210.

Stockfield (Peterculter).

Stockie Bridge (Drumblade, 6).

Stodfold (Gartly). 1605, Stoidfauld, Huntly Rental; 1551, Stodfauld, R.M.S., 623; 1516, Fluris de le Studefald, R.M.S., 129. "The fold of the stots or bullocks." In E. *stot* means a young horse, from A.S. *stad*, "a stallion," but in O.E. appears to have the same meaning as in Scotch. *Fluris*, pronounced Fleers, and seems to have the same meaning as *lair*s, *lairrock*, and G. *Larach*, "a floor or site," frequently the site of a ruin.

Stonebridges (Kildrummie).

Stonefield (Tough).

Stonefield (Inverurie). Near Brandsbutts. There was at one time a stone circle at the place.

Stonegavel (Peterculter).

Stonehill (Forgue).

Stonehouse (Inverurie).

Stone of Midgate (Towie, 6).

Stoneybalk (Drumblade). The name occurs in an old MS. "Description of the Lands of Lessendrum."

Stoneyford (Coull and Cairnie).

Stoneywood (Newhills).

Stonyfield (Drumblade). So called from a stone circle on a field beside the farm-steading. Ten stones still remain on the ground, but many were broken up and removed about seventy years ago.

Stonyford (Cairnie).

Stothill (Lumphanan). Cf. Stodfold.

Straenetten (Glengairn). Poll Book. *Sruthan aitinn*, "juniper burn." [Or "juniper nose." Cf. Stranduff.]

Straith (Kincardine O'Neil).

Straitinnan (Glass). Cf. Pitinnan in Daviot Parish, and Corchinnan, Auchindoir.

Stranduff (Kincardine O'Neil). 1511, Stronduff, R.E.A., I., 354. *Sron dubh*, "black nose."

Stranlea (Glengairn). "Grey nose" or "grey streamlet."

Stranreach (Crathie, 6). "Brindled nose" or "brindled streamlet."

Strath (Tough).

Strathbogie (Huntly). Strathbolgyne, Wyntoun. 1408, Strabolgy, R.M.S., 129, 11 ; 1324, Strabolgin, Acts of Scot. Parliament ; 1232, 1226, Strathbolgyn, R.E.M., pp. 22-28. The root is *bolg*, "a sack," which enters into Irish names, *e.g.*, Maghbolg, Achadhbolg and Dunbolg, but the precise application of the term is matter of conjecture. It may refer to the round hills along the strath, or to the windings of the stream, or, as I think more likely, it may be a personal name. Bolgyn was an old Celtic name, and as Bolgan or Bolcan enters into Irish place-names, such as Drumbulgan, Trabolgan and Bovolcan (Joyce, II., 21), the latter corresponding to the Strathspey pronunciation of Strathbogie—Stravalagan and Stravalagan. Cf. Bolgyne in Markinch, Fifeshire, which lands were granted by Macbeth to the Culdees of Lochleven.

Strathdon (Parish). See Don.

Strathgirnock (Glengairn). 1696, Strathgirnack, Poll Book ; 1677, Strathgairnock, Aberg. pp. ; 1595, Straitgarnik, R.M.S., 225 ; 1539, Strogarnik, R.M.S., 1890.

Strathlunach (Tullynessle). C.S. Strathlùnich, more frequently Strónie. 1696, Strathlunack, Poll Book ; 1595, Stralownak, R.M.S., 225 ; 1552, Stralovnak, Ant. IV., 426. Perhaps *luaineach*, "moving like a rapid stream," which this burn is. [The *v* in the oldest spelling suggests an earlier *b*, in which case the meaning would be "the winding burn."]*

Strathmore (Coull). 1696, Strathmore and Strathmoire, Poll Book ; 1549, Stramor, R.M.S., 271. "Big strath."

Strathorn (Rayne). I doubt if this is an old name.

Strathpat (Tough). Understood to be named from a late proprietor. The name appears on the Map, but is now obsolete.

Strathray (Kinellar). 1637, Strary, Ret. 240. *Strath-reidh*, "smooth or clear strath," or "strath of the field."

* Professor Mackinnon.

Strathweltie (Coull). 1696, Strathmeltie (*m* clerical error for *w*), Poll Book ; 1696, Strathveltie, Retour 498 ; 1549, Straweltis, Ant. IV., 445. *Srath-bhailte*, "the strath of the towns."

Stripe of Baditimmer (Gartly, 6). See Shank of Baditimmer. *Stripe*, "a wet or marshy streamlet."

Stroin (Strathdon). Stroan in Val. Roll. *Sròn*, "a nose, ridge of a hill."

Stronagoar Hill (Braemar). *Sròn na gabhair*, "goat's nose."

Strone Hill (Aboyne, Alford, and Gartly, 6). *Sròn*, "a nose."

Strow Burn (Alford). *Sruth*, "a current," "a burn."

Strùachford (Huntly). *Sruthach*, "full of streams or rapids." At this point the Deveron runs rapidly over a stony bed.

Strypes (Kintore).

Stuc garbh mhor (Braemar, 6). "Great rough stack or pinnacle."

Stydie (Midmar). Properly Slydie (q.v.).

Succoth (Glass, B.). C.S. The Socach. *Soc*, "a snout ;" *socach*, "projecting points or snouts," which are features on the farms of Succoth and Succothbeg.

Succothbeg (Glass, B.). "Little Succoth." See Succoth.

Sudluyth (Kincardine O'Neil). 1250, R.E.A., II., 275.

Suie Cairn (Clatt). *Suidhe*, "a seat." See next word.

Suie Hill and Burn (Tullynessle). *Suidhe*, "a seat," probably so called from a rock near the summit, called the Clatterin Kists, near to which is the Thieves' Slack. These names point to the days of the Caterans, when successful raiders, seated on the rock, could watch over the lifted cattle in the slack, and from the hill-top look out for pursuers.

Sundayswells (Kincardine O'Neil). 1630, Sondays-walls, Retour 216. So called, no doubt, from some old local custom. Of another well in the parish, near Drumlassie, Macfarlane says crowds of people resorted to it on the first Sunday morning of May, readily sitting by it all the Saturday night before. Ant. II., 5.

Sunhoney (Midmar). C.S. Sinhinnie. 1696, Sunhonie, Poll Book; 1638, Sunhynnie, Retour 242; 1468, Suthnahune and Suthnahunne, Ant. II., 48. There is a great stone circle at the place.

Sunnybrae (Lumphanan).

✓ **Sunnyside** (Leslie and Fergie).

✓ **Sunnyside** (Drumoak). Synisyde and Sunisyde in Poll Book.

Suyfoord (Clatt). 1705, Court Book, Ant. IV., 500. Cf. Suie Cairn.

Swell (Tough). Generally pronounced Swyle in this county. Jamieson gives swell=a bog. This is scarcely the meaning which I would attach to it. A bog is, or may be, stagnant water, whether on or below the surface. A swyle is water forcing up from below and forming a myre. This is the sense in which the word is commonly used.

Swells (Alford). See above.

Syde (Kennethmont). 1696, Side and Syde, Poll Book; 1635, Syde, Ant. IV., 513; 1514, Syd, R.M.S., 529.

Syllavèthy (Tullynessle). 1595, Slavithie, R.M.S., 225; 1552, Sillavathy, Rental, Ant. IV., 426; 1532, Slawethy, R.M.S., 1194. The spelling in the Abstract of the Rental is doubtful—it looks in several of the entries modern. In the same way Sluevannachie appears in some Val. Rolls Sillavannachie. *Sliabh bheithin*, "birch moor." It is commonly called "The Meer o' Syllavethy," and birch is abundant.

Tallathrowie (Gartly). See **Tillathrowie**.

Talnamonth (Glass). *Tail-na-monaidhean*, "the lump or hillock of the moors."

Tamclay (Lumphanan, 6).

Tamentoye, obs. (Strathdon). Poll Book. *Tom an tuaidh*, "hill of the north." Cf. Ballintoy, Antrim, Joyce. Tradition has it that a "battle" was fought at this place, and that the cairn and mounds, now partly removed, were the graves of the people who fell. If this tradition existed when Gaelic was spoken, the place might have been called *Tuaman tuath*, "the graves of the people or of people."

Tamnavrie (Coull). A stone circle is mentioned in the New Statistical Account. ? *Tuam-an-fhamhaire*, "grave of the giant."

Tanamoyne, obs. (Coull). 1549, R.M.S., 271; 1553, Tenna'moune, Retour 17. *Tigh na moine*, "house of the moss." Bognamoon, Coull, may be the same place.

Tannamoyne, obs. (Logie-Coldstone). 1638, Retour 242. See preceding name.

Tanner, Water of (Dinnet and Aboyne). 1654, Glen Taner, Straloch's Map; 1649, Glentaner, Letter by Lord Huntly, Spald. Cl. Mis., I., 17; 1594, Glentawner, R.M.S., 185; 1567, Glentaner, Val. of Benefices, V. of D., 225; 1511, Glentannyr, R.M.S., 3599; 1450, Glentanyr, R.M.S., 314. The old people of the district say Glentàner, the pronunciation corresponding with the oldest reference we have and the best local authorities. No satisfactory explanation of the name has been offered, and it may be Pictish, while it is possible Taner may have been a personal name.

Tap o' Mast (Rayne, 6).

Tap o' Noth (Rhynie). 1545, Milnetoun de Noucht, R.M.S., 3103; 1511, Noth, R.M.S., 3599; 1504, Smythtoun de Noth, R.M.S., 2823. C.S. Tap a' Nöth. Tap may be Scotch for Top, as in The Mither Tap, Bennachie, or G. *Taip*, "a round mass or lump," as perhaps in Tap Tillery, and in Irish names. The common expressions, Head o' the Tap and Foot o' the Tap are significant, showing that Tap is now understood as applying to the whole hill. *Nochd*, "showing or revealing," has been suggested as the Gaelic of Noth, hence the "hill of observing or watching." *Taip an uchd* has also been suggested, meaning the "Tap (conical hill) of the breast." Cf. Doonanought, "the fort of the breast," Joyce, II., 429. And, lastly, Noth may be a personal name, associated with the vitrified fort at the summit. Any explanation that can be offered of this hill-name must be taken as purely conjectural. [It should be observed that in the old references given above, Noth appears as a farm name, or part of a farm name. Cf. the farm names given under Noth—Old Noth, New Noth, &c. All these adjoin the ridge known as "the Hill o' Noth." Neither "the Hill o' Noth" nor "the Tap o' Noth" is ever called "Noth" or "the Noth."]

Tarland (Parish). c. 1366, Taruelun, Tax, Col. 219; 1268, Taruelone, Ant. II., 23; 1207-1228, Tharualund, Ant. II., 18; 1183, Tarualund, Ant. II., 14; 1171, Tharuelund and Tharflund, Ant. II., 15. Church dedicated to St. Mathluoch or Moluach.

Tarntoul (Glenbucket). *Torr an t-sabhail*, "Knoll of the barn."

Tarry Búchail (Gartly). *Torran-buachaille*, "Knoll of the herd," a fanciful name often given to a spur of a hill or projecting rock. The modern name is Watchman Hill.

Tassack (Pool on Dee, Camus o' May Water).

Táyloch (Clatt). 1602, Tailzeacht, Ant. III., 382; 1511, Tulyauch, R.E.A., I., 362. The oldest form suggests *tuileach*, "flooding, deluging." Although not on the side of a stream, the name might apply to land subject to flooding by rain. Around this place are Bogend, Boghead, Mosshead, Seggieden, Mosstown, Mantach (a mossy place).

Teetaboutie (Glenmuick). See **Titaboutie**.

Templand (Auchterless, Rhynie, and Culsalmond). The Knights Templars were extensive owners of land, and frequent references occur to "tempill landis" in old deeds and charters. Cf. the six words following, and Knightland Burn (q.v.).

Templarlands (Rayne). 1487, "Templar lands of Little Verthill," Ant. III., 426.

Temple Close (Tullynessle). See **Whitehaugh**.

Temple Croft (Insch). 1680, Court Books, Ant. III., 406.

Temple, Croft of (Kennethmont). 1635, Temple Croftis, Ant. IV., 514; 1623, Tempill Croft of Christiskirk, Retour 178.

Templefold (Echt).

Templeland (Forgue).

Templeton (Kildrummie). 1650, Templetone, Ant. IV., 317.

Terpersie (Tullynessle). 1696, Tarpersie, Poll Book; 1428, Tyrpressy, R.E.A., 229; 1391, Tirepressy, Ant. IV., 379. *Tir preasach*, "bushy land." *Tir*, m. or f. Terpersie is sometimes called Dalpersie in the old writings.

Terry Chapel (Leochel). The site of this chapel is on Newton of Corse, but nothing is known of its history. Terry may be a corrupt form of a saint's name.

Terryrill (Tullynessle). 1696, Tirremilne, Poll Book; 1614, Tirriemyllane, Ant. IV., 543. *Tir a' mhuilnin*, "mill land."

Terryron (Glass). Doubtful. The name is not given in the Poll Book, nor in any old writing I have seen. It may have been the name of one of the knolls on the place. The C.S. is Tírryhorn, which may be a corruption of Tillyorn. *Orn* sometimes represents *carn* and sometimes *ordan*, but in this case the Gaelic is most likely *Tulach-eorna*, "the knoll of the barley," as in Tillyorn in Coull and Echt.

Terryvale (Skene). 1696, Tearavell and Terevell, Poll Book ; 1627, Tillivall, Court Books of Barony ; 1481, Tulivale, R.M.S., 1476.

Tersets (Drumoak). 1696, Terfets or Terfetts, Poll Book. Cf. Tarsethill, Slains, Ant. III., 156.

Tertowie (Kinellar). 1686, Tartowie, Retour 468 ; 1505, Tortolle, R.M.S., 2908.

Thain's Burn (Drumblade). Named after James Thain, crofter on Corvichen (1696, Poll Book), close to this burn.

Thainston (Kintore). 1696, Thaynestoune, Poll Book ; 1383, Thaynstona, Col. 251. Kintore was a thanedom.

Thainston (Kincardine O'Neil). Kincardine O'Neil was one of the three thanages on Deeside—Kincardine O'Neil, Birse and Obeyn. See Celtic Scotland.

Thernie Cots and Knaps (Auchterless, 6).

Thief's Craig (Auchindoir, 6).

Thistleyfaugh (Kincardine O'Neil).

Thomastoun (Auchterless). Poll Book. See following name.

Thomastown (Drumblade). Probably named from Thomas, son of Margaret of the Ard (1403), who, according to local tradition, placed her sons in Thomastown, Robieston, Sandieston, Gibston, Williamston, Adamston and Gympston, naming the farms after the Christian names of her sons. The tradition is no doubt correct as to the first-named farm, and may be true of the others.

Thomnaconlak, obs. (Leochel). 1511, R.M.S., 3626. *Tom na cùileig*, "knoll of the little corner or recess."

Thorneybrae (Drumblade). Thorneways in a Charter of 1588, Ant. IV., 565.

Thorntree (Cairnie). Cf. Fornrtree (Monymusk).

Thorpville (Rayne). 1259, Threpland, Rayne (?), R.E.A., I., 26. It has been suggested that the name is derived from Scot. threap, threep, or threpe, which, in this part of the country, means "an assertion without foundation, to bring out the truth of what one suspects, or to prevent the doing of a thing one dreads will be done"—Gregor's "Dialect of Banffshire." It is impossible that such a word could form so many place-names over both Scotland and England. In England we find—Threapland, Thorpland, Threapwood, Thrup, Thorpacre, Thorpe, Thropple or Trophill; in Scotland — Threapland, Threipland, Threephauch, Threipwood, Throopmure, Threap-aker, Threiphill. I think there can be no doubt that all these names are but different forms of *Thorpe*, A.S. "a village, hamlet, or group of houses." Thriepland also occurs in Chapel.

Threelfield (Rayne). Poll Book. 1760, Triefield, Col. 578; 1760, Freefield, *alias* Threelfield, "Edinburgh Magazine," pp. 533, 544; 1687, Threelfields, Retour 468. Now Freefield (q.v.).

Threepleton (Chapel).

Three Sisters (Gartly, 6). Three fine springs near the junction of Oxter Burn and Dry Burn.

Thunderknowe (Drumblade). A knoll on the farm of Stoneyfield, so called because, about 40 years ago, during a storm, a man ploughing the field was killed by lightning. Probably from some similar circumstance have arisen such names as Thunder Craigs, Thunderslap, and Thunderton.

Tibberchindy (Alford). 1585, Toberchindy, Ant. IV., 143; 1552, Tiberquhendy, Rental, Ant. IV., 145; 1523, Toberchenze, Ant. IV., 143. *Tobar choinnich*, "Kenneth's Well." Cf. Kindie.

Tilfogar (Crathie). Gaelic pronunciation, *Tilhògar*. 1782, *Tulloquhoker*; 1701, *Tulloquhocher*; 1677, *Tulloquhocker*, Aberg. pp. *Tulach chocaire*, "cook's hill." Cf. *Meall a chocaire*, Inverness-shire.

Tilfoudie (Aboyne). *Tilphoudie*, Val. Roll; 1696, *Tillehaudie*, *Tillewhoudie*, Poll Book; 1638, *Tullochowdy*, *Retour* 242; 1536, *Tulloquhode*, Spald. Cl. Mis., IV., 202; 1536, *Tolloquhowdy*, Spald. Cl. Mis., 199. *Tulach-choimheadaich* (pron. app. *hoiudich*). "Knoll of the warder or guard." This place is on a knoll abutting on a hill on which is an old Pictish fort, and it may have been an advanced guard or watching station, there being an extensive view up and down the Strath of the Dee.

Tillathrowie (Gartly). 1696, *Tallathrowie*, Poll Book; 1662, *Tulla-chrowes*, *Retour* 363; 1600, *Tollochrovys*, *Huntly Rental*. *Talamh-chruaidh*, "hard land," i.e., stony and difficult to cultivate.

Tillebrother (Echt). Perhaps *Tulach brathair*, "Knoll of the brothers" (? monks). *Tillymanoch*, which may be "monks' knoll," is in the same parish.

Tillenhilt (Midmar). 1380, *Tulynahiltis*, Chart., Ant. II., 43. *Tulach na-h eilid*, "knoll of the hind."

Tillentach (Birse). C.S. *Tillentaich*; 1696, *Tillenteach*, Poll Book. Possibly *Tulach an teach*, "knoll of the house."

Tillenturk (Kincardine O'Neil). 1540, *Tullinturk*, R.M.S., 2155. *Toll an twirc*, "hollow of the boar." But perhaps *Till=tulach*. See *Tilfogar* and *Tilfoudie*.

Tilleshogle (Echt). *Tulach seagail*, "knoll of the rye."

Tillesnacht (Birse). 1170, *Tulysnacht*, R.E.A., I., 12. *Tulach sneachda*, "knoll of the snow."

Tillibreck (Monymusk). *Tulach breac*, "speckled or spotted knoll."

Tillichashlach, obs. (Monymusk). *Tulach-chaislich*, "Knoll of the (rapid) ford or of the footpath." In an old map of Monymusk Parish, "Tillyhashlak" is given close to the Don, and near to the present croft of Woodend.

Tillielair (Aboyne). *Tulach laire*, "knoll of the mare."

Tilliesuck (Glenbucket). Poll Book. 1510, Tulliskeyche, Ant. IV., 475; 1507, Tuleskeuch, R.M.S., 3159. *Tulach sgitheach*, "Thorn-hillock."

Tilligray (Leochel). *Tulach greighe*, "knoll of the herd."

Tillioch (Echt). 1681, Tillieoch, Retour 447; 1610, Tullioche, Retour 124. *Tulach-achaidh*, "knoll of the field"; or perhaps *Tulach-each*, "horse knoll."

Tilliriach (Tough). 1460, Tulyreoche, R.M.S., 2100 (1539); 1444, Tulochreoch, Ant. IV., 341. *Tulach riabhach*, "grey or brindled knoll."

Tillyangus (Clatt). 1696, Telongous, Poll Book; 1511, Tulyanguse, R.E.A., I., 361; 1391, Tulyanguss, R.E.A., 187. *Tulach Aonghuis*, "Angus's knoll."

Tillybin (Kintore). 1696, Tillibinne, Poll Book; 1637, Tillibin, Retour 240; 1587, Tullieboyne, R.M.S., 1341; 1525, Tulybyn, R.M.S., 302. *Tulach binne*, "knoll of judgment," *i.e.*, of a court.

Tillybirloch (Midmar). 1696, Tillibrokloch and Tillibrickloch, Poll Book; 1504, Tulibrochlok, Ant. II., 44; 1487, Tulibrolloch, Ant. II., 44; 1380, Tulybrothlok, Ant. II., 43. *Tulach-broclaich*, "knoll of the badgers' den," or "warren." This place is now called Birlie.

Tillyboy (Echt). 1610, Tulliboy, Retour 124. *Tulach buidhe*, "yellow knoll."

Tillybrachtie (Auchindoir). *Tulach breachta*, "spotted knoll."

Tillybreck (Skene). 1657, Tullibreloch, Retour 338. *Tulack broclaich*, "knoll of the badgers' den."

Tillybreedles (Auchindoir).

Tillybreen (Aboyne). 1696, Tillybrein, Poll Book ; 1685, Tillibrin, Retour 466 ; 1562, Tulebreyne, Chart. Aboyne Records, p. 98. *Tulack-breen*, "marshy knoll." *Breen* means literally "filthy, rotten, foetid," and in Irish names is applied to stagnant, marshy ground. The uncultivated land around Tillybreen is of this character.

Tillybrock (Oyne). *Tulack bruic*, "badger knoll."

Tillycairn (Aboyne and Cluny). 1444, Tulycarn (Cluny), Ant. IV., 341. *Tulack cairn*, "knoll of the cairn."

Tillychaddy (Cluny). Tillechadie, Poll Book.

Tillychardock (Tarland). 1696, Tillychardach, Poll Book ; 1601, Tullehardoche, Chart., R.M.S., 1246. *Tulack-ceardaich*, "knoll of the smithy."

Tillychermick (Logie-Coldstone). So in Val. Roll ; more commonly Tillyhermack. Tillecharmach, Poll Book. "Carmack's knoll."

Tillychetly (Alford). 1609, Tullichetlie, Ant. IV., 146 ; 1595, Tulliechetlie, R.M.S., 225. Cf. Tulychedill, Strathearn, R.M.S., 1823 (1488), and Balquhadlie, Forfar, R.M.S., 1579 (1588).

Tillyching (Lumphanan). 1680, Tulliching, Retour 444 ; 1597, Tillihing and Tulliheine, Spald. Cl. Mis., 157 ; 1357, Telanchsyne, Ant. II., 36 ; 1324-1329, Tolachsyn, Ant. II., 36. ? *Tulack sean*, "old knoll."

Tillychrad (Coull). ? *Tulack-rathaid*, "knoll of the road."

Tillycorn (Birse). C.S. Tillyorn. ? *Tulach eorna*, "barley knoll."

Tillycroy (Coull and Birse). *Tulach cruaidh*, "hard knoll."

Tillydaff (Midmar). Tilledaff, Poll Book. *Tulach daimh*, "ox knoll," or "knoll of the oxen or stags."

Tillydaff's Cairn (Rayne, 6). "This cairn marks the spot where Tillydaff, laird of Warthill, was killed in 1530." New Stat. Acc.

Tillydrine (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Tilledrain, Poll Book; 1511, Tullydrane, R.E.A., I., 354. *Tulach draighinn*, "thornhillock."

Tillydúke (Coull and Strathdon). Perhaps "knoll of the little black burn." *Dubhag*, dim. of *dubh*. See Joyce. There is a small moss burn at each of these places. Duke is pronounced like the English word "duke."

Tillyfaud Wood (Kincardine O'Neil, 6).

Tillyfoddie (Echt). 1696, Tillefoddie, Poll Book; 1681, Tilliehodie, Retour 447; 1638, Tullochaddie, Retour 242. If *o* long, *Tulach fhoideach*, "turf hillock;" if *o* short, perhaps *tulach chodach*, "knoll of share or division."

Tillyfour (Oyne and Tough). Four in such names as Tillyfour, Balfour, Pitfour and Letterfour has commonly been supposed to represent *fuair*, "cold," but Mr. MacBain has pointed out in "Badenoch Names," p. 34, that *four* is Pictish, and must be derived from *pŭr*, corresponding to Welsh *pawr*, "pasture." Mr. Whitley Stokes approves of this derivation.

Tillyfourie (Monymusk). 1696, Tillyfowrie, Poll Book; 1702, Tullachourie, Ant. III., 504; 1638, Tulliequhorrie, Retour 242; 1628, Tullochourie, Retour 210.

Tillyfro (Cluny, det.). *Tulach-fraoich*, "heather knoll."

Tillyfroskie (Birse). C.S. Tillyfrúskie. 1696, Tilleforskie, Poll Book; 1597, Tilliquhroskie, R.M.S., 1254; 1511, Tulyquhorsky, R.E.A., I., 375; 1170, Tulliquhorsky, R.E.A., I., 12. *Tulach chrasgaidh*, "Knoll of the crossing."

Tillyfunter Hillock (Towie, 6). ? *Tulach-fionn-doire*, "knoll of the light-coloured thicket." *Doire* is doubtful, as representing the last syllable, but is possibly correct.

Tillygarmount (Birse). 1511, Tulygermont and Tulygarmontht, R.E.A., I., 374; 1170, Tulycarman, R.E.A., I., 12. ? *Tulach garbh mhonaidh*, "knoll of the rough moor."

Tillykirie (Tough). 1696, Tillikirie, Poll Book; 1638, Tulliekeirie, Retour 242; 1444, Tulykery, Ant. IV., 341. Although this name is now spelt Tillykerrie, and pronounced so, the old forms indicate a long vowel in the penultimate syllable, as in Tillykirrie, Tarland, which is pronounced kēērie. The spelling of both names is practically the same in the Poll Book. *Tulach chaorach*, "knoll of the sheep."

Tillykirrie (Tarland). 1696, Tillekire, Poll Book. See previous name.

Tillylair (Coull). 1603, Tillilair, Retour 90. *Tulach làire*, "mare's knoll."

Tillylodge (Coull). 1658, Tilliluds, Retour 344; 1603, Tulliludge, Retour 90. ? *Tulach luig*, "knoll of the hollow."

Tillymair (Tough). 1446, Tulochmar, Ant. IV., 342; 1444, Tulymar, Ant. IV., 341. *Tulach maoir*, "bailiffs' knoll."

Tillymanoch (Echt). Perhaps *Tulach manach*, "monks' knoll." Cf. Tillebrother in same parish.

Tillyminnate (Gartly). 1600, Tullemenett, Huntly Rental; 1545, Tollemenat, R.M.S., 3103. *Tulach-mennat*, "the knoll of the dwelling." *Mennat* or *minnat* is an obs. Gaelic word, which occurs in the pl. in the Book of Deer, p. 95, and is there translated "residences."

Tillemorgan (Culsalmond). 1510, Knokmorgin, R.M.S., 3556. Knock is no doubt the proper form of the name, as the hill is a Knock, not a Tilly. *Cnoc-morgain* is "Morgan's hill." See Book of Deer. Tillemorgan may mean "the dwelling (*teaghlach*) of Morgan," and may be connected with the dun or fort on the south-east shoulder of the hill.

Tillemuick (Premnay and Oyne). *Tulach muic*, "knoll of the pig."

Tillemutton (Logie-Coldstone). Not in map. There is no knoll at this place, and the name may be borrowed. *Tulach meadhoin* (*meadhon* = C.S. meddan = corruption mutton) is "middle knoll." More likely the name has been originally *Teaghlach Matain*, "Mattan's dwelling." Cf. Tillemorgan.

Tillyneckle (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Tillenachtie, Poll Book. Old people pronounce Tillynechlie. ? *Tulach an eachlainn*, "knoll of the stable," or "horse enclosure"—possibly *eachlaith*, "a manger."

Tillyoch (Peterculter). 1696, Tilieoch, Poll Book; 1446, Tulyoch, Ant. III., 183. ? *Tulach each*, "knoll of the horses."

Tillyorn (Coull and Echt). 1630, Tilliorne, Retour 216. *Tulach-eorna*, "knoll of the barley."

Tillypronie (Tarland). 1507, Tulliprony, R.M.S., 3115. *Tulach-broinne*, "knoll of the breast."

Tillyronach (Midmar). *Tulach-raineach*, "fairny-hillock."

Tillyseat (Cluny). A hybrid name.

Tillyskuke (Coull). C.S. Tillyskukie. Tilleskuck, Poll Book. Perhaps from *sgoig*, "the throat."

Tillytarmont (Cairnie). C.S. Tillietàrmen. 1696, Tillitermont, Poll Book; 1535, Tilletarmen, Inventory of Gordon Charters; 1534, Tillent(er)mend, R.M.S., 1453. *Tulach tearmuinn*, "knoll of the Termon-land." Tearmunnn originally applied to the *termini* or boundaries marking the sanctuary around the church, and the name came to be used in a popular way to indicate church-lands. Cf. Clachantearmuinn, Colonsay; and Auchynaterman, Dyce, mentioned in a charter of 1316 (R.E.A.).

Tillywater (Monymusk). *Tulach nachdair*, "upper knoll." Cf. Waternaldy.

Tilty (Kintore). C.S. Tavelty. 1696, Taveltie, Poll Book; 1481, Tavilty, Ant. III., 234. ? *Damh-alltan*, "ox-burn."

Timberford (Glass, B.). See Craigwatch.

Tipper Castle Well, The (Cluny). *Tobar* or *Tiobar*, "a well."

Tipperwell (Kincardine O'Neil). Doublet—*Tobar* or *Tiobar*, "a well."

Tippoch, The (Gartly, 6).

Tirrygowan (Cluny). Probably a corruption. *Tulach-gobhann*, "smith's knoll." Cf. Terryhorn.

Tirrymuneal Hill (Kildrummie). Probably Tirry represents *Doire*, "a grove." *Muineal*, "a neck," does not appear to be applicable. *Muinghiall*, "a halter," suggests a grove where branches suitable for twisting into halters were found.

Titaboutie (Kintore, Coull, Glenmuick and Glass). "Look about you," an absurd fanciful name. In Glass it is the modern name of the knoll on which the castle of Invermarkie stood. The place in Coull appears in Poll Book as Tabourtee and Tabutie.

Tobar Machar (Corgarff, 6). "The well of St. Machair"—probably the patron saint of the adjoining chapel of Corryhoul.

Tobar Ruadh (Corgarff, 6). "Red Spring." A chalybeate spring near Corgarff Castle.

Toberairy Well (Logie-Coldstone, 6). *Tobar-airidhe*, "Sheiling Well." This well is on a field on Bellastrade.

Tocherford (Rayne). *Tochar*, obs., "a causey," very commonly in Ireland applied to causeys over bogs. In Scotland such causeys are frequently called fords.

Todfold (Kintore).

Todhole (Gartly, 6). On the north side of Coisheach Hill, which was much frequented by foxes at one time.

Todstown (Kildrummie).

Todwell (Premnay).

Tofthill (Clatt and Kintore). Dan. *toft*, "an enclosed field near a house."

Tolachavrych, obs. The name occurs in a charter of 1358 by Thomas, Earl of Mar, to Duncan, son of Roger, of the lands of Abbigedly, Ant. IV., 715. The name does not appear in the Abergeldie Papers, and may be a misreading, or the place may have been extinct previous to the earliest of these papers. ? *Tulach-chaorach*, "knoll of the sheep."

Tolahaspeck (Strathdon). Poll Book. 1451, Tulyhespite, Chamb. Rolls. *Tulach Easbuig*, "Bishop's knoll," now Tolly, Meikle and Little (q.v.).

Toldhu (Glenmuick). 1552, Toldow, R.M.S., 499 (1596). *Toll dubh*, "black hole."

Tolduquhill (Glen Nocht, Strathdon). 1696, Poll Book; 1577, Toldoquhill, R.M.S., 2708.

Toliboyer (Kincardine O'Neil). Mentioned in the March of the Hospital Lands of Kincardine in chart. of 1250 (R.E.A., II., 274). The place is now unknown, and I have not found the name elsewhere.

Tollachie (Monymusk). Same in Poll Book, and in 1628, Retour 210; 1543, Todlochy, Ant. IV., 481. It is difficult to say whether this name is broad Scotch or Gaelic. The accent is on the first syllable, but the name may have been originally two equally accented words. Tod-lochie, "the little loch of the tod = fox or bush." So Todhole becomes Todle in Todlehills. If *d* is intrusive, then G. *tulachan*, "a little knoll."

Tollafrack (Glenkindie, Strathdon). 1609, Tollofraik, Ant. IV., 470. ? *Tulach creige*, "knoll of the craig." (Change of *ch* to *f*.)

Tolly, Meikle and Little (Strathdon). *Tulach*, "a knoll." Formerly Tolahaspeck (q.v.).

Tolm Buirich (Corgarff, west boundary). *Tom Buirich*, "hill of the roaring or bellowing (of deer)."

Tolmaads (Kincardine O'Neil). 1725, Tomads, Ant. II., 5; 1696, Tollmads, Poll Book; 1540, Tolmade, R.M.S., 2100. The Tolmaads are Easter and Wester Tolmaads, and Milltown of Tolmaads. Maads, with E. pl., may be the same as Maud Castle, Moss Maud, both in Kincardine O'Neil, and Mill Maud in adjoining parish of Lumphanan. Possibly Moss Maud is Monmaden (moine, "a moss") of the Hospital Charter of 1250, and Maden may be a personal name. I found a local tradition that the district at one time belonged to "a bishop," whatever that may be worth. (Probably only the story of St. Erchard, born at Tolmaads.) There was a St. Maddan, and a Bishop Madius, companion of St. Boniface, and, though neither appears to have had any connection with Aberdeenshire, there was such a name as Maden, which may have been the name of some person of note in this part of the country. Tol may be *toll*, "a hollow," more likely *tulach*, "a knoll."

Tolmount (Braemar). ? *Toll-monaidh*, "hollow of the moorish hill." Perhaps the name originates in the glack on the side of the hill through which the road passes.

Tolophin (Auchindoir). 1650, Tollophin, Ant. IV., 316. *Tulach fionn*, "white knoll." Whitehillock is the next farm.

Tolyocre, obs. This name appears in a charter, of date 1358, by Thomas, Earl of Mar, in favour of Duncan, son of Roger, of the lands of Abbirgedly, but I do not recognise any such name as Tolyocre in the Abergeldie Papers. See Ant. IV., 715.

Tom a' Bhealaidh (Braemar). 1564, Tombellie, Ant. II., 90. "Broom hill."

Tom a' Chaisteil (Glenbucket, 6). "Castle knoll," close to the old castle of Glenbucket.

Tomachalich (Aboyne). 1696, Tamachallich, Poll Book; 1676, Tomahaleck, Records of Aboyne, p. 343. *Tom a' choilich*, "knoll of the (grouse) cock."

Tomachar (Dinnet and Logie-Coldstone). *Tom a' chàthair*, "knoll of the mossy ground."

Tom a' Charraigh (Glenbucket, 6). } "Knoll of the pillar-stone."
Tom a' Charraigh (Strathdon). } There is no stone now on
 either of these hills. The
 second is immediately behind the church of Strathdon, where there may
 have been a stone circle in old times.

Tom a' Chatha (Glengairn, 6).

Tomachleun (Strathdon). C.S. Tomachloùn. Perhaps *Tomach-leamhain*, "thicket of the elm."

Tomachon (Strathdon). *Tom a' choin*, "knoll of the hound or dog."

Tomachonie Hill (Strathdon, 6).

Tom a' chuir (Crathie). "The knoll of the bend," *i.e.*, of the Gairn, which sweeps round more than half the circumference of its base.

Tom a' churn (Strathdon, 6). *Tom a' chaoruinn*, "rowan hillock."

Tom a' Gharaidh (Corgarff, 6). "Knoll of the den."

Tomanchapel (Strathdon). *Tom an t-seipeil*, "chapel knoll."

Tom an Lagain (Glenmuick, 6). "Knoll of the little hollow."

Tom an Uird (Crathie, 6). "Knoll of the hammer."

Tom Bad a' Mhonaidh (Crathie). "The knoll of the clump of the moor."

Tombain (Cabrach). *Tom ban*, "white knoll."

Tombally (Cabrach and Glengairn). See Tom a' Bhealaidh.

Tom Bàn (Corgarff, 6). "White or light-coloured knoll."

Tombay (Glenmuick). *Tom beithe*, "birch knoll."

Tombeg (Monymusk). 1628, Toimebeg, R.M.S., 1588. *Tom beag*, "little knoll."

Tom Beithe or Tombeith (Towie, 6). "Birch knoll."

Tom Breac (Crathie and Glenbucket).

Tombreac (Auchindoir).

Tombreak (Glenmuick).

} "Spotted or speckled knoll."

Tomdarroch (Glenmuick). *Tom daraich*, "knoll of the oak."

Tomdhu (Braemar). *Tom dubh*, "black knoll."

Tomdubh Burn (Logie-Coldstone). "Black knoll" Burn.

Tom Duis (Glentanner, 6). C.S. Tom Dews. *Tom giubhais*, "fir knoll."

Tom Dunan (Corgarff). "Knoll of the little *dùn* or heap."

Tom Fuaich (Corgarff). *Tom a' Bhùirich*, "hill of the rutting." *Bh=v*, here changed to *f*. Cf. Tolm Buirich.

Tom full (Lumphanan, 6). [Perhaps *Tom a' phuill*, "knoll of the pool."]

Tom Harleach (Glass, 6). *Tom Thearlaich*, "Charles's knoll;" but, as the name is pronounced Tam Harlick, it may mean "Charlie's grave" —*tuam*, "a grave."

Tomhearn (Strathdon, 6). *Tom a' chaoruinn*, "knoll of the rowan." A round knoll on the south side of Ladylea Hill.

Tomindoes (Crathie). *Toman dubh*, "little black knoll." E. pl. applies to the crofts called after the knoll.

Tomintoul (Braemar). *Tom an t-sabhail*, "knoll of the barn."

Tominturn (Glengairn). 1696, Tomnaturne, Poll Book; 1685, Tomniturne, Retour. ? *Tom an t suirn*, "kiln-hillock."

Tomlea (Braemar, 6).
Tom Liath (Glengairn, 6). } "Grey knoll."

Tomnabourrich (Strathdon). Commonly called the Shannoch Laing. *Tom na bùirich*, "hill of the roaring or bellowing" (of deer). Cf. Tom Fuaich and Tolm Buirich.

Tom na Croiche (Aboyne, 6). "Gallow hill."

Tomnafeidh (Glengairn). 1696, Tomnafeu, Poll Book. *Tom nam fiadh*, "knoll of the deer."

Tom na gabhar (Glenbucket, 6). "Knoll of the goats."

Tom na Glais (Glenbucket, 6). *Tom na claise*, "knoll of the furrow."

Tomnagorn (Cluny). Tomnagorum in Poll Book.

Tomnaharra (Braemar). *Tom na Faire*, "knoll of the watching." Probably a borrowed name.

Tom na h-Elrig (Braemar, 6). See Elrick.

Tomnahay (Aboyne, 6). *Tom na h-atha*, "knoll of the kiln."

Tom na h-eirigh (Strathdon, 6). C.S. Tominre. Perhaps *Tom an aodhaire*, "the shepherd's knoll."

Tomna h Olainn (Crathie, 6).

Tomnakeist (Tullich). *Tom na cisde*, "knoll of the coffin or hollow." Probably coffin is meant here, as there was an old grave-yard at the place, in which were stone coffins.

Tomnaman (Tullich, Glenmuick and Glengairn). 1685, Retour. [Probably *Tom nam ban*, "woman's knoll," *b* being eclipsed by *m*.]

Tomnamoine, obs. (Braemar, 6). "Knoll of the moss."

Tomnavone (Glengairn, 6). [? *Toman a' mhonaidh*, "knoll of the moor."]

Tomnavowin (Cabrach). *Toman-a'-mhuilinn*, "hill of the mill." It is close to Milltown.

Tom na Wan (Tarland, 6). *Tom nan Uan*, "lambs' hillock."

Tom odhar (Glengairn). "Dun or grey knoll."

Tomquhatty (Leochel). 1511, Charter, R.M.S., 3626. Cf. Drumfottie.

Tomscairn (Birse and Cluny). In this case Tom may be a personal name.

Tom's Forest (Kintore).

Ton Burn (Monymusk). "Toen Burn," in a March of 16th century writing, date unknown. *Ton*, "the bottom."

Tonburn (Rhynie).

Tonley (Coull). 1725, Tindlae, Macfarlane, Ant. II., 263; 1696, Teanley, Poll Book; 1549, Taynlie, Ant. IV., 445. *Tigh nan laogh*, "calves' house," or *Tigh an lùigh*, "house of the physician."

Tonley (Tough). 1696, Tonlay, Poll Book.

Tonrin Burns (Logie-Coldstone, 6).

Top of Sàvey (Cluny, 6). *Saobhaidh*, "a fox's den."

Toppies (Kintore).

Torbeg (Braemar and Glengairn). *Torr beag*, "little heap or knoll."

Torgalter (Glengairn). *Torr*, "a heap or knoll" and ?*gealtoir*, "a bleacher," O'R.; or ?*gealtair*, "a coward," H.S.D.

Toringloise (Monymusk). 1702, Tornagloyes and Tornaglois, Ant. III., 505; 1628, Tarnaglois, Retour 210; 1588, Tornoglois, R.M.S., 1617. See Tom na Glais.

Tornabuckle Wood (Strathdon, 6). *Torr nam buachaill*, "hill of the herds."

Tornagawn (Strathdon). *Torr nan gobhann*, "knoll of the smiths."

Tornagirroch (Crathie, 6). Perhaps *Torr nan gearraich*, "hill of the hares."

Tornahaish (Corgarff). *Torran a chaise*, "little knoll of the cheese."

Tornahatnach (Strathdon). 1609, Tornahaithneiche, Ant. IV., 470. *Torr na h-aitionnaich*, "knoll of the juniper."

Tornamean Hill (Midmar). *Torran meadhoin*, "middle knoll," standing between the two westerly points of the Hill of Fare. Were it not for its position, *Torr nam meann*, "hill of the kids," would appear preferable.

Tornaveen (Kincardine O'Neil). Formerly Tornavechin, as in 1638, Retour 242; 1460 and 1539, Tornavethyne, R.M.S., 2100; 1444, Tornavythyn, Ant. IV., 341. *Torran a' mheadhoin*, "little knoll of the middle," is probable; but the form of "Tornavechin" suggests as possible *Torran a bheathachain*, "little beast's knoll," i.e., where small animals were pastured or enclosed.

Tornichélt (Cabrach). 1600, Tornikelt, Huntly Rental. Helt and hilt often represent *eilte* gen. of *eilid*, "a doe," but as this place is close to what must always have been a public road, it is more likely that the Rental of 1600 gives the true form, *Torr-nan-coillte*, "knoll of the woods."

Tornmachie, obs. (Tullich). 1662, Retour 363. Possibly *Torr nam mullachan*, "hill of the little ridges," but this is very doubtful.

Torphins (Kincardine O'Neil). 1696, Turrfinns, Poll Book; 1630, Torfynnes, Retour 216; 1597, Torphinnis, Spald. Cl. Mis., I., 154. *Torr fionn*, "white or light-coloured knoll." E. pl. added.

Torquhandallochy (Birse). C.S. Torfúnlachie. 1696, Tarquhundlacie and Torqhindlachie, Poll Book; 1539, Torquinlachy, Records of Aboyne, 87; Torquindallochy, Estate Plan of Ballogie. *Torr ceann dalach*, "the hill of the head or end of the field or dale," which it very clearly is at the present date.

Torra Duncan (Drumblade). A sand knoll on the farm of Cairnhill, but there is no tradition who is commemorated in the name.

Torran (Glengairn). "Little heap or knoll."

Torranbuiè (Strathdon). Poll Book. *Torran buidhe*, "yellow, little knoll."

Torrance (Drumblade). This word occurs in the "Description of the Lands of Lessendrum," but probably it merely represents the Latin word *torrens*, "a burn," which the translator has treated as a proper name.

Torrancroy (Glennochty, Strathdon). *Torran cruaidh*, "hard knoll."

Torrandhu (Tarland, det. 3). *Torran dubh*, "black knoll."

Torran na Dealtach (Corgarff, 6). The pronunciation is *Dealtaig*, which should give *Torran na Dialtaig*, "little knoll of the bat."

Torr an Toul (Corgarff, 6). C.S. *Tarrantoul* = *Torr an t-sabhail*, "knoll of the barn."

Torries (Oyne and Tough). 1609, *Torrens*, Ant. IV., 146. *Torran*, "a little hillock," and E. pl. s.

Torrisoule, obs. (Huntly). 1545, *Torrisoule*, R.M.S., 3134; 1534, *Torresowill*, R.M.S., 1453. *Torran sabhail*, "the knoll of the barn." *Torrisoule* was the old name of Huntly.

Torr na Sithinn (Strathdon, 6). "Knoll of the venison."

Torry (Glass). Cf. *Torries*.

Torryburn (Kintore). "The *torran*, or little knoll burn."

Torrycrien (Towie). *Torran crion*, "small round knoll."

Torshinach (Skene, 6). *Torr shionnach*, "foxes' hill."

Toth Hill (Leslie, 6).

Tough (Parish). 1540, Tulich, R.M.S., 2100; 1450, Tulch, R.M.S., 314; c. 1366, Tulyuuch, Col. 219; 1275, Tulich, R.E.A., II., 52, 55. The Stat. Acct. derives Tough from *tuath*, "north," and other local publications have followed. Tuath suits neither the phonetics nor the old form. As Tulch and Touch the name occurs in Stirling, Fife, Ross, Perth and Kincardine, and some of these in combinations in which *tuath*, "north," could have no sense or meaning. The spelling of 1366 is evidently an error, the form of a century before and a century after being Tulich. *Tulach*, "a knoll."

Towhaugh and Towley (Leslie). 1691, Touleyes, Retour 482.

Towie, Upper and Nether (Towie). 1512, "terras de duabus Tollis," R.M.S., 3799; 1500-1, Tolleis, Ant. IV., 447; 1495, Uvir Towiis and Nethir Towiis, R.M.S., 2279; 1403, "terras de duabus Tollis," Ant. IV., 435. See below.

Towie (Parish). Formerly Kinbethock (*v.* Kinbattock), afterwards Towie-Brux—so called because the family of Brux were the largest proprietors in the parish. 1556, Tolly, R.M.S., 1124. *Tulach*, "a knoll." The parish has no doubt derived the name Towie from Upper and Nether Towie. See above.

Towie (Auchterless). Tollie in Poll Book. *Tulach*, "a knoll."

Towie (Clatt). 1696, Tolach, Poll Book; 1511, Tolly, Ant. IV., 487. *Tulach*, "a knoll."

Towie Burn (Leslie, 6).

Towie Turner (Auchterless). Towieturno in Poll Book.

Towleys (Premnay). Cf. Towhaugh, above.

Tow Mill (Premnay).

Townhead (Glass, B.).

Towquheis, obs. (Huntly). 1534, R.M.S., 1453. **Tuchies**, 1662, Retour 363. Form of *Tulach*, "a knoll," E. pl. added. Cf. Tulloch, Tulch and Touch, forms of Tough (Parish).

Trallannes (Auchterless). 1664, Retour 373.

Trancie Hill (Towie, 6).

Trembling Tree (Birse). The aspen.

Trenechinen, obs. (Monymusk). March of the Episcopal lands of Keig and Monymusk, 16th century writing—date unknown: Col. 172. The reference is—"ad cacumen silue que vocatur Trenechinen quod Latine sonat, lignum recte extensum." It is impossible to guess what the Gaelic form was. The place is conjectured to be now Whitehill: see Pro. Soc. Ant., 1865, p. 222.

Trewel Fair (Kennethmont). Cor. of St. Rule's Fair, St. Regulus being patron saint of Kennethmont. 1572, "Trewlekirk," Act of "Secrete Counsall."

Trochie (pool) (Glentanner Water).

Trooperstone (Leochel).

Trotres Hill (Kildrummie). 1650, Ant. IV., 317.

Trotten Slack (Logie-Coldstone, 6).

Troupsmill (Drumblade). Named after John Troup, laird of Culmalegy, c. 1506-9.

Trumpeter Hill (Auchindoir, 6).

Truttle Stones (Huntly, 6).

Tuach Hill (Kintore, 6). It is difficult to say with certainty what is the meaning of Tuach. *Tuadh*, "a hatchet or axe," sometimes appears

in place-names. *Tuathach*, "belonging to tenantry," is possible, but the hill could not have been of much value, even had it been a commonity. *Tuathach*, "northerly," might be suggested, but from what important point it would apply is not clear. *Tulach*, "a knoll," might become Tuach, but this would be unusual.

Tuberuskye, obs. (Echt). *Tobar-uisge*, "a spring well." The name is given in a charter of 1598, R.M.S., 811, but is now unknown.

Tukieshiel (Cabrach). Shiel, same word as shieling—a shelter for cattle or their attendants.

Tullach (Aboyne). *Tulach*, "a knoll."

Tullecarnie (Tullich, Glenmuick and Glengairn). *Tulach cairn*, "knoll of the cairn."

Tullesin, obs. (Coull). 1574, Retour 50. Now unknown.

Tullich (Parish). *Tulach*, "a knoll, hillock." Ante 1560, Tullinathlak, Col., p. 217; c. 1366, Tulynathelath, Col., p. 219; 1275, Tulynaththlayk, R.E.A., II., p. 52. It is possible *nathlak* may be a form of Nathalan, with the terminal *og*, common to saints' names. St. Nathalan is the patron saint of Tullich, and, according to the Breviary and tradition, he was a native of the district, who flourished in the 5th century, and was buried within the church. St. Nathlan's Cross and Nathlan's Fair commemorated the saint down to 1817, in which year the fair was removed to Ballater, and the cross was destroyed. See Forbes and Jervise.

Tullifour, obs. (Echt). 1610, Retour 124. Cf. Tillyfour.

Tulloch (Peterculter, Keig, Logie-Coldstone and Lumphanan). *Tulach*, "a knoll."

Tullocharroch (Glenbucket). ? *Tulach carrach*, "stony knoll." The unreclaimed land around this farm is very stony.

Tullochbeg (Huntly). *Tulach-beag*, "little knoll."

Tullochcoy (Crathie). 1654, Straloch's map. *Tulach-gaoith*, "windy knoll."

Tulloch Dowy (on march of Rhynie and Cabrach). Ant. IV., 465. 1508, Tullochdowy, R.M.S., 3276. Probably the hill named in map Black Hill. *Tulach-dubh*, "black hillock."

Tullochleys (Clatt).

Tullochmacarrick (Glengairn). A farm situated at the foot of a rocky hill or craig. The Gaelic natives say Tullochmacharrick, which would mean the "knoll of my cliff." A personal name is, however, probable, as in Ledmacoy, Strathdon.

Tullochs (Cairnie). *Tulach*, "a knoll," with E. pl. added.

Tullochvenus (Tough). 1638, Tulliwanis, Retour 242; 1616, Tullochvens, Retour 144; 1460, Tullachwyneys, R.M.S., 2100.

Tullochwhinty (Cairnie, 6).

Tulloquhy, obs. (Braemar or Crathie, place now unknown). 1564, Ant. II., 89. Possibly *Tulachan*, "little knoll."

Tullos (Chapel). 1696, Tulloes, Poll Book; 1566, Talzeauch or Taliauch, R.E.A., 321. ? *Teallach*, "a smith's forge."

Tullybauchlauch, obs. (Monymusk). 1588, R.M.S., 1617; 1268, Tulibaglagh, Col. 178.

Tullycarrie (Tough). This name, as given in the Ordnance map, seems to be a mistake. There is no such place known in Tough, nor does it appear in any of the old writings. It is half of the lands of Tillykerrie, and should be so spelt.

Tullynessle (Parish). 1549, Tillenessil, Col. 120; 1376, Tholynestyn, R.E.A., I., 119; c. 1366, Tulynestyn, Col. 221; 1275, Tulynestyn, R.E.A., II., 54; 1157, Tulinestín, R.E.A., I., 6. It has been suggested that Tulinestín is derived from *Teaghlach*, "a family," + Nestín, a personal name. The absence of any hill now bearing the name favours this idea, and Nes or Nesius appears among the early family names of the Marmaors of Mar. (See Ant., IV., 692.) But the name of the principal stream is the Esset, formerly written Nessoke (R.E.A., I., 248), and it seems likely that Tulynestyn and Nessoke are both derived from the same root. In one of the oldest Forbes Charters, Esset or Nessoke is written "Assach," indicating the Gaelic *Easach*, as Nessoke would Easachan, for at the date final *e* was often pronounced. Cf. Essachie, Rhynie. In old local writings, *ch* frequently becomes *k*, *cht* and *t*, and these changes may account for the forms "estyn" and "essoke," while *n* may represent the article. However the present forms of the names may be accounted for, it is probable that *eas*, "a waterfall or rapid stream," is the root. Esset is a rapid stream, and there is a small waterfall upon it. Tullynessle is a very difficult word, and the above suggested derivation must be taken as conjectural.

Tulyquhassly, obs. (probably Glenbucket). Chamb. Rolls, 1438. Perhaps *Tulach chas-lighe*, "knoll of the rapid ford," but the place is unknown, and the meaning is therefore conjectural.

Turfgate (Birse). "Moss road."

Turnouran (Crathie). Tornuaran, Val. Roll. C.S. Torranawarran. 1688, Tornawarran, Aberg. pp. *Torr an fhuarain*, "knoll of the spring."

Turshoonack (Kemnay, 6). Cf. Torshinach.

Tynabaich (Crathie). ? *Tigh na beithich*, "house of the birch-land."

Tynacriech (Braemar and Crathie). Tenrich and Tanrich, Poll Book. Tenrich suggests *tigh an fhràich*, "heather house," while Tynacriech would appear to be *tigh na criche*, "house of the march."

Tyrebagger (Newhills and Dyce). *Tir-bogaire*, "land of the boggy place," or *Tir-balgair*, "land of the fox." The V. of D. mentions Tyrebagger as one of the principal forests in Mar. It was, however, only part of the forest of Cordys.

Tyries (Kildrummie). ? Tyrie's Croft.

Uisge Each (Corgarff). So the O.S. map, but the local authorities give Esk, Each and Scaich. It is a high and dry moor, forming the north-west shin of the Brown Cow Hill. Uisge has nothing to do with the name, and the Pictish *esk*, O. Ir. *esc*, "a water channel," is equally inappropriate. Scaich, or Skeach, as the name seems to be pronounced, is doubtful.

Upper Beginge (Auchindoir). 1650, Ant. IV., 317.

Upperthird (Auchterless). See Eist-third.

Ury. See Inverurie.

Vat, Burn of the (Dinnet). The Vat probably derives the name from the vat-like cleft or gorge in the rocks, commonly called the Cave of the Vat, through which the burn runs, entering from the higher level on the west, and forming the Falls of the Vat.

Viewfield (Midmar).

Wagglehead (Birse). Waggle (Scot.), "a bog, a marsh," properly a quaking bog. Wagglehead = Boghead.

Waggle (Kinellar). See above.

Wagley (Newhills). See Wagglehead.

Wakemill (Forgue).
 Wakmill (Kincardine O'Neil). } Waulkmill = bleaching mill.

Walery Hill (Glenmuick). Properly Watery Hill.

Walkendale (Echt). 1696, Wachendale, Poll Book ; 1610, Vachindail, Retour 124. "A bleachfield."

Walkerfold (Forgue).

Walkinstone (Coull).

Walkmill (Dyce).
 Walkmilne (Kennethmont, Leochel, Tullynessle).
 Walk Milne (Culsalmond). } Waulkmill =
 bleaching mill.
 Cf. Wakemill,
 and Waulkmill.

Wallakirk (Glass, B.). Churchyard and ruins of a kirk dedicated to St. Volocus = St. Wolok or Wallach, Bishop, who flourished in the 5th century. See Breviary of Aberdeen. The writer of the "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen" makes him first Bishop of Mortlach, but it has been proved there never was a bishopric of Mortlach. Dr. Joseph Robertson considers it probable the old parish of Dumeath, in which Wallakirk is, was the scene of St. Wallach labours, because near the kirk is St. Wolok's Well, and among the rocks on the banks of the Deveron are St. Wolok's baths. See Preface to Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 11, and Skene's Celtic Scotland, II., 379.

Walton (Newhills). 1696, Weltoun, Poll Book ; 1367, le Weltona, Col. 240.

Wandboig (Premnay).

Wantonwells (Insch, Premnay, and Skene). There are several places so called, and I cannot imagine what the name means, unless it is that there are not wells at the place (which I am told is the case). Cf. Drywells.

Ward (Huntly).

Ward Brae (Kintore, 6).

Wardend (Forgue).

Wardfald (Coull).

Wardhead (Peterculter and Tullynessle).

Wardhouse (Kennethmont). 1696, Wardes Meikle, Poll Book; 1562, Warrdris, Ant. III., 404; 1515, Warrderis, R.M.S., 2908; 1474, Wardris, Ant. III., 405. A.S., *Weard*—a guard.

Wardhouse (Kintore).

Wardmill (Drumoak).

Wards (Auchindoir).

Wark (Leochel). There is a discrepancy in the reading of a charter of 1600 given in the Reg. Mag. Sig. (1092), and the Ant. (IV., 329). In the latter we have "lie outseat . . . appellata Netoun de Knokreauch, alias Wrak." Here Wark appears as a contraction of Knokreauch—Wark, Wrak, Reauch. The R.M.S. reads "Netoun de K. alias Wark," which is probably right, as it is common to speak of "The Wark." The Wark, or New Wark, as applied to a farm house is unusual. The term is most frequently used in reference to a castle, or other large building.

Warlock Stone (Kincardine O'Neil, 6).

Warrackstone (Tullynessle). 1550, Warrestoun and Warexton, R.E.A., I., 450 and 451. Warrack was not uncommon as a personal name, and occasionally appears in the Poll Book.

Warthill (Rayne). Probably "Ward-hill."

Wartle (Lumphanan). 1696, Warthill, Poll Book. "Ward-hill." Wardhead is the next farm.

Watch Cairn (Strathdon).

Watch Craig (Oyne, 6).

Watchmanbrae (Newhills, 6).

Watchmanhill (Gartly). See Tarry Buchail.

Watchman Hills (Rhynie, 6).

Watchman's Croft (Forgue).

Watchmount (Braemar, Forgue and Newhills).

Waterairn (Logie Coldstone). 1638, Auchtererne, Ret. 242; 1540, Auchterarne, R.M.S., 2155; 1505, Ouchtirarne, Ant. II., 11; 1364, Huchtirerne, Ant. II., 10. *Uachdar ardan*, "upper height."

Waternady (Aboyne). 1696, Waternaldie, Poll Book; 1615, Auchternadie, Records of Aboyne, p. 229. *Uachdar an alltain*, "height of the little burn."

Waterside (Glass).

Waterton (Echt and Inch).

Watt's Stable (Cabrach).

Waulkmill (Aboyne, Midmar, and Peterculter). See Walkmill.

Wealthytown (Keig).

Wedderburn (Drumblade). 1613, Wadderburn, Ant. III., 512; 1600, Wedderburne, Ant. IV., 566. The name may have been borrowed from Berwickshire, but it is probably the march burn of the wedders' or wethers' pasture, and of the same class as Ramsburn. Rams laid (q.v.) is within three miles of this place. Cf. Wedder Lairs, Aberdeen; Wedderhill, Dumbartonshire; Wedderhaugh, Perth; Weddergang, Fife; Wedderlie, Berwick; Weddirlawis, Forfar.

Weéts (Kennethmont). 1696, Weits, Poll Book ; 1635, Weittis, Ant. IV., 514.

Weistern (Drumblade). 1696, West-town, Poll Book ; 1588, Wistrone, R.M.S., 1592. Weistern is a contraction of Wester-town.

Wellheads (Huntly).

Wellhouse (Alford). 1595, Walhous, R.M.S., 225 ; 1552, The Wolhouse, Ant. IV., 145.

Well Robin (Auchindoir, 6).

Wellwood (Banchory Devenick).

Westercors (Coull). 1600, Retour 69.

Wester Park (Glass).

Westertown (Huntly).

Westfold (Huntly).

Westhall (Oyne).

Westseat (Gartly).

Westthird (Cairnie). See Eistthird.

Wetherhill (Forgue).

Wetlands (Leochel).

Wheediemount (Auchindoir). See Fulzemount.

Whitebrow (Insch).

Whitecross (Chapel).

Whiteford (Chapel).

White Geese, The (Rhynie, 6). This name applies to some blocks of quartz at the north-east corner of Craigwater Hill, near the point where the parishes of Rhynie, Gartly, and Cabrach meet.

Whitehaugh (Chapel and Tullynessle). The Church owned much land in Tullynessle, and there is one field on Whitehaugh called Temple-close, and another St John's close. These names suggest the Knights Templar, but the Bishop of Aberdeen in the oldest records appears as nominal proprietor.

Whitehill (Cairnie).

Whitehillock (Auchindoir). See Tolophin.

Whitehouse (Tullich). So called because when built it was the only stone and lime house in Cromar.

Whitehouselum (Keig).

Whiteinches (Chapel).

White Lady (Monymusk, 6).

Whiteley (Auchindoir, Drumblade, and Tarland).

Whiteleys (Tough).

Whitelums (Gartly and Rayne).

Whitemires (Newhills).

White Stack (Monymusk).

Whitestone (Birse). 1511, "The quhitstane at the mureailebous," R.E.A., I., 375.

Whitewell (Chapel).

Whitewool (Kennethmont).

Williamston. See Thomastown.

Williamston (Culsalmond). Williamstoune in Poll Book.

Willings (Kinellar and Kinnoir, Huntly). 1600, Willans, Huntly Rental. Willans, Scotch form of willows. Iver-Willans (C.S.) = Upper Saughs.

Windsee (Logie Coldstone).	} (Auchindoir). 1595, Windiesay, R.M.S., 225. (Logie Coldstone). 1696, Windseye, Poll Book.
Windseye (Auchindoir, Coull, and Forgue).	
Winds Eye (Gartly).	

Windyedge (Newhills and Rayne).

Windyfield (Rhynie).

Windyhills (Chapel).

Windyrow (Cairnie).

Wishach (Gartly). *Uisge*, "water," and the terminal *ach*, "abounding in" — "the watery hill" — a descriptive name before the moss was exhausted.

Witchach Loch (Tarland, 6).

Wolf Cairn (Chapel, 6). A cairn which formerly stood near the village of Chapel of Garioch, but it is now entirely removed. There is no local tradition connected with it.

Wolf Holes (Drumblade). Popularly supposed to have been pits for trapping wolves, or shelter in which hunters lay in wait to shoot them. They seem to have been really pits dug to indicate marches, as cairns or stones were erected where convenient. So the marches of Murcroft and Scottistoun (R.E.A., I., 245) . . . "and syn down the brow till a mykill

pot lyke to be castyn with mennys handis and syn doun till another pot and to the third pot doun in the den." So also of Meikle Durno . . .
 . "begynnand at ane gret pote quhilk we maid be cassin with mennis handis . . . discendand to other pottis and frae thae pottis discendand to ane faire rynnand wale, &c." (R.E.A., I., 353).

Wolfholls (Forgue). 1699, Retour 516.

Wolfstone (Cluny, 6).

Womblehill (Kintore). 1696, Woumbillhill, Poll Book; 1637, Wombilhill, Ret. 240; 1525, le Wedmylhill, R.M.S., 302. If the last reference is to Womblehill, which is probable, we have Wedmylhill = Wood of Millhill, contracted into Wummlehill in C.S.—hence Womblehill. There are two mills at the foot of the hill, and it may well have been called Millhill.

Woolhillock (Skene).

Wormie Hillock (Rhynie). The "grave-mound of a dragon," according to the legend. It is an old pen or "round" for protecting sheep in stormy weather.

Wormiewell (Skene).

Wraes (Kennethmont). 1696, Wris, Poll Book; 1514, le Wrays, R.M.S., 13. Cf. Wraeton.

Wraeton (Kemnay and Aboyne). Wra, from Dan. *vraae*, "a corner." This word is not uncommon in the south, but *wrae*, pronounced *vrae*, is often a corruption of *brae*. So Thorneywray and Thorneybrae in Drumblade. Wraeton (Kemnay) appears in the Poll Book as Wirritown, and Wraeton (Aboyne) as Writown.

Wrangham (Culsalmond). 1696, Wranghame, Poll Book; 1644, Wranghame, Retour 275; 1366, Warngham, Col. 221.

Wynford (Newhills).

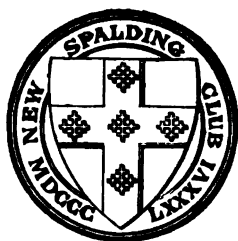
Yarrowhillock (Chapel, 6). If this name is native, and not borrowed from the south, I would spell Yarryhillock, from Yarr, "corn-spurrey" (*spargula arvensis*), a very troublesome weed, common in this country, and most abundant in poor soils.

Yonderton (Monymusk and Cairnie). } Scot. *yonter*, "more distant;"
Yondertown (Forgue). } comparative of *yont*.

Ythan, Wells of (Forgue).

Ythanside (Birse). A modern borrowed name.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT BY THE COUNCIL.

Approved at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the New Spalding Club, held on Wednesday, 27th December, 1899, at 2.30 p.m.

SINCE the last General Meeting of the Club, held on Wednesday, 28th December, 1898, there have been issued to members two volumes :—

- I.—FASTI ACADEMIAE MARISCALLANAE : Selections from the Records of the Marischal College and University. Vol. III. : Index to Vol. II. Compiled by James Fowler Kellas Johnstone. (Pp. viii. + 196, with three plates ; also Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports, and List of Members, 1894-98.)
- II.—RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN, MCLVII.-MDCCCXCI. Edited by Alexander Macdonald Munro, F.S.A. Scot. Vol. I. (Pp. xxxvi. + 390, with six plates.)

There is now also ready for distribution a third volume, of which a copy lies on the table :—

- III.—PLACE NAMES OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE. By the late James Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot. Edited by Charles Edward Troup, C.B. ; and with an Introduction by Professor Donald Mackinnon, University of Edinburgh. (Pp. xxvii. + 347.)

Two other volumes are passing through the press :—

IV.—RECORDS OF INVERCAULD. Edited by the Rev. John Grant Michie, M.A. Of this 200 pages have been printed off.

V.—THE FAMILY OF BURNETT OF LEYS. By the late George Burnett, LL.D., Lyon King of Arms. Edited by Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D. : with numerous illustrations presented by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart.

As soon as these works are completed, the following will be sent to press in an order not yet finally determined :—

THE DIARY OF THE SCOTS COLLEGE AT DOUAI: With Necrologies of the Scots Colleges at Ratisbon and Paris. Edited by the Rev. William Forbes Leith, S.J.

RECORDS OF THE SHERIFFDOM OF ABERDEEN FROM 1503. Edited by David Littlejohn, Sheriff-Clerk. These will contain Extracts from Civil and Criminal Proceedings, from Proceedings in Brieves of Inquest, at Head Courts, at Elections of Commissioners to Parliament, at Fiars Courts, etc. ; illustrative of the evolution, history and constitution of the Courts, and of the economic conditions of the County at various periods.

RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN. Edited by A. M. Munro. Vol. II. To contain Extracts from the Kirk Session Records from 1621 ; Charters, etc., relating to Ecclesiastical foundations other than the Cathedral ; Extracts from Records of the Hospitals of Old Aberdeen ; Monumental and other inscriptions

in Churches and Churchyards: together with the Editor's General Preface, and the Index to the two volumes.

RECORDS OF THE SYNOD OF MORAY: With Fasti of Schoolmasters. Edited by the Rev. Stephen Ree, B.D., Minister of Boharm.

PAPERS OF DAVID SKENE, M.D.: illustrating the progress of Natural Science in the North of Scotland. Edited by Professor J. W. H. Trail, F.R.S.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SHIRES OF ABERDEEN, BANFF AND KINCARDINE. Edited by A. W. Robertson, M.A., and J. F. Kellas Johnstone. The editors have accumulated and arranged a very large amount of material, but, as it is proposed to make the end of the present century the *terminus ad quem* of the work, it could not be ready for press before the year 1902.

Regarding the MSS. prepared by the late Dr. Walter Gregor on the FOLKLORE OF NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND, Mr. James E. Crombie, who generously defrayed the cost of obtaining the MSS. for the Club from Dr. Gregor's executrix, reports that he is not yet able to say whether a separate volume could be made out of the material in his hands.

Among other works which have been on the programme of the Club for some time are Histories of the great local families of FORBES and GORDON. In the first Annual Report, submitted by the Council in the year 1887, it was stated that the Council looked forward to a History of the Family of Forbes by Mr. William Troup, Bridge of Allan, as a possible issue. Mr. Troup had for many years prior to the foundation of the Club been accumulating Collections relative to the Forbeses, which he offered to submit, as soon as they were arranged and digested,

for consideration by the Editorial Committee. Not long before his death, in April last, he intimated that his materials were now in a fairly complete form, and that he proposed to hand them over to the Club forthwith. In consequence of some technical difficulties arising from Mr. Troup's Will, the Council has not yet come into possession of the MS. ; but, through the courtesy of Mr. David Cook, solicitor, Anstruther, and the other executors, they hope to do so at an early date.

With regard to the Family of Gordon, it may be pointed out that much time is wasted by modern writers on genealogy and topography merely in copying the existing (and inadequate) works on the subject, such as Sir Robert Gordon's *Earldom of Sutherland*, and the *Histories* of the Family by William and Charles Gordon. With one or two honourable exceptions (as in the case of Lord Huntly's *Records of Aboyne*, issued by the Club in 1894) no recent work has extended the inquiries of the old genealogists into the contents of private charter chests or the irrefutable pages of our admirable series of State Calendars. Within the last three years Mr. J. M. Bulloch has done much by his contributions to *Blackwood*, *Scottish Notes and Queries*, the *Aberdeen Free Press* and other serials, to direct attention to the picturesque aspect of the Gordons—full of adventure as their story is. He has also compiled from a great variety of sources, lists of many hundred Gordons who figured, mainly, in the world beyond Scotland, but whom he is not able, meanwhile, to connect ; and he has traced a great mass of material lying in the hands of other students of the House, who do not know what to do with it in view of the fact that it lacks completeness. Mr. Bulloch urges that these treasures should be secured and printed by the Club to serve as a storehouse for the future historian of the House, who is to weld all together in some definitive form. The Secretary will be glad to hear from any one possessing Gordon material.

The two books numbered II. and III. in the above list are the first to come under the action of the addendum to Rule 10, approved by the Council in 1897, whereby "extra copies not exceeding twenty-five, of any volume considered appropriate, be placed at the disposal of the University of Aberdeen, which shall refund to the Club the cost price of such extra copies, and employ them, outwith the bounds of the United Kingdom, as part of a series of inter-academical publications".

These extra copies are printed, with special title-pages, on a paper different from that used for the Club, and are bound in an octavo, not a quarto, form, and in cloth of a red-brown colour. A specimen lies on the table.

The Council believes that it may be of interest to members to learn what foreign institutions may thus become possessed of certain of the issues of the Club, and by what works the University Library may hope to benefit through the arrangement. The following have been provisionally approved by the University Library Committee :—

PROPOSED EXCHANGES.

PARIS.—Bibliothèque nationale. (*Catalogue* of printed books.)

PARIS.—Académie (de l'Institut) des sciences. (*Mémoires* and *Comptes rendus*.)

PARIS.—Académie (de l'Institut) des inscriptions et belles lettres. (*Mémoires* and *Comptes rendus*.)

BRUSSELS.—Académie royale des sciences, des lettres, et des beaux arts. (*Mémoires* and *Bulletins*.)

BERLIN.—Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften. (*Abhandlungen* and *Sitzungsberichte*.)

GÖTTINGEN.—Königliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. (*Anzeigen* and *Nachrichten*.)

- LEIPSIC.—Königlich-Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. (*Abhandlungen and Berichte.*)
- MUNICH.—Königlich-Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. (*Abhandlungen and Sitzungsberichte.*)
- VIENNA.—Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften. (*Sitzungsberichte.*)
- ROME.—Reale Accademia dei Lincei. (*Atti.*)
- TURIN.—Reale Accademia delle Scienze. (*Memorie and Atti.*)
- ST. PETERSBURG.—Académie impériale des sciences. (*Mémoires and Bulletins.*)
- UPSALA.—Regia Societas Scientiarum. (*Nova Acta.*)
- WASHINGTON, U.S.A.—Smithsonian Institution. (*Contributions to Knowledge and Miscellaneous Collections.*)
- WASHINGTON, U.S.A.—National Academy of Sciences. (*Memoirs.*)
- WASHINGTON, U.S.A.—Bureau of Ethnology. (*Contributions to Ethnology.*)
- OTTAWA.—Royal Society of Canada. (*Proceedings and Transactions.*)
- CAPE TOWN.—Royal Observatory. (*Annals.*)
- CALCUTTA.—Asiatic Society of Bengal. (*Transactions and Bibliotheca Indica.*)
- SYDNEY.—Royal Society of New South Wales. (*Journal and Proceedings.*)
- TOKIO.—Imperial University of Japan. (*Journal and Mittheilungen.*)
- RIO DE JANEIRO.—Museo Nacional. (*Archivos.*)

Since the last report submitted by the Council, eleven members of the Club have died: Mr. James Black, of Sheriffston, LL.D.; Mr. George T. Clark, Talygarn; Mr. George Farquharson, of Whitehouse; Mr. William N. Fraser, of Tornaveen;

Mr. Charles Innes, Inverness ; Mr. William Jolly, Aberdeen ; Mr. Lachlan Mackinnon, Aberdeen ; Mr. William Troup, Bridge of Allan ; Colonel A. J. C. Warrand, of Bught ; Mr. A. Hall Wilson, Aberdeen ; Mr. William Yeats, of Auquharney. The places rendered vacant by some of these deaths have been filled by representatives of the deceased members, but other vacancies admit of the accession of new members.

Mr. Fraser, of Tornaveen, and Mr. Yeats, of Auquharney, were original members of the old Spalding Club. Of the five hundred subscribers who, just sixty years ago, banded themselves together " for the printing of the historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, topographical, and literary remains of the North Eastern Counties of Scotland," it is believed that now only one survives—a member of the New Spalding Club.

The Council desires to express its sense of the loss sustained by the Council and by the Club through the resignation of his membership by Dr. James Moir. Dr. Moir has been closely associated with the work of the New Spalding Club since its foundation in 1886, acting as Secretary of the Editorial Committee, and editing, in 1893, Hector Boece's *Episcoporum Vitae*.

The Council would acknowledge its continued obligation to the Society of Advocates for permitting the Annual General Meeting of the Club to be held in the Society's Hall ; and to the Public Library Committee, and the Curator of the University Library for granting the use of rooms for Committee meetings.

WM. D. GEDDES, C.

ABSTRACT

Framed from the Annual Accounts of the Club for the period from
23rd December, 1898, to 19th December, 1899.

THE CHARGE.

Assets at close of last account, . . .	£851	8	9
Subscriptions for year 1899, . . .	455	14	0
Subscriptions for year 1900, . . .	3	3	0
Arrears and payments by new members for back volumes, . . .	13	13	0
Bank interest, . . .	25	9	0
	<hr/>		
Amount of the Charge, . . .			<u>£1349 7 9</u>

THE DISCHARGE.

1898. I. MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS PAID.

Dec. 30.	Rev. W. Macleod : transcribing,	£2	0	9
„	Edmond & Spark : carriage,	0	2	11
1899.				
Jan. 7.	Mr. J. F. K. Johnstone : outlays,	1	1	0
„ 18.	Scottish Record Soc. : subscription,	1	1	2
April 3.	Zinco Collotype Co. : plates,	6	8	6
„	Milne & Hutchison : printing,	6	19	4
June 12.	A. King & Co. : printing,	76	10	3
„	Edmond & Spark : stationery, etc.,	4	2	0
Nov. 20.	Do., carriage,	0	3	7
„	Taylor & Henderson : plates,	15	2	0
Dec. 2.	A. King & Co. : printing,	85	8	3
„ 18.	Milne & Hutchison : printing,	46	10	6
„	Edmond & Spark : binding,	63	2	11
„ 19.	Colonel Allardyce : outlays,	3	17	6
		<hr/>		
				<u>£312 10 8</u>
	Carry forward,			<u>£312 10 8</u>

II

Brought forward, £312 10 8

II. SECRETARY AND HONORARY TREASURER.

Secretary's Salary, 1898-99,	£26 5 0	
Secretary's Postages, 23rd Dec., 1898, to date,	5 13 4	
Hon. Treasurer's sundry outlays, including		
Insurance on paper, etc.,	6 19 2	
		38 17 6

III. ASSETS AS AT 23RD DECEMBER, 1899.

Loan to Aberdeen School Board,	£350 0 0	
Deposit Receipt with Town and County		
Bank, Ltd., being Composition received		
from seven Life Members,	73 10 0	
Seven do., with do.,	574 9 7	
		997 19 7

Amount of the Discharge, equal to the Charge, £1349 7 9

Note.—The paper used during 1898-99 was paid for in 1897-98. The Miscellaneous Disbursements above are allocated as follows :—

I. "FASTI ACADEMIÆ MARISCALLANÆ." VOL. III.

Printing: A. King & Co.,	£68 14 6	
Binding,	20 2 3	
Packing,	1 15 9	
Carriage, etc.,	5 9 1	
		£96 1 7

II. "RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN." VOL. I.

Printing: A. King & Co.,	£85 8 3	
Illustrations,	21 10 6	
Binding,	24 2 9	
Packing,	1 15 9	
Carriage, etc.,	9 17 4	
		142 14 7

III. "PLACE NAMES OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE."

Printing: Milne & Hutchison,	46 10 6	
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IV. "RECORDS OF INVERCAULD."

Outlays,	3 17 6	
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V. SUNDRIES.

Printing and Postage of Reports, Circulars, etc.,	£14 15 1	
Miscellaneous Transcribing, Stationery, etc.,	8 11 5	
		23 6 6

Amount of Miscellaneous Disbursements, as above, £312 10 8

RULES.

(As altered, 29th December, 1897.)

1. The objects of the New Spalding Club shall be to promote the study of the History, Topography, and Archæology of the North-eastern Counties of Scotland, and to print works illustrative thereof.
2. The Club shall consist of five hundred members, subscribers of one guinea annually: each subscription to be paid on or before the first day of January in each year.
3. The general management of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, at least ten Vice-Presidents, and not fewer than forty ordinary members, including a Secretary and a Treasurer: all to be chosen yearly at a General Meeting of the Club, to be held at Aberdeen, in the Month of October, or at such other time within each year as may be found convenient. At all Meetings of the Council seven members shall form a quorum.
4. Immediately after the Annual General Meeting the Council shall elect Acting Committees to carry on the work of the Club.
5. The accounts of the Club shall be audited annually, by two Auditors, to be chosen at the Annual Meeting from among the members.
6. The name of any member in arrear with his annual subscription on the first day of October in each year may be removed from the list of members.
7. Vacancies in the membership shall be filled up according to priority of application.
8. Members may, at any time, compound for all future annual subscriptions, by payment of ten guineas over and above the subscription for the current year; and it shall be in the power of the Council to exempt from subscriptions, annual or other, any member who may present to the Club a work, the printing of which, as a Club publication, has been sanctioned by the Council.
9. Every member shall receive one copy of every volume assigned by the Club to the years for which he has paid subscriptions; and the editor of each work shall receive five additional copies of his work. The heir, executor or representative of a member shall have no claim to volumes issued by the Club after the member's death, unless he be admitted a member of the Club in place of the deceased.

10. The number of copies printed in each case shall not exceed five hundred and twenty-five, and no copy of any work printed by the Club shall be offered by it for sale ; but it shall be competent for the Editorial Committee to arrange for extra copies not exceeding twenty-five, additional to the five hundred and twenty-five, of any volume considered appropriate, to be placed at the disposal of the University of Aberdeen, which shall refund to the Club the prime cost of such extra copies, and employ them, outwith the bounds of the United Kingdom, as part of a series of interacademical publications.
11. The Club shall undertake the issue of its books without the intervention of publishers or booksellers.
12. A General Meeting of the Club may be called at any time on presentation to the Secretary of a requisition signed by twenty members ; and the above rules may be altered at any General Meeting, provided that the members have received from the Secretary at least fourteen days' notice of the proposed change.

WORKS ISSUED BY THE NEW SPALDING CLUB.

- 1887 { MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILY OF SKENE OF SKENE, FROM THE FAMILY PAPERS, WITH OTHER ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS. Edited by William Forbes Skene, D.C.L., LL.D., Her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland. (Pp. 269 + xv., with six full-page plates. First Annual Report.)
- 1887 { CARTULARIUM ECCLESIAE SANCTI NICHOLAI ABERDONENSIS. Recognovit Jacobus Cooper, A.M., in Ecclesia supradicta Presbyter. Tomus prior. (Pp. 278 + xix., with three plates. List of members, 11th November, 1887.)
- 1888 LACUNAR BASILICAE SANCTI MACARII ABERDONENSIS: The Heraldic Ceiling of the Cathedral Church of St. Machar, Old Aberdeen. Described in Historical and Armorial Detail by William Duguid Geddes, LL.D., and Peter Duguid. (Pp. 172 + xix., with thirty plates, twenty-four in heraldic colours. Second Annual Report.)
- 1889 FASTI ACADEMIAE MARISCALLANAE: Selections from the Records of the Marischal College and University, MDXCIII.-MDCCCLX. Edited by Peter John Anderson, M.A., LL.B. Vol. I. Endowments. (Pp. 577 + xxxi., with five plates.)
- 1890 { SELECTIONS FROM WODROW'S BIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS: Divines of the North-east of Scotland. Edited by the Reverend Robert Lippe. (Pp. 360 + lxxxv., with two plates. Third Annual Report.)
- 1890 { THE MISCELLANY OF THE NEW SPALDING CLUB. Vol. I. (Pp. 391 + lxii. Fourth Annual Report. List of members, 12th December, 1890.)
- 1891 { CARTULARIUM ECCLESIAE SANCTI NICHOLAI ABERDONENSIS. Recognovit Jacobus Cooper, S.T.D. Tomus alter. (Pp. 496 + lxvi., with twelve plates, eight in colour.)
- 1891 { THE ANNALS OF BANFF. Compiled by William Cramond, M.A., Schoolmaster of Cullen. Vol. I. (Pp. 385 + xv., with nine plates.)
- 1892 { MUSA LATINA ABERDONENSIS: Arthur Johnston. Vol. I. The Parerga of 1637. Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. (Pp. 318 + xxiv., with six plates. Fifth Annual Report.)
- 1892 { THE ANNALS OF BANFF. Compiled by William Cramond, M.A., LL.D. Vol. II. (Pp. 498 + xi., with eleven plates. Sixth Annual Report.)
- 1893 { OFFICERS AND GRADUATES OF UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. MVD.-MDCCCLX. Edited by Peter John Anderson, M.A., LL.B. (Pp. 399 + xx., with four plates.)

- 1893 { **HECTORIS BOETII MURTHLACENSII ET ABERDONENSII EPISCOPORUM VITAE.**
Cont. Edited and Translated by James Moir, M.A., LL.D., Co-Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School. (Pp. 210 + xx., with two plates. Seventh Annual Report. List of members, 30th June, 1894.)
- 1894 **THE RECORDS OF ABOYNE, MCCXXX.-MDCLXXXI.** Edited by Charles, 11th Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Aboyne, etc., P.C., LL.D. (Pp. 590 + xlv., with eleven plates.)
- 1895 { **HISTORICAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE JACOBITE PERIOD, 1699-1750.** Edited by Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D. Vol. I. (Pp. 338 + l., with eleven plates.)
MUSA LATINA ABERDONENSIS: Arthur Johnston. Vol. II. The Epigrammata and remaining secular Poems. Edited by Sir William Duguid Geddes, LL.D. (Pp. 308 + lvi., with nine plates. Eighth Annual Report.)
- 1896 { **HISTORICAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE JACOBITE PERIOD, 1699-1750.** Edited by Colonel James Allardyce, LL.D. Vol. II. (Pp. 314 + lii., with twelve plates. Ninth Annual Report.)
THE RECORDS OF THE MEETING OF THE EXERCISE OF ALFORD, 1662-88. Edited by the Reverend Thomas Bell. (Pp. 439 + xlix. Tenth Annual Report.)
- 1897 { **FASTI ACADEMIAE MARISCALLANAE: Selections from the Records of Marischal College and University, MDXCIII.-MDCCCLX.** Edited by Peter John Anderson, M.A., LL.B. Vol. II. Officers, Graduates and Alumni. (Pp. 596 + xxii., with thirteen plates.)
Do. do. Vol. III. Index to Vol. II. Compiled by James F. Kellas Johnstone. (Pp. 196 + viii., with three plates. Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports. List of members, 1894-98.)
- 1898 { **RECORDS OF OLD ABERDEEN.** Edited by Alexander M. Munro, F.S.A. Scot. Vol. I. (Pp. 390 + xxxvi., with six plates.)
THE PLACE NAMES OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE. By the late James Macdonald, F.S.A. Scot. (Pp. 347 + xxvii. Thirteenth Annual Report.)
1899. See page 4.

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